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PROCEEDINGS AND SPEECHES

PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND

15 HENRY IV. 1400-1413

21 HENRY VI. 1422-1461

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PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES

OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

VOLUME V.

15 HENRY VI. MCCCCXXXVI.

TO

21 HENRY VI. MCCCCXLIII.

EDITED BY

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS,

CHANCELLOR AND KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF
SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE; ETC.

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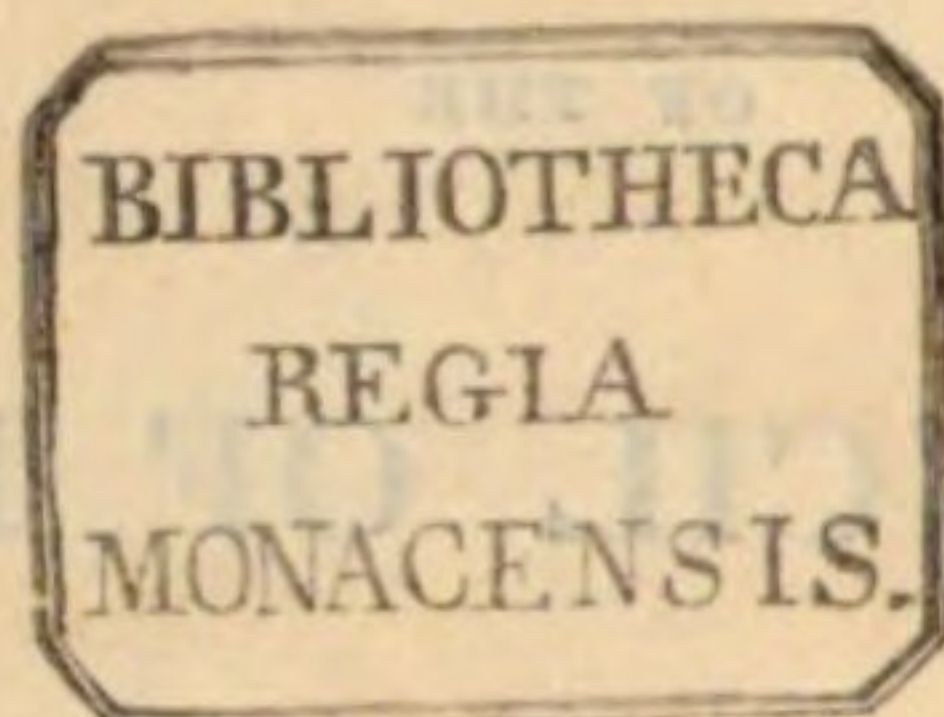
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1835.

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12th of March 1831.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME
DEPARTMENT.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.
~~THE RIGHT HONOURABLE~~ EARL SPENCER, K. G.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K. T.
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.
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WILLIAM BROUGHAM, ESQUIRE.

CHARLES PURTON COOPER, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.



PREFACE.

THIS volume comprises the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Privy Council during seven years of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, namely, from November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443; but though different in character from, they equal in interest and importance, the Records of the Council printed in the third and fourth volumes of this work. Those volumes contain the Register into which the rough Minutes taken during its sittings were afterwards fairly transcribed, and which formed what was called the "Book of the Council¹," whereas this volume consists chiefly of the *original* Minutes for the seven following years.

Before adverting more particularly to those Minutes, it is necessary to fulfil the intention expressed in the Prefaces to former volumes of this Work², by giving a short account of the "Book of the Council." The only part of that

¹ *Vide* the Preface to vol. i. pp. vii, xvii.; vol. ii. pp. xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, 286; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 283.

² Preface to vol. i. p. xviii; and to vol. ii. p. xxvii.

Register which is preserved (until the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth) extends from the ninth of Henry the Fifth, 1421, to the thirteenth of Henry the Sixth, 1435, a period of only fourteen years.¹ Although no earlier Register of the Proceedings of the Council can be traced, the existence of one cannot reasonably be questioned. It is also impossible to doubt that it was regularly continued after the time of King Henry the Sixth; and the loss of so large a part of those records, which must have contained numerous facts illustrative of the most eventful period in British history, is much to be regretted. Many writers have attributed the comparative paucity of existing documents of the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, to the unsettled state of the country, and to its being the interest of each party, during the civil wars, to destroy the records of what they respectively considered to have been the acts of an usurper. Some valuable manuscripts may certainly have perished, and others may have been purposely destroyed during that period; but the loss of the greater part was more probably the result of accident or negligence than of design, for there were as cogent reasons for destroying the proceedings of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, as of the Council, or of any other department of the Lancastrian and Yorkist government; and

¹ The first article in the "Book of the Council" is dated on the 1st July, 9 Hen.V. 1421, and the last on the 15th February, 13 Hen. VI. 1435. *Vide* vol. ii. p. 286, and vol. iv. p. 298.

supposing that Henry the Seventh ordered the Register of the Privy Council of Edward the Fourth to be destroyed, neither he nor his successor could have had any motive for destroying the whole of the records of their own Council. To assign in all cases the loss of historical documents to political causes evinces a very imperfect knowledge of the national archives; for the criminal neglect of those to whose care they have been entrusted, the apathy of the Government, and the indifference of the public, during the last two centuries, have produced more extensive spoliations and greater injury to them than they have sustained from the ravages of time, or from all the civil commotions which have occurred since the Conquest.

The Register or "Book of the Council," which has been printed in this work, now forms two folio volumes of the Cottonian Library, but it originally consisted of several rolls of parchment which, for convenience of reference, were cut into pages and bound up into books soon after they fell into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton. Their authenticity is proved by the following extract from the "Liber Memorandorum Camerarii," which affords another example of the manner in which the public muniments have been abstracted from their proper depositories.

"Memorandum, that on the 29th day of
 "October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign
 "of King Henry the Sixth [A. D. 1449], Ralph
 "lord Cromwell, one of the Chamberlains of the

"Acts of the
 Council."

“ Exchequer, delivered into the King’s Treasury four
 “ Rolls, containing divers Acts made by the Council
 “ of the said Lord the King ; viz., one Roll of the
 “ ninth and tenth years of King Henry the Fifth,
 “ and first, second, third, and fourth years of King
 “ Henry the Sixth ; a second Roll of the fifth,
 “ sixth, and seventh of King Henry the Sixth ; a
 “ third Roll of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh
 “ of the said King ; a fourth Roll of the twelfth
 “ and thirteenth of the said King Henry the Sixth ;
 “ which said Rolls remain in a certain canvas bag
 “ in a chest above the [compartment appropriated
 “ to the] receipt of the duchy of Lancaster.” ¹

At what time those MSS. were obtained from the Treasury of the Exchequer, or in what manner

“ Acta de
 Consilio.”

¹ “ M^d q̄d xxix^o. die Octobr̄ anno r̄ R̄ Henr̄ sexti xxviii^o. Radus
 “ dñs Cromwell unus Camañ de sc^acio liḡavit in thesauř Regis
 “ iiij^{or}. rotulos continenť diḡs acta fact̄ p̄ Consiliũ dci dñi R̄ videť
 “ unũ rotul̄ de annis ix^o. 7 x^o. R̄ Henr̄ quinti, 7 p^{mo} sc̄do 7cio
 “ 7 quarto Regis Henr̄ sexti, sc̄dm rotul̄ de annis v^{to}. vj^{to}. 7 vij^{to}.
 “ R̄ Henr̄ vj^{ti}. 7ciũ rotul̄ de annis viij^o. ix^o. x^o. 7 xj^o. dci R̄ 7
 “ quartũ rotul̄ de a^{is} xij^o. 7 xiiij^o. dci R̄ Henr̄ vj^{ti}. qui quid̄ rotul̄
 “ remañ in quadam бага de canabo reñ in cista sup^a re^{tam}
 “ ducatus Lancastř ad tale signũ.”

[Here follows a blank for the sign, which is not filled
 up in the original.]

“ Liber Memorandorum Camañ fol. 100 ^b.”

This extract was communicated to the Secretary to the Record Commission in July 1834, by Sir Francis Palgrave, the keeper of the Chapter House, with the additional information that there is now no trace of those Rolls in that repository ; and that as they are not mentioned in Agard’s Repertory in the reign of James the First, it may be inferred that they were not then in the Chapter House.

they became the property of Sir Robert Cotton, it would be vain to inquire. It is certain that much of his invaluable collection once formed part of the public archives; and as that fact can be established by strong if not conclusive proof, it is much to be lamented that their value, as *legal evidence*, should be impaired by their not being now in the proper custody. The identity of these records with those which are mentioned in the annexed memorandum is indisputable. The dates exactly agree; the writing is contemporary, and is on parchment; they formerly consisted of rolls; they were clearly intended to be a permanent record; and they have in no place been interpolated or vitiated. A similar circumstance occurs respecting one of the Privy Council Registers of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The original Register for the years 1545 and 1546 is in the British Museum¹, though the Register for the year 1540, and all the other Registers of the Council, are in the Privy Council Office. It is apprehended that in the present state of the law of evidence, neither the Register of the Privy Council of the reign of Henry the Sixth, nor that of the reign of Henry the Eighth, which is in the British Museum, would be allowed in a Court of Law to establish any one fact stated in them, notwithstanding that both bear internal and incontrovertible marks of their genuineness and authenticity; that there is proof that part of them

¹ Additional MS. No. 5476.

were formerly in a public repository ; and that there are strong grounds for believing that the other Register has been abstracted from the series now in the Council Office.

The principle which prevents those records from being legal evidence, solely because they have been alienated from their original and proper depositories, is most injurious to the establishment of truth, even if it be not in many cases repugnant to common sense. It is in effect to make truth dependant, not upon the unimpeachable character of the proof, but upon its accidental locality ; and it is only one degree less absurd than if a man's testimony were to be refused, solely because he did not reside in a particular habitation.

These remarks apply equally to the numerous original Letters and ancient Charters in the British Museum and other public Libraries, the genuineness of which cannot for a moment be suspected ; and it is confidently submitted, that in the present advanced state of palæographical knowledge, the rule of law which requires that every document shall be brought from the proper custody might, with perfect safety, be so far relaxed as to allow of such documents as Charters, original Letters, original Heralds' Visitations, Chartularies, and all other ancient records and manuscripts which are contemporary with the periods to which they relate, being received in evidence, subject to whatever objections might arise as to their authenticity, and making their admission or rejection depend upon

the credit to which, after a careful examination of their history, nature, and appearance, they might appear to be entitled. Such documents as were not brought from the proper legal custody, would be viewed with more suspicion than if they came from the public archives, and would perhaps require the opinion of competent judges in support of their authenticity.

The propriety of directing attention to the rule of law which deprives these and similar important muniments of their value as legal evidence, and still more the application of that rule, with the same injurious result, to the early Records of the Privy Council, will justify, it is hoped, these remarks upon the subject.

The loss of the Register or "Book of the Council" for the latter part of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, is in a great degree supplied by the *original* MINUTES which were taken during its meetings, and which extend from the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to March, 22 Hen. VI. 1444; and there are also a few fragments for July, 24 Hen. VI. 1446. No part of these Minutes have ever before been printed, nor have they even been alluded to by any historian. They bear internal evidence of having been written at the moment when the various proceedings which they record took place, and commence each day with stating where the Council met, and by whom it was attended. It has been presumed that the original

Minutes were made by the Clerk of the Council pursuant to the Ordinance of the 1st Hen. VI. 1423¹; but it is doubtful if they were written by that Officer. The situation of the Clerk of the Council was held for many years, and apparently between 1436 and 1441, by Dr. Adam Moleyns, a priest of considerable talents, who successively became a Member of the Privy Council, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dean of Salisbury, and Bishop of Chichester; but the following facts tend to shew that the Minutes were not written by him. Moleyns was a Member, and not Clerk, of the Council in November 1442²; and it is nearly certain that he did not hold the latter situation after May 1441. The whole of the rough Minutes seem to be in the same handwriting from 1436 to the time when they cease to be preserved³; and it is proved by the following Minute of the 29th of August 1442, that

¹ Vol. i. pp. 5, 18.

² Moleyns seems to have been Clerk of the Council as lately as the 10th of April 1441, (*vide*, p. 140, *postea*,) but it is almost certain that he was a Privy Councillor on the 4th of May following, when he thus signed a Proceeding of the Council: "Præsentibus Cancellario, The-
"saurario, Domino de Beaumont, *et me* Adam Moleyns," a form which never before occurs, and which he used again on the 14th and 26th of that month, on the 13th and 14th of November, and in December in the same year. On the 3rd of June 1441, he obtained a grant of the usual fee and livery as secondary in the office of the Privy Seal, in which instrument he is called "Cleric' *tunc* Consilii," p. 151. In March 1442, he is expressly styled the King's Councillor, (*vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 3,) and his name occurs among the Members present in the Council in February 1443, if not in November 1441. (*Vide* p. 173, *postea*.)

³ A comparison of the Minutes with Moleyns' handwriting in the Cottonian MS., Cleopatra E. iii. f. 82, (*vide* p. 183, *postea*,) supports the opinion that the Minutes were *not* written by him.

they were then written by a person of the name of Benet, who is supposed to have been Henry Benet¹, one of the Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal²:
 “ Also the same day, present my Lord Chancellor,
 “ the King commanded me Benet to make an
 “ act by virtue of which the King would and com-
 “ manded his said Chancellor to make unto Edmond
 “ Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, the King’s letters patents
 “ of the said Earldom to have it unto him and unto
 “ the heirs males of his body, &c.”³ In many places the writer uses the personal pronoun⁴; he speaks of having received letters from Adam Moleyns in November 1441⁵; and the general character of the Minutes is that of memoranda which were afterwards to be reduced to a regular form and recorded in the Register or “Book of the Council.” In some instances the rough and corrected Minutes are both preserved⁶; and thus, with the Register itself for an earlier period, they afford full information of the manner in which the Minutes were first taken down, and afterwards placed upon record.

If, as is presumed from the handwriting, the whole of the original Minutes were written by

¹ It appears from an original Writ of Privy Seal in the Tower, that on the 17th of October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442, “Henry Benet, one of the “Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal,” obtained a grant of twenty marks per annum, in reward of his services, on the death of John Offord, late a clerk in that Office.

² His name occurs in a warrant of Privy Seal in November 1441, (p. 181, *postea*,) which is the first time he is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Council; and again in May and June 1442. (pp. 187, 190, *postea*.)

³ p. 209, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 82, 100, 102, 159, 193, 225, 248, 259.

⁵ “ ” p. 159.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 29.

Benet, it is clear that before 1441 the Council was attended by more than one Clerk, even supposing that Benet succeeded Moleyns as Clerk of the Council in that year; and the probability is that, like Parliament and the Courts of Chancery and Courts of Law, two or more sworn Clerks were regularly attached to the Privy Council, who attended its meetings; or it may have been also the duty of a Clerk of the Privy Seal to take the Minutes, because upon the greater part of the proceedings letters of Privy Seal were issued. Some trouble has been taken to discover the names of the Clerks of the Council during the reign of Henry the Sixth, with the dates of their appointments, but without success.

About the reign of King James the First a copy was taken of great part of the original Minutes of the Council, which is preserved in the Harleian Library¹; and as the originals have in some places become imperfect since that transcript was made, the lacunæ have been supplied from it.

15 Hen. VI.
1436.

The earliest Minutes of the Privy Council in this volume are those of the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436², when some regulations were

¹ Harleian MSS., 81, 169. Transcripts of the Acts of the Council in the Cottonian MSS., Cleopatra F. iv. and F. v., which are said to have been made in the reign of Charles II., exist in the library of the Duke of Buckingham at Stow.

² Two Acts of the Council, the one dated on the 9th and the other on the 19th of November in that year, are printed in the *Fœdera*, (vol. x. p. 658,) from the originals in the Pell Office.

made for the government of Wales ; and all lords were directed to remain in their own counties, and to hold their manorial courts on the same day. The Council then advised the King to be governed in the disposal of offices by the rank of the parties, “ not to high estate a small office, “ neither to low estate a great office ;” and little attention seems to have been paid to any other qualification.¹

15 Hen. VI.
1436.

Parliament met at Westminster in January 1437 ; and on the 27th of March the Commons prayed that such petitions as had been presented to the King during the session and had not yet been answered, might, by authority of Parliament, be referred to the Council, who were to have power to hear and determine them, calling the judges and other persons learned in the law to their assistance, if necessary ; and that when so determined they should be enacted, enrolled, and recorded on the rolls of the said Parliament : to which the King and the Lords consented.²

1437.

On the 7th of April the Council ordered letters to be written to the Duke of York, whose command as Lieutenant of France had expired, and who was unwilling to retain that office, thanking him for his services, and requesting him to continue in France until his successor arrived. Similar letters were sent to all the other Lords in France

¹ p. 3, *postea*.

² Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 506.

15 Hen. VI. and Normandy¹, and several Peers were appointed
1437. to treat for peace with the French monarch.²

Cardinal Beaufort having applied for the King's permission to go to Rome for the purpose of performing "his duty," alleging that he had received an exemption from all service, or, as it was termed, a "patent of rest," and that the King was of an age when he could dispense with his attendance, the Council would not advise his Majesty to comply with his request, on the ground that the Cardinal's presence, whether in England or as one of the commissioners, would materially promote the treaty then on foot for a peace with the King of France, tenderly adding that the dangers of the road and a regard for his person had some weight in their decision.³ It is probable that the motive which Beaufort assigned for wishing to leave England, and the pretence on which the Council refused their assent, were equally insincere. The Cardinal was, however, more successful in a request which he preferred shortly afterwards, as, on the 16th of April, one of the articles of a petition which he had presented was granted; and it is not unlikely that the next entry explains the readiness with which the Council obliged him:—"He hath lent "10,000 marks." Beaufort also enlarged the term in which the Lords of the Council were bound to repay him 14,000 marks, until the following Christ-

¹ pp. 6, 7, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 8.

³ *Ibid.* p. 9.

mas ; and he consented to deliver some royal jewels which were in his possession to the King.¹ 15 Hen.VI.
1437.

In the middle of April the members of the Council agreed to lend money for the public service, but the Earl of Suffolk's offer to advance 250 marks was contingent upon all the other Earls doing the same ; and some of his colleagues made rigid stipulations that they should have security for their money.² The Council were occupied during that month with some dissensions at Norwich respecting the election of the mayor, which are said to have begun in 1433³, and which were expected to produce a riot at the ensuing election. One of the parties of the name of Wetherby⁴, who had been mayor, and who against the will of the majority of the citizens wished that a person called Grey should succeed him, was peremptorily ordered to appear before the Council ; and commissioners were appointed to see that the election took place according to the charter, to prevent any persons attending who were not legally entitled to be present, and to suppress all tumults in that city.⁵ The powers of the commissioners appear to have been limited to these points ; but the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty were informed, probably

¹ pp. 16, 34, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 13, 14, 313.

³ *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104, 106.

⁴ p. 15, *postea*. It is said in a contemporary letter, that "My Lord of Norfolk was in town [*query* Norwich] for Wedyrby's matter." Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 21.

⁵ pp. 18, 19, *postea*.

15 Hen. VI. *in terrorem*, that if any riots occurred the commissioners¹ were authorized to seize the franchises of the city into the King's hands.²
1437.

Great exertions were used at this time for prosecuting the war in France ; but there seems to have been considerable difficulty in finding a successor for the Duke of York as Lieutenant of that kingdom, which office ought not, in the opinion of the Chancellor of France, to be held by a Frenchman.³ After much consideration Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, accepted it about the middle of April, and several Minutes occur on the subject. He was to have the same powers as had been granted to the Duke of York ; but the preparations for equipping the army by which he was to be accompanied, occupied so much time, that his commission as " Lieutenant General and Governor " of all the kingdom of France " was not issued until the 16th of July.⁴ The Earl's departure was, moreover, delayed by contrary winds for many weeks, during which he embarked and disembarked no less than seven times, and it was the 6th of November before he left England.⁵ Ships and 500 lances and 2,500 archers, under the Baron of Carew, were ordered for the defence of the sea ; letters for raising supplies were sent to different counties ; and money was ordered to be borrowed.⁶

¹ The commissioners were the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Cromwell, and Sir William Phelip. *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

² pp. 17, 18, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 16, 33.

⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 674.

⁵ Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, pp. 187, 188. Stow's Chronicle, p. 377.

⁶ pp. 19, 23, *postea*.

Louis of Luxemburg, bishop of Terouenne, the King's Chancellor of France, arrived in England towards the end of May, and was received with great distinction. He was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, and afterwards obtained the English bishoprick of Ely.¹ On the 5th of June the Council ordered that he should be denizenized in the fullest manner.² Large grants of money were made to him³; the keepers of several of the royal parks were ordered to deliver deer for his use; and all his expenses were defrayed by the King.⁴

15 Hen. VI.
1437.

There was a remarkable instance in this year of the manner in which powerful noblemen sometimes prevented the execution of the King's commission. William Pek, one of the commissioners appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and his colleagues attended at Silsoe for that purpose, but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with a number of followers also in

¹ William of Worcester, p. 458; *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 703, 708, 710; *Rot. Parl.* vol. v. p. 11.

² p. 28, *postea*. A copy of a similar grant will be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 1. See also vol. iii. p. 160 of this work, and p. 256, *postea*.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 666, 671.

⁴ p. 31, *postea*.

15 Hen.VI. arms against Lord Grey's party, it had been deemed
1437. advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions. The Privy Council, assisted by the Judges, King's Sergeants, and Attorney and Solicitor General, were occupied with this matter for some days. Several witnesses were examined¹; and their evidence illustrates the state of the country, and the effect of the feudal system upon the administration of the law in cases where the rights or feelings of persons of rank were concerned.

Though the commissioners who had been appointed to settle the dispute at Norwich caused an arbitration to be signed in the preceding May², riots appear to have again occurred soon afterwards; and on the 12th of July, strong measures were taken on the subject. Several of the inhabitants having been summoned before the Council³, six of each party were ordered to remain; the custody of the city was committed to an alderman of the name of Wells⁴; and the franchises were seized by the Crown.

Some interesting proceedings occurred in the Council on the 15th of July, respecting Owen Tudor, the second husband of Katherine of France, widow of King Henry the Fifth, and mother of the

¹ pp. 35, 39, 57, *postea*.

² Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

³ p. 34, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 45. William of Worcester and Blomefield state that Wells was an alderman of London; but it appears, from the Patent Rolls of 15 Hen.VI. m. 6., that he was a citizen and an alderman of Norwich. A John Wells was, however, mayor of London in the 10th Hen. VI.

reigning Sovereign ; and as Tudor was the ancestor of a new dynasty of British monarchs, every thing relating to him is of much interest. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January 1437, and it was then discovered that she had secretly married Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales, but who is described by a contemporary writer as a man neither of birth nor property¹, and had by him four children. 15 Hen. VI.
1437.

It appears that soon after the Queen's decease Tudor was summoned to the King's presence, but that he refused to attend until the Duke of Gloucester sent a person with the King's assurance that he might "freely come and freely go." Notwithstanding this promise, he was arrested and committed to Newgate for having married the Queen Dowager without the King's consent ; but if he transgressed against any law by doing so, it was an *ex post facto* one, made purposely to punish him.²

¹ Chronicle of London, p. 123. His marriage and the birth of his children are there said to have been "unweting the common people till " that she were dead and buried." Hall, p. 185, also says that the Queen married him "privily;" but, instead of speaking disrespectfully of his birth, he states that Tudor was "a man brought forth and come of " the noble lineage and ancient line of Cadwallader, the last King of the " Britons." Hall, it must be remembered, wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, when it would not have been prudent, even if it would have been safe, to speak disrespectfully of the Tudor pedigree. Rapin does not consider that the marriage was kept secret until after the Queen's death, as he says, "the marriage appeared so unsuitable that *all England* " was scandalized at it, and the more as it was made unknown to the " Duke of Gloucester, who was then Protector."

² Lord Coke says, in the First Institute, 133 b., that no man may marry the Queen Dowager without the King's licence, and cites the Rolls of

15 Hen.VI. 1437. A laboured argument was prepared by the Council to prove that his imprisonment did not violate the royal surety¹, but it is by no means satisfactory. Among other things, it was pretended that as his arrest did not take place until after his return from the royal presence, he had enjoyed the benefit of the King's promise; and that, at the time when it was made, neither the King nor the Duke of Gloucester was aware of his malicious designs. Tudor seems to have remained in Newgate until about February in the following year, when he made his escape, having severely hurt his keeper in the attempt; but he was taken by Lord Beaumont, who

Parliament, 8 Hen.VI. m. 7, as his authority; and in the Second Institute, p. 18, he states that, in the Parliament holden in the 6th Hen.VI., it was enacted, that no man should contract with or marry himself to any Queen of England, without the special licence or assent of the King, on pain to lose all his goods and lands, to which act the bishops and other spiritual lords consented, as far as the same swerved not from the law of God and of the Church, "and so as the same imported no deadly sin." Hall (p. 185) also says it was an offence against the statute 6 Hen.VI. Blackstone makes the same statement, on the authority of that statute, "though the statute be not in print;" and gives as a reason for the law, that it was "*pro dignitate regali*." In Cotton's Abridgment of Parliamentary Records, p. 589, (which was published in 1657,) the enactment in question is mentioned as having been made in the 6 Hen.VI., and nearly in the words of Lord Coke, together with another act relating to Sion College, neither of which is to be found on the printed Rolls of Parliament, or in the authorized edition of the Statutes of the Realm. Upon referring to the original Parliament Roll of the 6th Hen.VI. it appears, that the membrane which, from the number assigned to it in Cotton's Abridgment, must have contained those two proceedings, has been torn off since that work was compiled, and that the original numbers of all the other membranes have been altered.

¹ pp. 46, 50, *postea*.

brought him to the Council, by whom he was sent to Wallingford Castle, together with his priest and servant who had aided him in getting out of prison. They were afterwards recommitted to Newgate; eighty-nine pounds which were found on the said priest were paid into the Exchequer; and on the 4th of March, twenty marks were granted to Lord Beaumont for his expenses on the occasion.¹ Tudor, however, contrived again to escape from Newgate²; and on the 29th of July 1438 the Sheriffs of London were pardoned for not having prevented it.³ He lived for some years, but was subsequently captured in a skirmish near Wigmore in Wales, brought to Hereford by Sir Richard Vaughan, and there beheaded.⁴

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1437.

On the 21st of October 1437, a Great Council assembled at Shene to advise the King on the following important subjects :

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First, as the Council of Basle had lately decreed a monition against the Pope and certain Cardinals, Presidents of the said Council, which was likely to engender a schism, the King wished to have the advice of his Council how he ought to act in the matter.

¹ Fœdera, vol. x. p. 686.

² Stow's Chronicle, ed. Howes, p. 377. Hall, p. 185, also states that Owen Tudor twice escaped from prison, "out of which prison he escaped and let out other with him, and was again apprehended, and after escaped again."

³ Fœdera, vol. x. p. 710. It does not, however, appear whether this pardon relates to Tudor's first or second escape.

⁴ Stow, p. 377.

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Secondly, the King had consented to allow the Duke of Orleans to go into Normandy in May preceding, provided the Duke raised the sum agreed upon for his journey; but as the money had not yet arrived, and as the matter was likely to be renewed, the King requested their opinion respecting his future proceedings on the subject.

Thirdly, the King, following the example of his predecessors, (who at the beginning of every year, with the assent of the Great Council, provided for such expenses relating to themselves and their lordship as were likely to be required for the ensuing year,) then called them together to receive their advice in what manner the expenses of the government of the country might thenceforward be best provided for.¹

The result of the deliberations of the Great Council is not stated. On the 24th of October, Sir Reginald Cobham was ordered to bring the Duke of Orleans to London to consult with the King at Shene respecting a peace with France²; and the Council discussed various points about the payment of the soldiers who were to form his guard at Cherburgh, pending the treaty.³ John de Savoy, who is so frequently mentioned in the Minutes⁴,

¹ pp. 64-66, *postea*.

² Several documents respecting the Duke of Orleans' voyage to Normandy will be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 665-708. See also pp. 52-54 of this volume.

³ pp. 67-69, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 8, 9, 13, 14, 20, 24, 51, 67, 68, 101.

was an esquire, and one of the Duke's servants¹, 16 Hen.VI.
and his principal attendant on the occasion. 1437.

Early in November, prompt measures were taken for paying the arrears of the garrison of Calais, and for furnishing the town with provisions²; but such was the wretched state of the public finances, that every disbursement was postponed until the latest possible moment, so that orders for the immediate payment of troops in garrison towns are almost certain indications of those places being then threatened with a siege, or of there being a disposition to mutiny among the soldiers.³ Orders were issued, on the 9th of November, for taking general musters, on the same day, of all the troops in the field and in garrisons in France, and if there were not sufficient men that more might be sent without loss of time; and it is observed that it would be useless to send £24,000 to France if there were no Englishmen there to receive it.⁴

On the 12th of November, arrangements were made respecting the Privy Council. All the former members were re-appointed, together with the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Salisbury, the Keeper of the Wardrobe, and Sir John Stourton; and their powers were to be the same as had been given to the Privy Council by King Henry the Fourth and approved by Parliament.⁵ But a fuller

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 665.

² pp. 69, 70, *postea*.

³ vol. iv. pp. xlvi, liii.

⁴ p. 70, *postea*.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 71. Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572, 589.

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1437. record of the proceedings on this subject occurs in another contemporary manuscript in the British Museum¹, whence it appears that the Council in question was a Great Council; and the motives which led to this revision were the King's "great labours" in the government of the two realms of England and France, in preserving his rights in the same, and in collecting and increasing the revenues thereof; and his Majesty's desire "for the conservation of the laws, customs, and statutes of his realm of England, to the intent that even right and justice be done to every person, as well to poor as to rich, of his own good will, desiring to be supported in all such matters by the labours of wise and discreet persons, forasmuch as he shall not mowe attend to them in his own person as oft as he would." He therefore appointed the following nineteen persons to be his Privy Council; namely, the Duke of Gloucester; Cardinal Beaufort; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Bishops of Lincoln and St. David's; the Earls of Huntingdon, Stafford, Salisbury, Northumberland, and Suffolk; Lords Hungerford and Tiptoft; together with the following Great Officers; viz., the Bishop of Bath, Lord Chancellor; Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer; William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir William Phelip, Chamberlain; Sir John Stourton; and Robert Rolleston, clerk, the Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. Power was given

¹ Cottonian MSS. Titus, E. v. *Vide* vol. vi. Appendix, pp. 312-315.

to them to “hear, treat, commune, appoint, conclude, and determine” all matters brought before them; but “charters of pardon of crime, collations of benefices, and offices, and other things that stand in grace,” were specially reserved to the King, “for to do and dispose for them as him good seemeth.” Upon subjects of “great weight and charge” they might deliberate, but not conclude fully therein without the King’s advice. In case of difference of opinion, wherein the Council were equally divided, or in two parties against a third, the King was to be informed, and the decision left to him. Salaries for life were assigned to the temporal Peers, but so much was to be deducted therefrom as they then received from any other office under the Crown. The Council were forbidden to take fees; and in the event of any of the members “falling to such unwieldiness or impotence” that he could not attend the Council, he was nevertheless to retain his pension for life; and £100 per annum were assigned to the Earl of Devonshire for his past and future services, though it does not appear that that nobleman had ever been, or was then appointed, a member of the Council.

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In anticipation of the Duke of Burgundy’s laying siege to Calais and Guisnes, provision was directed to be made for their defence; and measures were adopted throughout the kingdom for arming the people. Even lawyers of the inns of court were to be arrayed; and upon these points the

16 Hen. VI. opinions of the Council are given *seriatim*.¹ Armourers and bowyers in London were set to work; the Lord Mayor was to ascertain what stores could be collected; letters were sent to various parts of the realm to raise troops; and money was procured by fines on such persons as were liable to the imposition of Knighthood and refused to receive it.² The practice of extorting fines on this pretence was carried to such an extent that the Commons petitioned that it might be enacted that no man should be fined twice for not receiving Knighthood, but the Crown refused its assent to the bill.³

Contracts were formed for the security of Rokesburgh, Berwick, and other castles on the borders of Scotland, the former of which fortresses was to be entrusted to Sir Ralph Grey for £2,000 for one year, unless a man could be found who would take it "better cheap."² The distress for money was so great that it even had the effect of mollifying the royal anger against an offending city; for the expense of maintaining a warden of Norwich, the franchises of which had for some months been in the King's hands, was found to be so burthensome, that it was proposed to appoint a mayor until the next day of election, and then to make a favor of restoring to the citizens their liberties

¹ pp. 73, 74, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 75.

³ Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 26.

and power to elect their chief magistrate. The Council were divided in opinion on the subject; but they all agreed upon appointing a mayor, exacting a written submission from the offenders, and inflicting a heavy fine on the corporation, so favourable a pretence for raising money being too tempting to be resisted. The terms of submission were to be prescribed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by a clerk named Carpenter. With the view of securing the future good behaviour of the citizens of Norwich, and of compelling them to submit to the arrangement, it was proposed, in case of obstinacy, to close their port; but as some doubt existed about the legality of that measure, it was suggested that the opinions of the Judges and of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken. Lord Tiptoft said that though the King might shut his ports, still the cloth must be allowed to pass.¹ The notes on this affair are too imperfect to allow the real merits of the question to be ascertained; but the Council came to the determination of obtaining the submission of the city before the franchises were restored; of reducing the number of aldermen; of punishing those who had held that situation; of appointing indifferent persons to be mayor and sheriffs of the city until the 1st of May, which was the next election day; to inform the King of the nature of the proposed rigorous bill, and of the way in which the matter had been

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¹ pp. 76-78, *postea*.

16 Hen. VI. debated; and to acquaint him that he might close
1437. the port of Norwich.

Nothing could exceed the caution which was at this time used respecting the French Princes who had been taken prisoners at Agincourt; for the request of the Count of Angoulesme to be allowed to communicate with the Duke of Orleans was granted upon condition that they should speak with each other in the sight and hearing of their respective keepers; and this only in case Cardinal Beaufort saw no objection.¹

The Kingdom appears to have been in a very disturbed state about the end of the year 1437. On the 4th of December, writs were issued to the sheriffs of London and of twenty-four counties, stating that the King was informed of the gathering of great routs and divers conventicles of misgoverned men, "by whom divers and great robberies, "ravishment of women, burnings of houses, man- "slaughters, and many other great riots and in- "conveniences," had been committed, the which assemblies chiefly consisted of "persons as will not "labour for their sustenances, but rather desire in "idleness to go well arrayed and fare delicately "withouten that that they have any possessions "wherewith for to maintain such estate as they "show." For the suppression of these disturbances, the sheriffs were furnished with copies of the statute of Winchester²; and they were strictly enjoined to

¹ p. 82, *postea*.

² 3 Edw. I.

see it enforced.¹ That this ordinance was not
uncalled for is shewn by two petitions on the rolls
of Parliament of the preceding year, whence it
appears that the widow of a knight called Sir John
Boteler, of Beausey in Lancashire, had been carried
off by one William Pulle, a gentleman of Liver-
pool, who, with several armed followers, broke open
her house at Beausey at five o'clock in the mor-
ning, and having committed the last outrage upon
her person, conveyed her nearly naked to Bid-
stone in Cheshire, where he forced her to church
for the purpose of marrying her; that she refused
her consent until he threatened to murder her, and
that he afterwards consummated their nuptials
against her will. Pulle subsequently conveyed her
into the wild and desolate places in Wales, and
detained her there until, at the entreaty of her
friends, the King commanded several lords and
others to pursue him, and rescue his victim. She
was at length discovered and placed in security;
but the offender, having secreted himself in places
where the King's writ did not run, was still at
large. She therefore prayed it might be ordained
by Parliament that he should be ordered by pro-
clamation to appear, and if he did not surrender
that he should stand attainted of high treason,
“ considering that the said ravishing is done in
“ more horrible wise, and with more heinous
“ violence, than any hath be seen or known before

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1437.

¹ pp. 83, 84, *postea*.

16 Hen.VI. 1437. “ this time, and that the said William, ravisher,
 “ is and of long time hath be outlawed of felony
 “ for man’s death, by him foul murdered and slain,
 “ not charging the execution thereof,” and that the
 forced marriage might be no impediment to her
 appeal of rape; to which petitions the King as-
 sented.¹ Another case of abduction and violence,
 in the person of a widow, occurred a few years
 afterwards, and was the ground of a similar petition
 to the King in Parliament.²

1438. Among the earliest Proceedings of the Council,
 in January 1438, was the determination that the
 King should advance money for the expense of
 conveying the Duke of Orleans to Cherburgh,
 “ rather than that the matter of peace should
 “ break.” Letters were ordered to be written to
 the Electors of the Empire, requesting, in consi-
 deration of the alliance which then existed between
 them and the King, that they would not elect any
 person who might be his enemy as successor to
 the Emperor Sigismond. The offence which had
 been given to the Archbishop of Cologne, by
 seizing one of his messengers, was apologized for,
 and assurances were given him of the King’s
 favourable disposition.³ The Duke of Bavaria⁴ was
 not forgotten; and no means were neglected for
 securing the Imperial crown to Albert duke of
 Austria, who was about that time elected into the

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 497, 498.

² *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 15.

³ p. 86, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 87.

Order of the Garter, and to whom offers of alliance and of a marriage between one of his daughters and Henry were made. Funereal honors were paid to the memory of the Emperor Sigismond, whose exequies were solemnized throughout England; and the King, with a large retinue of persons of high temporal and ecclesiastical rank, attended the ceremony at St. Paul's cathedral on the Monday after St. George's day.¹

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The young King having made grants without consulting his responsible advisers, the effect was found to be so injurious to his exchequer, that the Council were obliged to "warn him how that he
" granteth pardons, or else how that he doeth
" them to be amended, for he doeth to himself
" therein great disavail; and now late in a pardon
" that he granted unto a customer, the which dis-
" availed the King 2,000 marks²;" and on another occasion they remonstrated against a grant which he had made of the constableness and stewardship of Chirk Castle, by which he had lost 1,000 marks.³

Considerable attention was paid, in the middle of the year 1438, to the approaching meeting of the General Council at Basle. Memoranda frequently occur about sending persons of rank and eminent divines to attend it⁴; but a Minute was expressly made that the King should not be advised to permit Cardinal Beaufort to be present.⁵

¹ p. 88, *postea*; and Fabian's Chronicle.

² pp. 88, 89, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 90.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 89-93.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 93.

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1438. This fact is another proof of the determination of the government to prevent that personage from leaving the realm, though the motive for the caution cannot now be discovered ; but it may have been the fear of his intriguing with the Cardinals and other influential ecclesiastics at the Council for the tiara, at the sacrifice of the interests of his country.

It was the wish of Henry's ministers that he should marry into the family of the Emperor of Germany ; and among the Minutes of the Council held in May in this year are found notes of the instructions given to the embassy which was sent to negotiate that alliance.¹ Letters of congratulation were written to the Emperor and to the Electors of the Empire upon his election, and every effort was made to gratify him.

On the 14th of May the Council delivered the King's answer to an embassy from the Council of Basle, to the effect that his Majesty had lately sent a messenger with letters, who, he had been informed, " was not well and goodly received, " treated, neither demeaned," but he was nevertheless disposed to send his Ambassadors there, with full instructions, which would tend to the worship of God. It is evident from a subsequent proceeding that the government were extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the Council of Basle a few years before, respecting the treaty at Arras for a peace with France.

¹ pp. 86, 96, 97, *postea*.

Of the business which engaged the attention of the Council at this period, the most important was the war in France. Numerous Minutes occur respecting troops and military stores of all kinds; but none of them require to be particularly pointed out, because they establish no new fact, and admit of no other inference than that the state of affairs in that country was attended with great expense to England, and was a source of constant embarrassment and anxiety to the King's ministers. 16 Hen. VI.
1438.

From the middle of May 1438 until October 1441, a chasm unfortunately exists in the original Minutes of the Council, which is but imperfectly supplied by the few records of its Proceedings in other manuscripts in the British Museum.

An interesting petition was presented to the King, sometime in 1438, from Thomas Haseley, one of the Clerks of the Crown, in which he stated as grounds for requesting an annuity, that, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, he had captured one Thomas Payne, a Welsh priest, who had been one of the principal advisers of Sir John Oldcastle, the well-known Lord Cobham, which Payne "was in
" the field armed against" that Sovereign "with
" the Lollards beside St. James's next Charing
" Cross, and escaped unhurt or taken," till the petitioner accompanied, at his own cost, "by a
" notable power by the space of five days and
" six nights, lay for him in the most secret wise
" that they could, and so with help and grace of

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“ Almighty God” they arrested him at midnight near Windsor Castle, in which the King of Scotland was then confined. Haseley said that it appeared from a document found in Payne’s purse, as well as by his own confession, that he intended to have entered Windsor Castle the night he was taken, and released the Scottish King; that he had delivered the prisoner to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, who committed him to Newgate until Henry the Fifth returned from France; that Henry had said that the capture of Payne pleased him more than if Haseley “had gotten or given him £10,000;” that in reward of his services the King granted him £40 per annum, and that he was afterwards appointed second Clerk of Parliament with a salary of £10, which situation he had held until compelled to absent himself from ill health, since which time he had neither received his annuity nor salary. He also stated that about six years ago he had seized two ships in the Thames laden with wool and other merchandizes of considerable value, which had sailed without paying the customs, in which service he had expended £20, without receiving half the value of the caption according to the statute; and that he had very lately arrested divers persons accused of high treason, whom he had sent to the King.

Although the years 1437, 1438, and 1439 were not marked by events of great importance, the preceding observations shew that they were

far from being so barren as to justify historians in having dismissed that period with a few lines. 16 Hen. VI. 1438.

A Great Council met on the 24th of February 1439, but nothing more of it is known than the names of the persons who attended¹; and no other record of the Privy Council for the seventeenth year of King Henry the Sixth is preserved. This deficiency of information about public affairs in 1439 is, however, in a great degree supplied by the Journal of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors who were sent to Calais for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Charles the Seventh of France, which is not only printed for the first time, but which has entirely escaped the attention of historians. The Journal was written by Dr. Thomas Beckington, one of the Ambassadors, who was then the King's Secretary, and who afterwards became Bishop of Bath. Three contemporary copies² of the Journal are preserved in the British Museum, the few variations in which are pointed out; and its historical importance, the frequent references to instructions from the King and Privy Council, and the fact that many of the ambassadors were members of that body, justify its insertion in this work. On many points it illustrates the manners and customs of the period; and the em-

¹ p. 108, *postea*.

² Harleian MSS., 861, and 4763; and the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii.; but the latter has been so much injured by fire as to be almost illegible.

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bassy, with all the circumstances connected with it, are described in so graphic a manner that a perfect idea may be formed of its proceedings. With the exception of two similar Journals, also written by Beckington, the one of the Proceedings of the Diet at Arras in 1435¹, and the other of his embassy in 1442, to negotiate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of the Count of Armagnac, the latter of which has been published, this appears to be the only early document of the kind now extant.

The Journal is written in the first person. Beckington often speaks of himself as “me Beckington,” and he records with equal minuteness important political transactions and the most trifling matters. To refreshments of wine and spices, suppers and dinners, he pays great attention; and he is no less particular in mentioning the state of health and the peculiar tastes of his colleagues. As a very full abstract has been made of the Journal², only the most material facts will be introduced into the following *précis* of the history of the embassy.

The impossibility of retaining the conquests of the English in France, the insuperable difficulty of supporting the war, and the general unwillingness which prevailed in this country to afford supplies, compelled the government to adopt measures for terminating hostilities. The Pope, the

¹ vol. iv. p. xcvii *et seq.*

² p. xiii to xxx, *postea.*

Council of Basle, the Dukes of Burgundy and Brit-
tany, and other princes had offered their mediation ;
and as the presence of the Duke of Orleans was
considered likely to promote a peace, the Privy
Council permitted him to go to Normandy, sub-
ject, however, to rigid conditions for securing his
return.

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In January 1439, Cardinal Beaufort was sent to the marches of Calais to confer with the Duchess of Burgundy and the Ambassadors of the French monarch, when it was agreed that the two sovereigns should send a solemn embassy to that place to negotiate a peace, and that the Duke of Orleans should be present on the occasion.¹ On the 23rd of May 1439, a commission was issued constituting John Kemp archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Lisieux, Norwich, and St. David's, Humphrey earl of Stafford, Buckingham, Hereford, Northampton, and Perche, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bouchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billesdon dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Sutton baron of Dudley, and Sir John Popham, knights, Robert Whittingham treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Becketon, William Erard, professor of divinity, Doctor Stephen Wilton, Doctor William Sprever, and John Ryvel the King's French secretary, ambassadors to treat for peace with the French monarch. It appears from the Journal

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 718-728. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, tome ii. p. 158 b.

17 Hen. VI. that, for the causes there stated, the original com-
1439. mission was superseded¹, and that the commission under which the ambassadors acted was not issued until after the 9th of July, though it bore the same date as the first commission. By the latter and operative commission, they were empowered in general terms to treat with the "Adversary of France" or his ambassadors for a final termination of hostilities², whereas in the former one they were empowered to treat with "Charles of Valois," who had, it was said, against God and justice, contended for the King's crown and realm of France. Cardinal Beaufort who had been authorized on the 1st of May to go to Calais, and to take with him any quantity of money and plate, received a commission dated on the 25th of that month, which stated that the King, at the special instance and request of the Pope and other Princes, and with the hope of preventing the effusion of human blood, had appointed him his solemn ambassador with power to treat with the adversary of France respecting his right and title to the crown and realm of France and all other hereditary rights whatsoever, to admit into the King's fealty all such rebels as were willing to return to their allegiance, to grant letters of pardon to them, and to appoint such other ambassadors to treat with those of Charles as he might think proper.³ During the

¹ p. l, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 349-352; and *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 728-730.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 732.

negociation Beaufort acted in conjunction with the Duchess of Burgundy as Mediator between the parties, and was invested with full powers from his government upon the most important objects of the mission. 17 Hen. VI.
1439.

By their instructions, which were dated on the 21st of May, the ambassadors were ordered to demand that Henry should be allowed to enjoy his crown and realm of France, with all their appurtenances, as he ought of right to do. They were directed to enforce this claim, not by questions or disputes on the King's original title, but by evidence of a supernatural description, namely, the judgments of God as manifested in many great battles, and by the agreement made between Henry the Fifth and Charles the Sixth. If the French ambassadors were unwilling to listen to these pretensions, they were to state that, rather than peace should not take place, the King was willing to purchase it by giving up part of his dominions to his adversary and the heirs of his body; that was to say, the countries, lands, and lordships beyond the Loire, consisting of the province of Languedoc, to the value of £20,000 per annum, which were, however, to be held of Henry "of his crown of France." In case these terms were refused, Cardinal Beaufort, as a prelate of the church, was to remind the French ambassadors that the war for the crown of France had endured above one hundred years, during which time more men of each

17 Hen. VI. nation had been slain than then existed in both
1439. kingdoms. He was to paint the horrors of the contest in the glowing colours depicted in the instructions, the chief of which evils was that the war had probably prevented the Christian faith from being diffused throughout the world; and he was to exhort them to consent by various plausible arguments, founded upon religion and policy. The most remarkable of these arguments were, that the war must terminate either by the total destruction of one of the parties, or by treaty; that Henry and Charles were nearly allied in blood to each other, and to all the great personages in their respective kingdoms; that God did not make his people for the Princes, but the Princes for His service, and for the welfare and benefit of His people, to rule them in tranquillity through the due administration of justice; that worldly ambition ought not to be the principal motive in either of their minds for desiring to possess the Crown of France, but the service which they intended to render to God in the government of the people; that the countries which were then considered to form the realm of France had not always been subject to one monarch, nor did the laws of God, nature, or necessity require that they should be so, for, as well before the time of Charlemagne as since, they had been divided among three or four sovereigns; and that whichever of the two rival Kings or their advisers should refuse

to make concessions, and thereby put an end to the war, would have much to answer for to God for the evils which must attend the continuance of hostilities,—truths, which appear to have occurred to the English government for the first time when it was impracticable either to retain their conquests or to support the war. After Beaufort had thus endeavoured to impress the minds of his auditors with sentiments adapted to his purpose, the ambassadors were to offer to cede all the dominions of the French crown beyond the Loire, except the duchy of Guienne, Poitou, and all the other territories which the Kings of England possessed “before the crown of France descended or “belonged to them;” and they were then to enlarge the said offer, by reserving no more to Henry than what he then actually held. If these conditions were declined, the ambassadors were ordered to propose that Henry should merely retain all the parts of France which the Kings of England possessed, not as Kings of France, but which belonged to them “in their own proper and “private right in other wise and by other lawful “title,” including the town and marches of Calais, and the county, castle, and lordship of Guisnes, which they were to hold “immediately of God, “and as lord sovereign thereof.” The next article related to the restoration of the lands of such persons as had adhered to Charles during the war. In case the negociation proceeded so far as to render Henry’s relinquishment of the style of

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King of France the only point for discussion, the ambassadors were to state, that considering that his Majesty had been crowned in the French capital, in the presence of great part of the Peers of France, it would be an extraordinary thing, and “too greatly touch and hurt his worship,” were he to comply; that it was no novelty or inconvenience for each of them to bear that title, for precedents existed in France of two rivals for the crown having each called himself King of France. If, however, the concession of that title was insisted upon, rather than the negociation should be broken off, the ambassadors were to report their proceedings to Cardinal Beaufort, who was acquainted with the King’s intentions on the subject. In the event of the French proposing a marriage between Henry and Charles’s daughter as a means of peace, and “to the intent of communication and treaty to be had thereupon,” the ambassadors were to reply, that it was not convenient for their sovereign to marry the daughter of any Prince, unless he was in perfect friendship with him, for which reason the treaty of peace must precede the marriage. In case the marriage was insisted upon, and that the proposal which had been made by the English on that point at Arras was alluded to, they were to say that the matter was so lightly “laid by” at Arras, that the King had not given them any instructions, which otherwise they thought he would have done; adding, that Henry was not so far that

he could not be soon sent to and informed of any reasonable proposition which might be made; and, that though they were not instructed, yet, if the French were willing “amiably to commune thereof” they were not to strange them in that behalf.” Whatever might be said, they were not to bind the King; but, with respect to pecuniary arrangements, they were “to ask for the marriage two millions and from that descend and finally abide upon a million of scutes,” two of the value of a noble, or rather more than £32,000 or £16,000. If the French did not consent to a peace upon any of those terms, and made other propositions, the ambassadors were not to reject them, but were to say that they were not instructed, and that they could only take them *ad referendum*. Under those circumstances they were to endeavour to induce the Duke of Orleans or the Duchess of Burgundy to propose a treaty for a general truce for from twenty to fifty years “with communication;” and rather than fail, for a truce of from three to eight years “without communication,” if it could be obtained; for the surer keeping of which truce, they were to suggest the exchange of places “enclained of both sides;” viz., Meaux, Criel, and St. Germaine-en-Laye, for Harfleur, Dieppe, and Mount St. Michael. If that exchange was consented to, they were to try and make the Duke of Orleans’ release contribute to it, by taking the said three places in part payment of his ransom, for which they were to demand 100,000 marks

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17 Hen. VI. "taking the said three towns, and 50,000 over
1439. "that."¹

The ambassadors on the part of the King of France were the Duke of Burgundy; the Count of Vendosme; the Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, Chancellor of France; the Archbishop of Narbonne; John, Bastard of Orleans, Great Chamberlain of France; Adam de Cambray, First President of the court of Parliament; James de Chatillon, Lord of Dampierre; Reginald Eirard, Lord of Basoges, Master of the Household; Robert Maillere, Maître des Comptes, the King's Counsellors, and Andrew du Beuff, Secretary.² Isabella, duchess of Burgundy, who acted as Mediator on the part of the French, was the daughter of John King of Portugal, by Philippa sister of Henry the Fourth of England, and was consequently nearly related to Henry the Sixth.³ She was attended by her niece Ann, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and wife of the Prince of Vienne, which lady obtained passports to proceed to her husband in Navarre on the 30th of June in that year.⁴

Cardinal Beaufort, as Mediator on the part of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and the other ambassadors landed at Calais on the 26th of June; but Whittingham and Beckington,

¹ pp. 354, 362, *postea*. These instructions are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724, from the copy in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii.

² pp. 346, 349, *postea*.

³ *Vide* vol. iv. p. iii. for a notice of her arrival in England previous to her marriage with Philip duke of Burgundy.

⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 734.

the author of the Journal, who calls himself the King's secretary, and who seems to have acted as secretary of embassy, though he was included in the commission as one of the ambassadors, did not arrive until the following day. On the 28th, the English received the French legation, who were accompanied by the Lord of Crêvecœur on the part of the Duke of Burgundy, and conducted them to Calais; and two days were occupied in settling the proceedings. On this occasion, the Duke of Orleans met his natural brother, the famous Count of Dunois, who was one of the French ambassadors, after a separation of many years.¹

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Upon the 30th of that month, the French ambassadors visited Cardinal Beaufort for the purpose of taking their leave; but, previous to their departure, they swore before the altar in his oratory that they would not do, or procure any injury to be done, to the English ambassadors or their retinue during the negociation. The manner of taking the oath, of which a copy is given, and which was probably usual on such occasions, was this: the Archbishop of Rheims put his right hand on his breast, whilst all his colleagues placed their right hands in that of Cardinal Beaufort.² After their return to St. Omer, two of the English ambassadors were sent to that town to receive a similar oath from

¹ p. 337, *postea*. Hall says, (p. 192,) "that the Duke gently received the Earl of Dunois (his bastard brother), thanking him heartily for his pain taken in governing his country during the time of his captivity and absence."

² p. 337, *postea*.

17 Hen. VI. the Duke of Burgundy, and to take the Duchess's
1439. pleasure about the day of meeting, the number of persons who were to attend, and whether they were to be armed or not.¹

Pavilions were erected on the place chosen for the Conference; and on the 2nd of July Cardinal Beaufort gave a solemn entertainment to the English embassy, as well as to all other persons of birth and distinction. The two ambassadors who were sent to the Duchess of Burgundy returned on the 3rd, and stated that the Duchess would repair to the convention at nine o'clock in the morning of Monday the 6th of July. She proposed that each party should be attended by 300 men, armed only with swords and daggers; and, to prevent surprize or treason, that ten scouts should be appointed by the English to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Ardes, the same number being sent by the French towards Calais and Guisnes, to which the ambassadors assented.² Early in the morning of Monday the 6th mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel, and soon after six o'clock he and all the ambassadors, except Lord Dudley, Stourton, and Whittingham, who remained at Calais for the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, and of the town, proceeded on horseback, with a retinue of 260 persons, to the place of meeting. Orleans had used every exertion, through the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, to be allowed to attend;

¹ p. 339, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 339, 340.

and when he understood that he was not to be present, he observed that the rest would “do nothing
“but beat the wind.”¹

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It appears that the ambassadors were afraid to permit the Duke of Orleans to leave Calais, as, from the anxiety which many of the Flemings, Picards, and others had manifested about his being present at the Convention, a design to rescue him was apprehended. The spot selected for the meeting was seven miles from Calais, on the road to Gravelines, and about one mile from the castle of Oye. A minute description is given of the tents or pavilions, which were of very large dimensions. The Cardinal's was built of timber, one hundred feet in length, covered with new canvas; and contained a hall capable of entertaining three hundred persons, with a kitchen, pantry, wine cellar, and two chambers.² Each ambassador had a separate tent. That of the Duchess of Burgundy, which stood about two bow-shots to the east of Beaufort's, is contemptuously described to have been built of “rotten timber, and covered with old canvas;” but it is admitted that it was handsomely lined with cloth of Arras. The pavilion erected for the Conference, which belonged to the Duchess, and

¹ p. 341, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* Monstrelet also mentions the splendour of Cardinal Beaufort's pavilion. “The English,” he says, “came there in great pomp, and “magnificently dressed; but the Cardinal of Winchester outshone all “in the splendour of his tents and pavilions, and the richness of his “gold and silver plate, and in all other necessities and luxuries.” Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.

17 Hen. VI. was very beautiful, was in the centre of this diplomatic encampment. At one end, a seat covered with cloth of gold was prepared for the Duchess, the Cardinal, and the Princess of Navarre, the Duchess's niece; and the ambassadors were placed on either side.¹

The Duchess of Burgundy arrived at the appointed hour, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre and ten other ladies splendidly attired in cloth of gold. They were met by the Cardinal, and after having embraced and kissed each other², they en-

¹ pp. 341, 342, *postea*.

² This ceremony was repeated whenever the parties met during the negociation. It was then, as now also, the custom in France and other countries for men to salute each other in that manner; and numerous instances are mentioned on the Rolls of Parliament of Peers terminating their disputes by *kissing*. In the 2nd Hen. IV. 1401, the Bishop of Norwich and Sir Thomas Erpingham were ordered by the King in Parliament to shake hands and *kiss* each other in token of their reconciliation. (Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 456.) And a few years afterwards, the Earls of Westmoreland and Dunbar performed the same ceremony. (*Ibid.* p. 525 b.) In 1439, the Commons represented to the King that there was then a pestilence in the country, "the which is an infirmity
" most infective, and the presence of such so infect most to be eschewed,
" as by noble physicians and wise philosophers before this time plainly it
" hath been determined, and as experience daily sheweth;" for which reason they prayed the King, for the conservation of his health, "graciously to conceive how where that any of your said Commons holding
" of you by knight's service oweth, in doing to you homage, by your
" gracious sufferance, to kiss you, to ordain and grant, by the authority of
" this present Parliament, that everich of your said lieges, in the doing of
" their said homage, may omit the said kissing of you, and be excused
" thereof at your will, the homage being of the same force as though
" they kissed you, and have their letters of doing of their homage, the
" kissing of you omitted notwithstanding;" to which the King assented. Vol. v. p. 31.

tered the tent appropriated for the Convention, and were followed by the ambassadors of both countries. Such was the deference shewn to the Cardinal, that he took his seat in the centre, having the Duchess on his right, and the Princess on his left hand. The proceedings were opened by an eloquent Latin speech from the Archbishop of York in praise of the Duchess and Cardinal for their exertions in promoting peace, at the conclusion of which the parties exchanged credentials. The ambassadors then separated, and whilst the Cardinal was at dinner, he having fasted during the former part of the day in honor of St. Thomas the Martyr, the Bishop of Tournay came to him from the Duchess to state that the French objected *in limine* to the commission under which the English ambassadors acted, alleging, that some of the clauses tended more to create irritation than to promote peace.¹ They

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¹ pp. 342, 343, *postea*. The following is a copy of the *original* Commission on the French Rolls; and nothing occurs on them to shew that it was cancelled or superseded.

“ Rot. Franc. 17 Hen. VI. m. 6.

“ De communicando	} Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Dum
“ et tractando.	
	ante mentis nostræ oculos reducimus illud
	tam summum tamque singulare & excellens
“ bonum quod nobis Redemptor noster, ex hac vita mortali	
“ transiturus, in ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens, Pacem meam	
“ do vobis, pacem meam relinquo vobis, qua rite servata dampna	
“ irreparabilia & innumerabilia mala quæ guerrarum continuatione	
“ diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambigimus, libenter	
“ totum animi nostri conatum convertimus ad hanc rem sacram	
“ prosequendam cum effectum. Ea propter confidentes singulariter	

17 Hen. VI. 1439. complained, first, that their Sovereign was styled
 “ Charles of Valois,” which was less respectful

“ de fidelitate, circumspectione approbata, scientia, ⁊ consien-
 “ tiarum puritate venerabilis in Christo patris Johannis archi-
 “ episcopi Eborum, ac carissimi consanguinei nostri Johannis ducis
 “ Norfolk, necnon venerabilium patrum Thomæ Norwicensis ⁊
 “ Thomæ Menevensis episcoporum, ac carissimorum consangu-
 “ neorum nostrorum Humfridi Bukingham, Herfordiæ, Stafford,
 “ Northampton, ac Perchiæ comitis, Johannis comitis Oxoniæ, et
 “ Henrici domini de Bouchier; ac dilectorum et fidelium nos-
 “ trorum Walteri Hungerford militis, Magistri Nicholai Byllesdon
 “ decani ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, Johannis Stourton militis,
 “ Johannis Sutton militis, Johannis Popham militis, Roberti Why-
 “ tyngham thesaurarii Calesiæ, Magistrorum Thomæ Bekyngdon,
 “ Stephani Wilton, et Willielmi Sprever, legum doctorum, et
 “ Johannis Reynell secretarii nostri, ad laudem et honorem Omni-
 “ potentis Dei, ⁊ pro vitanda humani sanguinis effusione, ac ad
 “ removenda supradicta mala, necnon ut quieti subditorum nostro-
 “ rum per bonum pacis, auxiliante Domino, utiliter sit provisum,
 “ ipsos Archiepiscopum, Ducem, episcopos, comites, Henricum,
 “ Walterum, Nicholaum, Johannem, Johannem, Johannem, Ro-
 “ bertum, Thomam, Stephanum, Willielmum, et Johannem, sex-
 “ decim, quindecim, quatuordecim, tresdecim, duodecim, undecim,
 “ decem, aut novem ex eîs, quorum præfatum Archiepiscopum ⁊
 “ quatuor ex hiis quos commisimus de regno nostro Franciæ ⁊
 “ alios quatuor quos commisimus de regno nostro Angliæ esse
 “ volumus, nostros ambassiatores, oratores, procuratores, deputatos,
 “ ⁊ nuntios speciales facimus, ordinamus, et constituimus per
 “ præsentem. Damus itaque ⁊ de consensu ac deliberatione Con-
 “ siliî nostri tenore præsentium concedimus eisdem ambassiato-
 “ ribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus, deputatis, ⁊ nuntiis nostris
 “ prædictis potestatem plenariam mandatum generale ⁊ speciale
 “ pro nobis ⁊ nomine nostro ac utriusque nostrorum Angliæ et
 “ Franciæ regnorum, dominiisque, et subditis, ac amicis nostris,
 “ ac aliis nobis alligatis, confœderatis, ⁊ adhærentibus quibus-
 “ cumque infra marchias nostras Calesiæ vel ibi prope, locis utique

than the general term “our Adversary of France;” 17 Hen.VI.
secondly, that he was required to surrender the 1439.

“ et diebus ad hoc appunctuandis, cum Karolo de Valoys nobis
“ adversante, sive suis ambassiatoribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus,
“ deputatis, ⁊ nuntiis potestatem sufficientem ab eo in hac parte
“ habentibus conveniendi, petendique ab eis et exigendi quod
“ dictus adversarius noster ab infestatione et inquietatione nobis
“ contra Deum ⁊ justitiam in regno et corona nostris Franciæ
“ penitus cesset et desistat eisque nos pacifice et quiete uti ⁊
“ gaudere permittat, necnon communicandi, tractandi, componendi,
“ paciscendi, transigendi, appunctuandi, ac plene ⁊ finaliter con-
“ cludendi ⁊ concordandi de pace perpetua, de treugis, sive guerra-
“ rum abstinentiis, necnon de ⁊ super omnibus contentionibus,
“ questionibus, guerris, causis, ⁊ querelis, litibus, demandis, ⁊
“ debatis, una cum omnibus suis circumstanciis emergentibus, in-
“ cidentibus, dependentibus, ⁊ connexis, que inter nos et regna
“ dominiaque nostra, subditosque nostros, necnon alligatos, con-
“ fœderatos, ⁊ alios nobis adhærentes quoscumque, et dictum
“ adversarium nostrum, atque loca et dominia quæ habet vel
“ prætendit habere, pendere noscuntur; universaque et singula
“ quæ inter eos appunctuata conventa concludendi ⁊ concordata
“ contigerit, firmandi, roborandi, et assecurandi per fidei inter-
“ positionem et juramentum ad Sancta Dei Evangelia in animam
“ nostram præstandum, ac de ⁊ super omnibus et singulis præ-
“ missis ac dependentiis ab eisdem omnes et omnimodas securi-
“ tates, cautiones, promissa, obligationes, et litteras sigillatas,
“ concedendi, faciendi, et expediendi, sicut eis melius videbitur
“ expedire, quæ talem tantamque vim, auctoritatem, et effectum
“ volumus realiter obtinere ac si ea in propria persona fecissemus;
“ cæteraque omnia et singula in præmissis conclusa, concordata,
“ et firmata expediendi, perficiendi, ⁊ pro parte nostra perimplendi
“ ac debite exequendi, etiam si majora sint expressata, et man-
“ datum de sui natura magis exigant speciale, et quæ nosmet ipsi
“ facere possemus si personaliter præsentem essemus, in explica-
“ tione et conclusione præmissorum. Promittentesq, bona fide ⁊
“ verbo regio in his scriptis quod omnia et singula quæ in præ-

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crown and realm of France, which demands the Duchess considered would have been more prudent to have inserted in their instructions, and omitted in the commission; and, thirdly, that the commission did not contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion. On the other hand, the commission of the French ambassadors was said to be obscure and contradictory. A long discussion ensued; but as the French persisted in their objections to the commission, it was determined that a new one should be settled by the respective parties, that when agreed upon, it should be sent to England to be sealed; and that in the meantime the negociation should proceed.¹

A draft of the commission having been prepared by the French ambassadors, it was brought to Cardinal Beaufort by the Bishop of Tournay, on the 7th of July, who immediately sent it to the Archbishop of York. After it had been examined by Beckington and two of his colleagues, who made some additions and alterations, the Archbishop and the other ambassadors deliberated on the subject, and then conferred with the Bishop of Tournay, who reluctantly assented to their amendments.²

“ missis vel circa ea per ambassiatores nostros prædictos appunc-
 “ tuata, conventa, conclusa, et concordata fuerint rata, grata,
 “ firma, et stabilia pro perpetuo habebimus, et faciemus inviola-
 “ biliter observari. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud manerium
 “ suum de Kenyngton, xxij. die Maii.

“ Per breve de privato sigillo.”

¹ pp. 343, 344, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 344, 345.

On Friday the 10th of June, a conference again took place, with the same ceremonies as on the former occasion. Both parties then agreed to the commission which appears in the Journal¹, and which was ante-dated to the 23rd of May, on which day the former one was sealed. The knowledge of this fact is of some importance, because no instance has hitherto been discovered of Letters Patent being superseded nearly two months after they were issued, and of the new instrument bearing exactly the same teste and date as the former, without there being the slightest indication of the circumstance on the rolls. 17 Hen. VI.
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A draught of the commission of the French ambassadors was likewise agreed upon, which was to the same effect as that of the English ambassadors, and, like it, was ante-dated.² These preliminaries being settled, the Archbishop of York, on behalf of his colleagues, opened the negotiation in an eloquent Latin speech, in which, in pursuance of the first article of their instructions, he demanded that Henry should be permitted to enjoy the crown of France, of his right to which his victories whilst contending for it were, the Archbishop said, strong evidence; and he supported his argument by quotations from the Revelation of St. Bridget. The Archbishop of Rheims replied, in French, that his sovereign had also gained several victories: he opposed to the pro-

¹ pp. 349-352, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 346-349.

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phesy of St. Bridget that of St. John the Hermit, (who had foretold that France should be much afflicted by the English in consequence of her sins, but that at length they should be expelled the country,) and added, that he could not conclude a general peace, on account of his Sovereign's illness, and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York then insisted that the authority of St. John the Hermit was less esteemed by the Church than that of St. Bride, and exhorted the French to enter upon a negociation conducive to peace; but the latter called upon the English to submit propositions for that purpose.¹ It is a striking illustration of the state of knowledge in the fifteenth century, that two learned prelates, each at the head of an embassy for determining the right to the crown of a great kingdom and putting an end to a sanguinary war, should support their arguments by citations from the writings of two obscure saints, whose very names are now almost forgotten.

The Archbishop of York then submitted the second article of his instructions, by which he was empowered to purchase the admission of Henry's right to France by the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire; but the French ambassadors absolutely refused to proceed, unless the renunciation of Henry's pretensions to the crown, name, and arms of France, his consent to hold by homage

¹ pp. 351-353, *postea*.

all that he then possessed in that country, and to restore the lands and benefices of persons whom he had dispossessed, formed the bases of the treaty. The English ambassadors merely replied, that such terms would not tend to the promotion of peace, and the parties separated.¹

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After the Cardinal had dined, he sent for the Archbishop of York and his colleagues, to whom he said, that no beneficial result was likely to ensue from the conditions proposed by the French, more particularly in consequence of their claim to homage for Henry's territories in France, adding that if those pretensions were not abandoned, nothing could be done; upon which Beckington exclaims, "Oh, that the Duchess of Burgundy could persuade the adverse party to admit the claim to homage, resort, and superiority."² With the hope of inducing them to relinquish those points, the Cardinal had a long private interview with the Duchess of Burgundy; and the ambassadors, having deliberated in the meantime, decided that it was not expedient to proceed further with the negociation on that day. On the Cardinal's return, he informed them, that, from what had passed between the Duchess of Burgundy and himself, he did not expect that the French could be persuaded to relinquish the claim to homage, and that, with respect to truces, they must do what they could. The Duchess then re-

¹ pp. 352-353, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 354.

17 Hen. VI. received the Cardinal and ambassadors in her tent,
1439. where they partook of wine and spices ; and Monday was appointed for the next conference.¹

On Saturday the 11th of July the Bishop of Vicq in Catalonia arrived from the Council of Basle to employ his good offices, as Legate from that assembly.² It was agreed on the next day that the Duchess of Burgundy and the French ambassadors should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais ; and on the following morning, the Cardinal, with the English legation, proceeded to the appointed place, where two tents were pitched, and where they were joined by the Duchess of Burgundy and all the French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who was prevented from attending, by having on the previous day hurt himself in playing at foot-ball³, an employment which, however inconsistent with the grave character of a Chancellor and Archbishop, then formed the amusement of persons of all ranks and professions. The Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy entered the tent prepared for them, where they had a long conference, at which Cardinal Beaufort was only occasionally present, though it seems that the French ambassadors constantly attended. After partaking of refreshments with the Cardinal, the conference was renewed, during which the Duchess demanded of the Duke of Orleans, “ My Lord, wilt thou

¹ p. 354, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 362, 363.

³ *Ibid.* p. 363.

“ never have peace ? ” to which he replied, “ Yes, ^{17 Hen. VI.}
 “ even if I die for peace.” The parties soon after- ^{1439.}
 wards separated, the English and the Duke of
 Orleans returning to Calais, and the Duchess and
 French ambassadors to Gravelines.¹ In consequence
 of the illness of the Duke of Burgundy, his consort
 was suddenly obliged to join him at St. Omer ; so
 that a conference did not again take place for some
 days. A solemn audience was given by the Car-
 dinal and the English legation, on the 15th, to the
 Bishop of Vicq. That prelate pointed out, in two
 harangues, the necessity of peace, each of which,
 agreeably to the custom of the time, was grounded
 upon a scriptural text, the latter being, “ Be ye
 “ strong in battle, and fight with the serpent ; ”
 but Beckington particularly observes, “ He did not
 “ say the *old* serpent.” On the next day, the
 Archbishop of York, in the name of the ambas-
 sadors, replied to the Bishop of Vicq’s orations.
 He shewed plainly that his colleagues were not
 pleased with the interference of the Council of
 Basle, as he more than hinted that, had the
 members of that Council acted impartially when
 it met at Arras, in 1435, it would not have been
 necessary to treat for peace on the present oc-
 casion ; and he exhorted the Council to act with
 moderation, so as to prevent a schism in the
 Church. The Bishop of Vicq defended the con-
 duct of the Council of Basle, and animadverted

¹ p. 364, *postea*.

17 Hen. VI. 1439. strongly upon Pope Eugenius the Fourth, between whom and the Council a violent quarrel at that time existed.¹ The Archbishop of York repeated his former remarks, adding, that the Council of Basle had done nothing towards a peace; that there were various opinions respecting the Pontiff; and that he had no doubt his Holiness would prove his innocence whenever he thought proper.²

The Duchess of Burgundy returned to Gravelines on the night of the 16th; and so many torches and cressets were lighted on the occasion, that the soldiers who guarded the pavilions supposed it to be the signal for an insurrection. Alarm was given to the Earl of Stafford at Calais, who reported the circumstance to the Cardinal; and Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the cause. He came back on the following morning; but an embargo had in the meantime been laid upon all the passage boats to prevent any rumour reaching England until the fact was explained.³

As the Duchess of Burgundy found that the French pertinaciously adhered to their demand that Henry should relinquish the title of King of France, and that the English, with equal firmness, refused to consent that their sovereign should hold his ter-

¹ p. 364, *postea*. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 156 b. In April 1439, Pope Eugenius issued a bull against the Council of Basle, which he sent to different parts of Europe. *Ibid.* pp. 159 b-163. *Vide* also p. xix, *antea*.

² p. 365, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 365, 366.

ritories in France by homage, she expressed her conviction to Cardinal Beaufort, on the 18th of July, that it would be impossible to conclude a peace ; and said she considered that a truce would be equally difficult, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles and lands which had been taken during the war. The Duchess therefore suggested to negotiate for a peace for fifteen, twenty, or thirty years ; that during that time Henry should refrain from using the title of King of France ; that the other party should not claim superiority over, or exact homage for, his territories in France ; and that Henry might at any time resume the title, and renew the war, on giving one year's notice of his intention. Beaufort communicated this suggestion to the ambassadors, who requested that it might be reduced to writing, which was agreed to ; but when the article was read, it was found to vary so much from the proposition, as it had been stated by the Cardinal, that it was not likely to receive the assent of the King. A copy of that proposition is inserted in the Journal, together with a protest from the English ambassadors, in which they said, that in any proceeding on their part they did not intend to prejudice the King's rights, and that if he relinquished any part thereof, it was solely to maintain the Catholic faith, to promote peace, and to prevent the further effusion of Christian blood. The Duke of Orleans, on being asked by the Cardinal, admitted that he understood the Duchess

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17 Hen. VI. of Burgundy's proposal as Beaufort had related it;
1439. and he expressed his astonishment at the variations between the verbal and the written statement.¹

Two days were occupied in discussing that proposition, and in deliberating upon the last article of the ambassadors' instructions, namely, the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire to Charles, and the retention, by Henry, of the lands which had belonged to England before his ancestors acquired their right to the throne of France, or, in other words, before the reign of Edward the Third. During this conference, the Duchess's patience or temper seems to have given way. She burst into tears; but Beckington shrewdly observes, "whether
" of anger or sorrow, I know not."² The Convention, after much fencing on both sides, terminated by a request from the French ambassadors that the territories mentioned in general terms, as having formerly belonged to the Kings of England, might be specified in writing. A report having reached the English ambassadors, from the servant and counsellor of the Duke of Orleans, that the French legation intended to depart the next morning, messengers were dispatched to the Duchess to ascertain its truth.³

The required specification of territories was sent to the French ambassadors on the 25th of July³; and Monday the 27th was appointed for the next Convention, the whole of which day was

¹ pp. 366-370, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 371-375.

³ *Ibid.* p. 375.

spent in conferences between the Duchess and the Cardinal, and between the Duchess and the French ambassadors, in which those of England took no part.¹ On the next morning the Cardinal informed the Archbishop of York and his colleagues of what had passed between the Duchess and himself on the preceding day. He stated that the French had offered, on certain conditions, to cede the whole duchy of Normandy, except Mount St. Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it "their arms of the White Cross," and except also the homage of the Duke of Brittany.¹ This allusion to the White Cross is remarkable, because that symbol was used from a very early period to distinguish the soldiers of France from those of other nations²; and it appears to have been also borne on standards in the French armies. Though the origin of the custom cannot be traced with certainty, the statement in the Journal renders it probable that it was adopted from veneration for the Archangel Michael.

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¹ p. 376, *postea*.

² Speaking of the Cross, Le Sieur de la Colombiere says, ("La Science Heroique," folio, 1644, p. 132,) "et en firent mettre la figure sur leurs cottes d'armes, et sur leurs principales bannieres et estandards, et la diversifierent de plusieurs façons, et blazonnerent de divers èmaux, pour se distinguer les uns des autres. *Les François la porterent d'argent, c'est à dire, blanche*; les Espagnols, rouge, ou de gueules; les Italiens, d'azur; les Allemans, de sable, et aussi quelques-uns orangée; les Saxons, verte, ou de synople; et les Anglois la porterent d'or, autrement jaune, et quelquesfois de gueules." See also Mackenzie's "Science of Heraldry;" and Bishop Beckington's Journal, pp. xv. and 100.

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On Wednesday the 29th of July, a long conference took place between the Duchess of Burgundy, Cardinal Beaufort, the ambassadors of both countries, and the Duke of Orleans, near Calais, when it was determined that the proposals of the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans should be reduced to writing, and sent on the following day to the English ambassadors at Calais ; that application should be made to the respective monarchs for the necessary instructions on the subject, and that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September.¹ The next day the ambassadors deputed the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, and Lord Hungerford with Sir John Popham, Dr. Wilton, and Master John Ryvel to repair to the King for instructions respecting the Duchess of Burgundy's propositions, a copy of which was brought to the ambassadors, according to the agreement of the preceding day.¹ It was therein proposed that Henry should hold the ancient territories of the crown of England in France by homage ; that, during the peace of thirty, twenty, or fifteen years, the said homage should remain in a state of abeyance, and that Henry should abstain from styling himself King of France ; that restoration should be made of all lands and benefices to the lay and spiritual persons who had been deprived of them ; that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom ; and

¹ p. 377, *postea*.

that the whole of Normandy, with the exception of Mount Saint Michael and the homage of Brittany, which homage was said to be due to the crown of France, should be ceded to England. It was specially provided, that in the duchy of Normandy the King of Navarre's territories should be included; and such parts of Guienne as the English then possessed, together with Calais and Guisnes, were likewise to be reserved to Henry. Various guarantees for the performance of the treaty were suggested, and at the termination of the period for which it was to endure, each party was to be in the same state as before it was made; but if, during or at the termination of the treaty, Henry should agree to hold his territories by homage, the King of France was bound to receive it, and thus a final and general peace would be established.¹ Those terms are said to have been recommended by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, as Mediators, animated by the strongest desire to prevent a rupture of the negociation; but it is obvious that Orleans did not forget his own interests.

In the interval before the day appointed for the next meeting of the ambassadors, Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Orleans remained at Calais; but the fear of the Duke being rescued caused the sentinels to be increased, and other measures to be taken for the security of the town.

¹ pp. 378-382, *postea*.

17 Hen. VI. The Duke of Norfolk and the ambassadors, who
1439. were sent to the King, embarked for England on the 5th of August; and no less than twenty-two vessels were employed in conveying them.¹

Cardinal Beaufort went by sea to Hammes on the 6th of August, where he continued for several days; and, being visited there on the 14th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, they rode after dinner to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, made their offerings to her shrine, and took away some earth from the saint's grave, which was said to possess the miraculous virtue of driving away rats.² News was brought to the ambassadors on the 19th of August by Sir John Luxemburg, that Arthur of Brittany, count of Richmond and constable of France, had, after a siege of three weeks, taken the town of Meaux by assault, beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Thian, and cruelly murdered all his prisoners who spoke the French language², which is confirmed by Monstrelet, who says, that Thian and a gentleman named Carbonnel de Haule, and some others, were beheaded.³ Great part of the garrison retreated to the fortress, or, as it was called, the "Market of Meaux," under the command of Sir William Chamberlain and Sir John Ripley³; and two days afterwards the ambassadors heard that the Market was still in possession of

¹ p. 383, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 384.

³ Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.

the English, and had been relieved and reinforced by Lord Talbot; that in retaliation of the murders committed by Richmond, he had captured some ships destined for that place, and put to death all on board; that he had also destroyed part of the fortifications of Meaux, killing all who defended them; and had offered battle to Richmond and Le Hire if they would leave the town and meet him, which they declined.¹ According to Monstrelet, the Earl of Cambridge, (a mistake for the Earl of Warwick, who died some months before,) Lord Talbot, and others, with 4,000 men, proceeded from Rouen to raise the siege of the Market of Meaux, but on Richmond's hearing of their approach, he withdrew into the town, which, he says, was fortunate, because the English desired nothing more than to fight the French. He then notices the challenge to the constable to quit the town, adding that Richmond refused to listen to it or to consent to a battle, and then alludes to various skirmishes, and to the capture, by Talbot, of twenty boats laden with provisions. Finding their efforts to induce Richmond to meet them in the field useless, the English victualled the Market of Meaux and returned to Normandy.²

Cardinal Beaufort was at this time taken ill, and expecting further news from Meaux, did not send to the King until the next day, when he dispatched the Constable of Guisnes with the intelligence, who

¹ p. 385, *postea*.

² Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.

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17 Hen.VI. was nearly wrecked on his passage. On the 30th,
1439. the information respecting Meaux being confirmed by a letter from the Archbishop of Rouen, who stated that the Earls of Somerset and Dorset, Lord Fauconberg, Wydeville, and Chamberlain were there with Lord Talbot, another messenger was sent to the King.¹

18 Hen.VI. Intelligence arrived from Rouen on the 5th of
1439. September, that Sir William Chamberlain, the commander of the garrison of the Market of Meaux, had entered into an agreement with the Count of Richmond to surrender that place on the 15th of August, (apparently a mistake for September,) if not relieved before that day, that he had given hostages for its performance, and had not attacked the enemy since Talbot's departure. This news was so little expected, that Beckington says it occasioned the ambassadors the greatest "bitterness and grief;" and he adds, it was incredible that Chamberlain could commit so great a crime; but the intelligence was confirmed on the following day by a dispatch from Sir John Luxemburg.² The misconduct of Chamberlain is also mentioned by Monstrelet, who says that he capitulated after sustaining a vigorous siege of three weeks, and that on his arrival at Rouen with his soldiers under passports, agreeably to the terms of the treaty, he was much reproached for surrendering the place, and was

¹ p. 385, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 387.

even committed to prison; but that “after some 18 Hen. VI.
 “time he found means of excusing himself to 1439.
 “the lords of his party, who set him at liberty.”¹

On the 9th of September, the Archbishop of York and the other ambassadors who had been sent to England, returned to Calais with new instructions, which were read in the afternoon by Dr. Wilton to all the ambassadors in the Cardinal's house.² They were dated on the 30th of August, and related to the terms of peace proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, which have been already noticed. The articles requiring the King to abandon the title of King of France, to restore benefices and other possessions, and to release the Duke of Orleans, were deemed “right unreasonable,” for the causes specified in a separate article; but to shew the King's desire for peace, his wish to avoid the effusion of blood, and to prevent a “horrible schism,” and other inconveniences, the ambassadors were authorized to declare, in addition to their previous offers, that he would be satisfied with the duchy of Normandy, including St. Michael's Mount, the duchy of Guienne, Calais, Guisnes, and the other fortresses in the marches of Calais, as they were bounded by the treaty of Bretigny, all to be held “immediately of God, “and in no wise of any earthly creature, so that “his name, his style, and entitulation always “remain whole, safe, and untouched from all dimi-

¹ Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166 b.

² p. 388, *postea*.

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“ nishing.” With regard to restitution of benefices and lands, he was ready to use every means in his power to induce his subjects to relinquish their possessions in Normandy, by offering them compensations, and, if they resigned their lands, he would restore them to those to whom they belonged before the wars. In case his subjects were obstinate, he would, as far as the law allowed, compel them to accept of such compensation, and would pay one fourth part thereof, in which fourth part “ his prisoner the Duke of Orleans was to “ be comprehended.” The King was willing to allow Orleans to remain at large for a certain period upon the security of hostages and bonds, that he might be employed in promoting the peace, but, if it were not concluded within the specified time, he was to return to England. The reasons which prevented Henry from acceding to the propositions for abandoning the title of King of France and restoring the lands and benefices are given at great length; but the following paragraph contains the most cogent objections. It was said that by accepting these offers, the King “ would “ not only hurt the opinion of his right and claim, “ but also hurt his name, his fame, his reputation “ in the world, and show in himself lack of might, “ or of right, or of courage, for who is that “ would think that the King, having right and “ might and courage, would so lightly put himself “ to so great charge, depart from so great things “ as the King should depart from by the said

“ offer, for so little avail as should grow to the
 “ King therefor?”¹

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The ambassadors met the next morning to deliberate upon these instructions; but they at once saw that an immediate rupture of the negotiation was inevitable, because they were again directed to insist upon conditions which the French had already rejected with disdain, and in which rejection they had themselves tacitly acquiesced by proposing other terms of infinitely less importance.

On the 11th of September, the day appointed for the next Convention, the English ambassadors proceeded to the usual place, but a herald whom they had sent to Gravelines, to apprize the French ambassadors of their approach, returned with the intelligence that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest against this conduct was agreed upon by the English legation; and on their return to Calais Cardinal Beaufort acquainted them with letters which the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans had received from the King of France, in which he stated that he could not assent to the proposed terms of peace, without the approbation of the Princes of his blood and his Council, who were to meet at Paris on the 25th of that month, which was the earliest day they could assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin, who

¹ pp. 388-395, *postea*.

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was in Languedoc; and he requested that the Convention might be deferred until after their deliberation. The ambassadors, however, thought that this was a mere pretence, more particularly as the French had taken Meaux and other towns, and as there was no necessity for any deliberation, the same question having, in effect, been discussed at Arras in 1435. For these reasons, and in consideration of the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining any longer at Calais, they resolved not to prolong the negotiation, but agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and Cardinal Beaufort should continue their mediation for peace.¹ The Duchess requested a safe conduct for herself and three hundred attendants to come to Calais, for the purpose of communicating with the Cardinal and the Duke of Orleans; and on the 15th all those personages and the English ambassadors met, when a long conference was held between the Duchess of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and the Cardinal, at which the Chancellor of Burgundy and the Bishop of Vicq, who represented the Council of Basle, assisted. On the next day, the Cardinal informed the ambassadors that the Duchess had urged his acceptance of the terms which had been proposed; and that when he told her that it was hopeless to expect it, she recommended that the treaty should be continued in the man-

¹ pp. 395-397, *postea*.

ner suggested by the King of France, which he declined.¹ 18 Hen.VI.
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During Beaufort's conference with the Duchess, he accused the French of a want of good faith by causing unnecessary delay, inasmuch as they had made greater concessions at Arras; when she candidly told him that Henry was at that time possessed of more power, and reminded him of the towns which the English had since lost.² It was natural that the demands of the French should increase in proportion to their success, and it was their obvious policy to protract the treaty so long as their affairs continued prosperous, with the hope of eventually obtaining greater concessions. The Cardinal also stated that the Duchess of Burgundy had inquired, with great coolness and indifference, whether the existing truce between England and Flanders was to be continued, and whether there should be any further negociation respecting the commercial relations between those countries²; power to treat on which points had been given to the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. David's and Norwich, and some of the other ambassadors by a commission dated on the 23rd of May preceding.³ Unless this indifference on the part of the Duchess respecting the treaty between England and Flanders was assumed, it would disprove the assertion that she had eagerly availed herself of her conferences with Cardinal Beaufort, during the

¹ pp. 398, 399, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 399.

³ *Fœdera*, vol x p. 730.

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negociation for peace with France, to obtain commercial advantages for her husband's dominions.¹ It was agreed that a new treaty between England and Flanders should commence on the 15th of April or 1st of May in the following year, if both parties consented, notice of which was to be given to the Duchess at St. Omer and to the King at Calais before the 11th of the ensuing November.²

Measures were taken for the defence of Calais, which was badly garrisoned, and the fortifications much dilapidated. Three persons arrived from the Duke of Burgundy on the 18th of September to negotiate the commercial treaty, the proceedings on which subject are fully stated.³ Information was received on the 20th of that month of the surrender of the Market of Meaux, whether by bribery and treachery it would, Beckington says, be for future times to decide⁴; and it appears that Lord Talbot had proceeded to the relief of the place with 5,000 men, but that he did not arrive until the day after it yielded.⁵ The baggage of the ambassadors was embarked, and every preparation made for their departure on the 24th of September; but they were detained by contrary winds until the 2nd of October, about noon on which day they landed in the Downs and proceeded on horseback by short stages to London. Their journey occupied three days, and on the 9th they had an

¹ *Vide* Rapin, vol. i. p. 563.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 400, 401.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 401.

² p. 399, *postea*.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 403.

audience of the King at Kennington. On the next morning the Archbishop of York reported their proceedings to his Majesty, in the presence of the Chancellor and some lords of the Council, but it is particularly stated that the Duke of Gloucester was absent. Copies of all the documents written during the negociation, consisting of the ambassadors' protests, and their reasons for refusing to accept of the terms proposed for peace, were at the same time delivered to the Chancellor.¹

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A reference to such historians as have particularly alluded to this transaction, for by some it is scarcely noticed², will shew the importance of this Journal, and prove that the history of the affair has hitherto been very imperfectly understood. The commission and the instructions issued to the English ambassadors, with a few passages in Monstrelet were all that was known on the subject; and the latter were calculated, in the absence of other information, to lead to erroneous inferences.

Rapin says that the original instructions enabled him to "judge which of the two parties " is to be blamed for breaking off the conference, " and to rectify several mistakes of the historians³," and he observes that negociations " are often " broke off before there is occasion to shew all

¹ pp. 403-407, *postea*.

² Lingard is silent on the subject, and Hume alludes to it in a few lines.

³ History of England, vol. i. p. 562.

18 Hen. VI. 1439. “ the concessions which were contemplated ; that
 “ this was really the case in this treaty ; that the
 “ English did not think proper to go beyond the
 “ second article of their instructions, viz. that
 “ Charles should have the provinces beyond the
 “ Loire, on condition of his rendering homage for
 “ them to Henry ; that they expected the French
 “ would give room by their offers, to make some
 “ further advances ; that, for the same reason, the
 “ French kept to the proposals made at the con-
 “ gress of Arras, to wit, that their master remain-
 “ ing sole King of France would resign Guienne
 “ and Normandy to Henry, on condition of
 “ homage ; that they laid great stress upon this
 “ offer, and on Charles’s condescension in being
 “ pleased to stand to what he had offered at the
 “ congress of Arras, though he had since made
 “ great conquests and was become master of Paris ;
 “ and that it was therefore impossible for a peace
 “ to be concluded on the terms proposed on both
 “ sides, as each prince offered to resign only what
 “ was out of his power, and by virtue of this
 “ pretended cession expected the other should
 “ divest himself of what he actually possessed.”¹
 Mr. Sharon Turner considers that the treaty failed
 from a treacherous communication of the instruc-
 tions of the English ambassadors to their adver-
 saries ; that “ the cabinet knew that all the terms
 “ but the last would be refused, but that they had

¹ History of England, ed. 1732, vol. i. pp. 562, 563

“ to make a parliamentary case and to sooth the
“ feelings of the country, and therefore to evade
“ impeaching charges, however moderate in their
“ own expectations, they were large in their osten-
“ sible demands.”¹ Monstrelet merely states that
the ambassadors could not agree on any conclusion,
for the English refused to treat with the King of
France, unless the duchy of Normandy, together
with all the other conquests remained to them,
independent of the French crown; that another
meeting was appointed for the ensuing year; and
that the conference was broken up, when they all
separated without doing any thing farther.² This
statement is closely followed by Hall, who says
that the French writers imputed the failure to the
English having demanded not only the duchies of
Acquitain and Normandy “ discharged of all resort,
“ superiority, and sovereignty,” but to be restored
to the cities and lands which they had conquered
in France during the preceding thirty years³;
whereas the Journal proves that the French offered
to cede Normandy, and that the demand for resti-
tution of property proceeded, not from the English,
but from the French themselves.

The facts connected with this negociation,
which are more or less at variance with the state-
ments of the writers who have been cited, may
be shortly stated.

¹ History of England, 4to, p. 132.

² Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.

³ Ed. 1809, p. 192.

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There can be no doubt that the embassy, the original instructions to the ambassadors, and the secret powers entrusted to Cardinal Beaufort were extremely displeasing to the Duke of Gloucester. The most remarkable circumstance connected with their instructions is, that the ambassadors were left without any discretion respecting the relinquishment of the title of King of France, which Henry's ministers must have expected would be made a *sine quâ non*. Upon that point they were to refer to Cardinal Beaufort, who alone knew the King's intentions on the subject; which fact is extraordinary, because the Duke of Gloucester, who always resisted the release of the Duke of Orleans, and was anxious to prosecute the war, has not been supposed to have lost his ascendancy in the government until after this period. But as the Cardinal was the advocate of peace, and had no objection to procure it by the release of Orleans, his being authorized to negotiate on those terms proves that he possessed greater weight than Gloucester as early as the beginning of 1439. The negociation was entrusted to him; and, to use a modern expression, he seems at that time to have been the prime minister of England; for it is incredible that the ultimatum upon the fundamental article of the treaty would have been confided by the Duke of Gloucester to his political rival, or that the whole tenor of the instructions to the ambassadors would have been in direct contradiction to his policy, if he had been able to prevent it.

By what means Cardinal Beaufort recovered his political consequence, after so long a struggle with Gloucester, cannot be stated with certainty; and the loss of the Minutes of the Council of this critical period is peculiarly unfortunate. As early as June 1437, Beaufort obtained a full pardon under the great seal of every offence which he might have committed from the beginning of the world to that time¹; but the pecuniary aids which he afforded to the government, and the influence which he derived from the power of withholding such assistance, and of rigidly exacting payments at the times specified, sufficiently explain the concession of this or any similar favor. It is evident, however, from the Minutes of the Council respecting that pardon², that it arose from some irregularity connected with these loans and securities; though it has been imputed to the design of preventing the Duke of Gloucester from making any future attacks upon him.³

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The King was, in 1439, about nineteen years of age; but it was probably as much to the state of affairs having proved the soundness of Beaufort's policy, and to the general desire which prevailed throughout England for a termination of the war, as to the personal favor of his sovereign, that the recovery of his influence may be attributed. There were, however, other causes which, in the exhausted

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 670; see also p. 681.

² pp. 30-33, *postea*.

³ Rapin, ed. 1732, vol. i. p. 560.

18 Hen. VI. condition of the public finances, gave the Cardinal
1439. considerable weight in the Council. He was the great loan contractor of his time, and the government was always largely in debt to him. The Ministers had constant recourse to him in their pecuniary embarrassments; and when those difficulties became overwhelming, his political ascendancy seems to have followed as a matter of course; and was, indeed, the necessary position of a man of great talents, who united in his own person the character of the King's uncle, of one of the most experienced, crafty, and ambitious statesmen of his time, of a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, and a Prelate of that of England, and who was, moreover, the richest subject in Europe, ready at all times to use his wealth in promoting his personal interests.

In the written statement which the Duke of Gloucester afterwards delivered to the King, he denied all knowledge of, and openly protested against, the whole proceedings of this embassy; but his opinions were overruled by Beaufort's party in the Council; and the majority of the ministers, under the guidance of that personage, were willing that their sovereign should relinquish the empty title of King of France, if an honorable and permanent peace could be obtained by the sacrifice. They wisely preferred substantial advantages to what had become a mere shadow; and considered it their duty to secure the tranquillity of their country, instead of wasting her blood and treasure upon an object which experience had shewn to be

unattainable. Beaufort was so well aware of the impossibility of prosecuting the war, that he would gladly have accepted any terms short of the unexpected demand that the ancient territories of the Kings of England in France, as well as those which were to be ceded under the treaty, should be held as fiefs of the French crown, by "homage, resort, and superiority." Whatever might have been his own opinion, he knew that such a demand was so repugnant to public feeling in this country, where neither distress nor misfortunes have ever extinguished all regard for the national honor, that its admission would not only cause his own disgrace, but enable Gloucester to return to power upon the wings of popular favor. 18 Hen. VI.
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Elated with their successes since the Congress of Arras, the French forgot Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. They took no pains to conceal that they were perfectly sensible of the difference in their position; and all the exertions of the Cardinal failed in inducing them to waive the condition of homage. As that demand was not anticipated, no provision had been made for it either in the secret instructions given to Beaufort, or in those issued to the ambassadors, and a reference to the King became necessary. When the subject was debated by Henry's ministers, the haughty and indomitable spirit of the Duke of Gloucester was uncontrolled by the presence of Beaufort; and the Duke's counsels may be clearly traced in the instructions which the ambassadors brought to their

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colleagues. So far from yielding to the humiliating terms proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, the ambassadors were ordered not to relinquish Henry's title of King of France, a point which had been partly if not entirely conceded; and the whole tenor of the instructions were better suited to the days of Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth, when the laurels which the English had gained in France were unsullied by subsequent disasters, than to the existing state of affairs. Gloucester knew no difference between concession and dishonor; and the impetuosity of the warrior rather than the sagacity of the statesman shewed itself in all his proceedings. From the moment the Archbishop of York returned to Calais every hope of bringing the negociation to a successful conclusion vanished; and the French ambassadors seem to have been aware that their terms would not be accepted, for when the Archbishop and his colleagues sent to apprise them that they would attend the Convention on the appointed day, they were informed that not one of the French ambassadors had been seen at Gravelines during the preceding six weeks. Against this conduct the English legation protested; and the assertion of the French monarch, that he could not conclude a peace without the consent of the Princes of his blood and his Council, and that he therefore wished to defer the conference, was so manifest a subterfuge that Beaufort instantly refused to admit it. The negociation terminated;

and it seems indisputable that the French were not sincere in their desire for peace ; and that the turn which the war had taken induced them to postpone the termination of hostilities, with the hope of obtaining on a future occasion whatever terms they might think proper to prescribe.

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The conduct of Beaufort and of the Archbishop of York during this affair did not, however, escape reprehension ; and it formed part of the Duke of Gloucester's charges against them. In his memorial to the King, he attributed the embassy to their advice : he asserted that neither himself, nor the other lords of the Council were informed of its having been undertaken ; that it was against the public good of the realm ; that if the money which it cost had not been expended, the merchandizes of it might "have had other " course, and the said lands not to have stand " in so great mischief as they do." He said they had allowed the Duke of Orleans to communicate privately with the French and with the Duchess of Burgundy, and that thus an alliance had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, to the great advantage of the French and injury to the English interests ; that under colour of that treaty the French had taken Meaux, and had made divers inroads into Normandy ; that, during the negociation, the Archbishop of York was sent from the Cardinal to Henry, to persuade him to relinquish the title of King of France for a certain period, "to the great note

18 Hen.VI. 1439. “ of infamy that ever fell ” to him or any of his ancestors since it was first assumed ; that when his (Gloucester’s) advice was asked upon the subject, he said, “ I would never agree me thereto, to die therefore, and of the same disposition I am yet, and will be while I live, in conservation of the King’s honor and of the King’s oath made unto his crown at the time of his coronation.”¹ Whether truth, a regard for the King’s honor, and the interest of his country, or disappointed ambition, dictated the charges which the Duke brought against Cardinal Beaufort and the Archbishop of York, it is impossible to decide ; but it is clear that the policy of those personages in relation to France was diametrically opposite to that of Gloucester. Common sense, which sooner or later influences the counsels of all nations, experience, and necessity were on the side of the Cardinal, whilst Gloucester’s sentiments were swayed by a romantic sense of honor, and by the desire to adhere implicitly, under every change in the state of affairs, to the dying instructions of his brother King Henry the Fifth.

With respect to the treaty at Calais in 1439, Beaufort appears to have acted with prudence and integrity ; and the failure of the negociation may be imputed to the unreasonable demands of the French, rather than to the intolerant spirit of the English. Recent success had rendered the former

¹ Hall, pp. 199-200.

haughty and overbearing, whilst reverse of fortune impressed the latter with those sentiments of justice and moderation which a full tide of prosperity had almost obliterated from the national counsels. 18 Hen.VI.
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An exemption was granted in September 1439 to All Souls College in the University of Oxford (which had been founded by Archbishop Chicheley in 1437) from the payment of such aids, tenths, and fifteenths as might be imposed by Parliament or in Convocation¹; and not long afterwards that college received another mark of the King's favor by a present of several volumes on divinity, law, and philosophy, which were to remain perpetually to the use and profit, and increase of learning, of the wardens and scholars.² Another instance of Henry the Sixth's making a donation of books occurred in the following year, when he gave the Bishop of Lincoln several manuscripts on similar subjects.³

A person who had been "secretary to the city of London," an officer who is now, and was then sometimes, styled the Town Clerk, obtained an exemption, in December in this year, from all military and civil duties whatsoever, among which being returned to Parliament for any city or borough, and receiving the honor of knighthood are included.⁴ The kings of arms and heralds petitioned with suc-

¹ p. 109, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 140, 141.

² *Ibid.* pp. 117, 119.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 111.

18 Hen.VI. 1439. cess, about the same time, for their livery clothing out of the great wardrobe at Christmas in every year, “like to other squires and other gentlemen “of the King’s court, and this in honour of gentlemen and way of charity;”¹ in connection with which subject it may be remarked, that about the year 1437 Henry changed the title of “Anjou “King of Arms” to that of “Lancaster.”²

Although nothing occurs in this volume in relation to France in the year 1440, it is necessary, for the purpose of understanding the subsequent Proceedings of the Council, to allude briefly to the affairs in that country.

1440. On the 31st of January 1440, the negotiations for a peace with Charles the Seventh, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans, were renewed at Calais under the auspices of the Duchess of Burgundy and Cardinal Beaufort.³ Ambassadors were appointed for the purpose in April following, the principal of whom was William Welles, bishop of Rochester⁴; but neither the Archbishop of York, who had shortly before received a Cardinal’s hat⁵, nor any of his colleagues in the former embassy, excepting Lord Dudley, Doctors Wilton and Sprever, and Whitingham, the treasurer of Calais, were re-appointed. The principal result of this negotiation was the release of the Duke of Orleans, the convention for which purpose was executed in July;

¹ p. 114, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 63.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 756, 764.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 767.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 759.

but it was found impossible to conclude a peace or even a truce with the French monarch. 18 Hen. VI.
1440.

Against Orleans' release Gloucester presented an energetic protest, which was received by the King on the 2nd of June. The Duke's objections to that measure were principally, that he expected Orleans would become Regent of France, and be very unwilling to agree to a peace; that he would probably unite the two political parties which then existed in that country; that it was pregnant with danger to Normandy; that no oath could affect the allegiance which he owed to his own sovereign, which he would be more likely to keep when at large, than the one which was imposed upon him whilst a prisoner; that, considering the alliance which had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, it was probable they would combine to drive the English from France; that he was deeply grieved to see the conquests which had been made at so heavy a sacrifice of treasure and blood, (including the loss of his two brothers, the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, "and many " other dukes, earls, and lords, and many a trusty " knight and squire,) voluntarily put in likelihood " of total perdition," and that the late King, who had taken Orleans prisoner, had pointed out in his last will¹ upon what conditions he should be set at liberty. For all these reasons, and lest

¹ It has been before stated that the will of King Henry the Fifth, here alluded to, is not extant. *Vide* vol. iii. p. ix.

18 Hen. VI. the country should suppose that this measure was
 1440. taken with his advice and consent, for which, if
 any inconveniences ensued, he says, “men would
 “arrete upon me to my great charge, I protest for
 “mine excuse and my discharge, that I never was,
 “am, nor never shall be consenting, counselling,
 “nor agreeing to his deliverance or enlargement,
 “nor by none other manner of mean which should
 “take effect otherwise than is expressed in my said
 “lord my brother’s last will (whom God assoil), or
 “else surety of so great good, whereby my lord’s
 “both realms and subjects should be increased and
 “eased. And, for peradventure after my decease
 “I might be otherwise noised, that my true ac-
 “quittal may be known, I desire and beseech my
 “said lord that it like him that I may have now
 “these my Articles of record under his great seal
 “for my discharge, lest any of these inconveniences
 “aforesaid fall or any other by his mean. And to
 “the intent that these Articles afore written should
 “shew of more record my true acquittal, I have
 “subscribed them of mine hand.”¹

The arrangements for the Duke of Orleans’ release were not completed for several months. On the 28th of October, he swore solemnly, in the church of Westminster, that he would observe all the stipulations which had been agreed upon², in the presence of the King and of all the Lords, except the Duke of Gloucester, who shewed

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 764-767.

² *Ibid.* p. 826.

his disapprobation of the whole proceedings in a very marked manner, for no sooner had the ceremony of the mass commenced, than Gloucester left the assembly and went on board his barge.¹ Lord Fanhop, to whose custody Orleans had been entrusted, was formally released from his charge on the 3rd of November²; and the Duke, escorted by Garter king of arms, arrived at Calais a few days afterwards³, when he assumed the office of Mediator for peace between England and France.

18 Hen. VI.
1440.

In a Council which was held at Reading in February of this year, Cardinal Beaufort consented to postpone the time agreed upon for the redemption of the King's jewels, which were pledged to him as security for 7,000 marks, until the ensuing Martinmas.⁴ An instance then occurred of employing the resident clergy in examining whether certain persons who were amenable to a subsidy were living in their respective parishes; and the incumbents were to report the result of their inquiries to their diocesans, who were to certify the same to the King in the Exchequer. This ordi-

¹ "Salvete. Tidings that the Duke of Orleans have made his oath upon the sacrament, and used it, never for to bear arms against England, in the presence of the King and all the Lords, except my Lord of Gloucester; and, proving my said Lord of Gloucester agreed never to his deliverance, when the mass began he took his barge."

Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4.

² *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 823.

³ *Ibid.* p. 828.

⁴ p. 115, *postea*.

18 Hen.VI.
1440. nance was issued in Lent, which is described as
“ this good time that every man hath in dread
“ to say against truth.”¹

In August and September in this year, the Duke of Gloucester, as Justice of South Wales, went in person to Caermarthen and Cardigan to hold the sessions there, and to settle the disturbances and quarrels which existed between the inhabitants of that part of the principality, for “ his right
“ great costs and labour ” in which service he afterwards solicited remuneration.²

19 Hen.VI.
1440. On the 22nd of December 1440, John lord Tiptoft, Dr. Adam Moleyns, archdeacon of Salisbury, who was then Clerk of the Council, and four other persons, were directed to conclude a treaty with the envoys of the Archbishop of Cologne³; and it appears from their instructions that that Prince wished to become the King’s homager and feoded man, and to perform the services stipulated at a former period. The Archbishop was to be bound to do service “ in feats of war and otherwise,” as often as he might be reasonably required, with three hundred fighting men, at the following wages ;—for a duke, two nobles a day ; a count, one noble ; a baron, half a noble and eight sterlings ; a knight, a quarter of a noble and four sterlings ; an esquire, twelve sterlings for wages,

¹ pp. 421, 422, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 138, 139.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834. *Vide* also p. 770 of that volume.

and six for "regard;" and valets, archers, and crossbow-men, six sterlings a day.¹ 19 Hen. VI. 1441.

So great was the difficulty of providing money for the support of the war in France, that the King surrendered all his jewels, in February 1441, to the Lord Treasurer, with full power to coin, sell, or pledge them as advantageously and quickly as possible.² On the death of the Earl of Warwick, the Duke of York was again constituted lieutenant general and governor general of France, his commission being dated on the 2nd of July 1440; and several orders were made by the Council for supplying military stores, and on other matters relative to the army under his command.³ The negociation with France was renewed in the spring of this year, under the mediation of the Duke of Orleans; but the only minute on the subject in the Proceedings of the Council, is an order to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, on the 10th of April, to prepare instructions to the ambassadors who were about to proceed to Calais to the same effect as those which had been issued to Lord Dudley, Dr. Wilton, and others, in the preceding year.

In this volume several particulars will be found of Sir Francis Saurien, "dit L'Arragonois," or, as he was more generally called, Sir Francis Arragonis, an individual of great celebrity, who

¹ pp. 126-129, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 132.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 133, 134, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147.

19 Hen. VI. distinguished himself in the French wars on the
1441. part of England, and was elected a Knight of the Garter, but of whose personal history scarcely any thing is known. His petition in May 1441 affords some information on the state of the war, and proves that he had, in common with most of the other partizans of England, suffered heavily in his own fortune. Upon various points he submitted his opinion, and advised that the persons who were to be the King's ambassadors should be well skilled in diplomacy, and fully informed of the state of the war.¹

The original Minutes of the Council are preserved from the 14th of October to the 14th of December 1441, after which there is a chasm until the 29th of July 1442. They are then tolerably regular until the end of August in that year: there are none for September: they again occur from the 7th to the 18th of October, from which time, until the 6th of February 1443, there is another hiatus. But from the 25th of February to the end of July 1443, the original Minutes exist, and apparently with few lacunæ.

Measures were ordered to be taken in October 1441 for the defence of Calais, then threatened with a siege; and lest the enemy might introduce soldiers into the town, under cover of the licences which had been granted to the fishermen of Dieppe

¹ pp. 147-150, *postea*. See also pp. 29, 34, 44, 296.

to come there for herrings, they were to be sent out of the place, and forbidden to return.¹ The necessity of this precaution was shewn by the loss of Evreux, into which place French troops were introduced by fishermen.² Harfleur, Caen, Honfleur, and other towns in Normandy were also menaced; and the Privy Council caused letters to be written to the commanders, warning them of their danger, and exhorting them to provide for their safety. The importance which was then attached to Harfleur may be estimated by a letter written in November in the preceding year, where it is said, that “Frenchmen and Picards, a great number, came to Harfleur, for to have rescued it, and our lords with their small puissance manly beat them, and put them to flight, and, blessed be our Lord, have taken the said city of Harfleur, the which is a great jewel to all England, and in especial to our country.”³

19 Hen. VI.
1441.

On the 27th of November, the Council compared the receipts of the Duke of York, as lieutenant of France and Normandy, with the number of soldiers which he maintained. His allowance was £20,000 per annum⁴ or £68,000 Tournois⁵, besides a grant of taxes by the estates of France, amounting to £340,000 Tournois, or rather more than £99,878 sterling, forming a gross total of

¹ pp. 153, 154, 155, *postea*.

² Rapin, p. 565.

³ Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

⁴ p 178, *postea*.

⁵ The value of a pound Tournois appears, from these calculations, to have been between 5s. 10½d. and 5s. 10¾d.

19 Hen. VI. £508,000 Tournois, or about £149,216 sterling.
1441.

The wages of 800 spears on horseback or mounted lances, with the proportionate number of archers, for one year were £288,000 Tournois: 800 spears on foot, at 8*d.* a day, came to £84,012 Tournois; and for 2,200 archers, at £5 Tournois, or £1 9*s.* each per mensem, £144,000 Tournois, amounting in all to £512,092 in Tournois; so that the expenses of 800 mounted lances and archers for the field, and of 800 lances and foot archers for the garrisons, exceeded the receipts by no more than £4,092 Tournois, or about £1,203 sterling.¹

A dispute having long existed between the Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, respecting the right to the stewardship of the Duchy of Cornwall², which had been attended by riots and manslaughter, was arranged.³ The parties had agreed, under a penalty of £2,000, to abide by the award of the lords of the Council⁴; and the King having commanded them to refrain from all acts of violence towards each other, they faithfully promised to obey, and, as a pledge of their sincerity, took the Lord Chancellor by the hand whilst giving their assurance to that effect. The claim was to be decided at the ensuing Easter, until which time neither of them was to fill the office; and inquiry was to be made after the authors of the breaches of the peace which had been committed in Cornwall

¹ p. 172, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 165.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 161, 173.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 158, 166.

and Devonshire in consequence of this affair, with the view of punishing the offenders.¹ It does not appear in whose favour the question was decided; but the quarrel was afterwards renewed, and in 1455, the Commons petitioned the King in Parliament, stating that “many and great riots, commotions, robberies, and murders had been done in the shires of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, between Thomas earl of Devon, his servants and adherents, on the one part, and Sir William Bonville lord Bonville, his servants and adherents, on the other;” and praying that both of them might be committed to prison until a commission of oyer and terminer had settled the matter, and that the Sheriff of Devonshire, who was suspected of favoring Lord Bonville, might not intermit any legal process; but the King refused his assent.² These disturbances were afterwards adduced by the Commons as proof of the necessity of appointing a Protector of the Realm.³

19 Hen.VI.
1441.

The Council was also engaged, in November 1441, with a dispute between the mayor and aldermen of London and the Genoese merchants, respecting a claim by the former to socage⁴; and between the merchants of London and other places and those of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns. The English merchants complained that they were not treated in those places on the

¹ pp. 173-175, *postea*; see also p. 408.

² Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 332.

³ *Ibid.* p. 285.

⁴ p. 169, *postea*.

19 Hen. VI. 1441. same terms as the Prussian, Dantzic, and Hanse merchants were in England, and had been subjected to vexatious impositions.¹ A petition on the subject was presented to the King in Parliament in the following year, in answer to which he promised that letters should be written to the Master of Prussia and to the magistrates of the Hanse towns, for redress of the injuries which his subjects had sustained, and demanding a system of perfect reciprocity; but, if after these messages redress was not obtained, the King was authorized by Parliament, agreeably to the request contained in that petition, to suspend all the franchises and privileges which had been granted to those foreigners, until the grievances were remedied.² Persons were accordingly sent to Cologne, in February 1443; and the customers of all the ports were ordered to allow the inhabitants of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns to trade freely in this country as they had hitherto done³, whence it may be inferred that the commercial relations had been suspended. The Bishop of St. David's and one of the Chief Justices were afterwards directed to hear the matter in dispute between the Prussians and the King's subjects.⁴

The chasm in the Minutes of the Council between November 1441 and July 1442 is very

¹ pp. 170, 171, 177, 178, *postea*.

² Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 64, 65.

³ p. 228, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 234.

imperfectly filled, either by the few proceedings of the Council of that period which have been found, or by the instruments printed in the *Fœdera*. Of the former, the following are all which deserve notice. A letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, which will be again alluded to.¹ A petition from the Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for permission under letters patent to make his testament, and to commit the administration of it to such persons as he thought proper, “notwithstanding any custom of the countries that be in his diocese,” because he must pass over the sea in the King’s embassy, and return again to England.² A letter from the King dated in April, stating, that as he had granted a general pardon “at the reverence of God and of the blessed time of Easter,” large sums of money would accrue to the Crown, and commanding that they should be expended in equipping the army which was about to be sent to France and for the safeguard of Calais³: thus an impulse of religion was made contributory to the support of a sanguinary and unjustifiable war. Instructions were issued in May for raising a loan for the defence of Calais, which are remarkable for stating that the sums advanced for that purpose “shall remain in a chest under divers keys, whereof notable persons shall have the keeping, and

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

¹ p. 184, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 183.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 185, 186.

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

“ it not to be touched till need be¹,” shewing that the people had learnt to mistrust the application of money advanced for the public service. An order on the 26th of June to deliver gunpowder to the commanders of the ships which were appointed to guard the seas.² A letter, dated on the 6th of July, to the mayor and “twenty-four “notablest” burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to suppress some riotous assemblies in that town, during which the common bell had been rung³; and a document shewing that similar disturbances had also occurred at Bedford.⁴

The articles in the *Fœdera* which relate to those seven months merely state that a messenger arrived from the Emperor on the subject of the peace of the Church about November 1441⁵; that ambassadors were appointed to treat with those of the Archbishop of Cologne in December following⁶; that the Archbishop of Rouen was permitted, in February 1442, to retain the bishoprick of Ely notwithstanding he had become a Cardinal⁷; that a negociation for peace with France was pending in the marches of Calais in May⁸; that in July a commercial treaty was entered into with Holland⁹, notices of which occur in the Minutes of the Council¹⁰; and that an amicable letter was written to

¹ p. 188, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 191.

³ *Ibid.* p. 192.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 193.

⁵ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 834.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 836.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 841. *Vide* also vol. iv. of this work, p. xxxi.

⁸ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 844, 847.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 848.

¹⁰ pp. 193, 194, *postea*.

the Emperor of Germany on the 1st of August in that year, promising to restore some goods which had been improperly seized in Gascony by the King's subjects.¹

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

The loss of the Minutes of the Council for part of the year 1442 is supplied to some extent by another of Bishop Beckington's Journals. On the 20th of May in that year Sir Robert Roos, Dr. Beckington the King's secretary, and Edward Hull, esquire, were appointed to negotiate a marriage between the King and one of the daughters of the Count of Armagnac, with whom it had become the policy of England to form a close alliance. The Count having quarrelled with Charles the Seventh, a treaty was concluded between Henry and himself in July 1437, one of the conditions of which was that he should not allow his subjects to act hostilely against England, and that he should recall such of them as were then in France.² The alliance with the Count of Armagnac was considered desirable from its being supposed that he would form a substantial protection to Guienne, with the loss of which the English were then threatened.

Beckington and his colleagues arrived at Plymouth about the end of June, on the 5th of which month the Journal commenced. Unlike that of the negotiation for peace in 1439, which was written by Beckington himself, this Journal was kept by his secretary, who always speaks of him as "my

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 849.

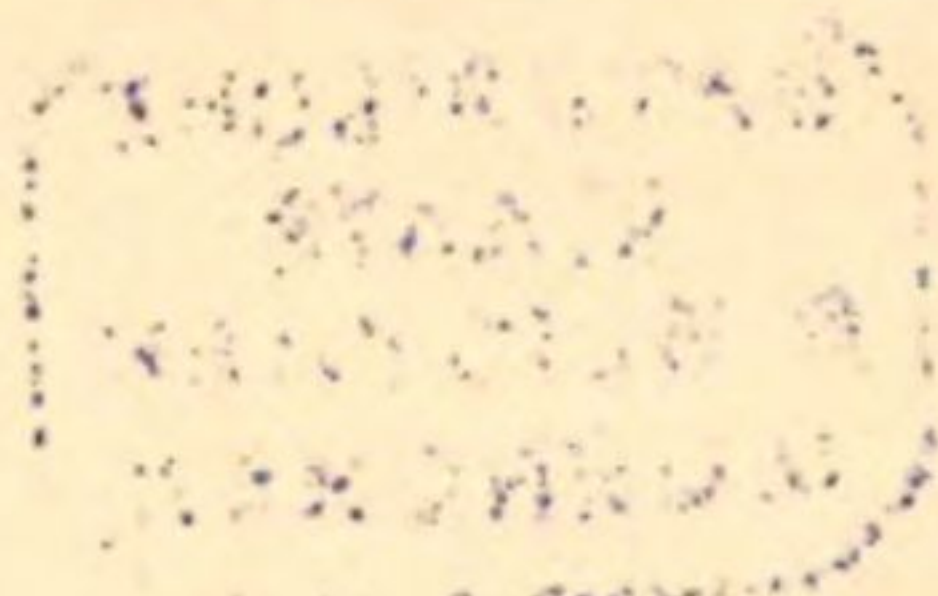
² p. 45, *postea*.

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

“ lord.” As it has been published¹, it is unnecessary to give a particular account of its contents, or to point out the important historical facts which it records, not only respecting the mission itself, but the state of Guienne and the progress of the war in that duchy, on which subjects it corrects the erroneous statements of historians, and supplies much valuable information. All the correspondence between the King and the ambassadors as well as the Count of Armagnac and his ministers, is inserted at length; and it abounds with curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the age.

Sir Robert Roos and Beckington reached Bourdeaux on the 16th of July; and the latter continued in Guienne until the 10th of the following January, when he sailed for England, his mission having become hopeless. After the Count of Armagnac had offered his daughter's hand to Henry, the English interests gradually declined. Charles the Seventh had in the mean time entered Guienne; and his army was then in the immediate vicinity of the Count's territories, waiting only for some colourable pretence to seize his dominions. Armagnac therefore did not dare to fulfil his engagement with Henry; and his conduct may with more probability be ascribed to his fears than to his inclinations, for, as his Chancellor told the ambassadors, the Count was “prevented *de facto*

¹ Octavo, 1828.



“rather than *de jure*.”¹ During their mission 20 Hen.VI.
 Roos and Beckington were much occupied with 1442.
 the state of Guienne and Bourdeaux, and their letters to the King prove that the English affairs were in a most deplorable condition. The appearance of Charles in that province was attended by a general defection of Henry’s adherents; and the ambassadors informed him on the 24th of July, that Tartas had surrendered; that St. Severs had been taken by assault; that all the Landes, except Bayonne and Aix, had been subdued; that within eight days almost the whole of the country, “as well barons as gentles and others,” had thrown off their allegiance to England; and that the inhabitants of Bourdeaux believed themselves “to be abandoned and cast away for ever,” but that the arrival of the embassy had in some degree restored confidence.

The Minutes of the Council on the 29th of July 1442, which are the earliest for that year now extant, contain notices of preparations for the reinforcement of Bayonne; and the expediency of raising an army for the relief of Guienne was debated by the Council on the 22nd of August.² The difficulty of providing the necessary supplies presented a formidable obstacle; and though the Government applied as usual to Cardinal Beaufort, he replied that

¹ Beckington’s Journal, p. 93. In the introductory remarks, p. xxxv *et seq.*, some observations will be found on the cause of this negotiation having been unsuccessful.

² pp. 193, 194, *postea*.



20 Hen. VI. he was aware of the King's wants, and that if he
1442. had money he would lend it to him, but he said
"he had it not." Plate however, he added, he had,
and would lend vessels to the value of £4,000;
but his sovereign's necessities had no effect upon
his natural avarice, nor did the pressing exigencies
of the state inspire him with even a transient
feeling of generosity; for he stipulated not only
that the vessels should be restored to him, but
that if they were melted down he should be paid
the cost of the manufacture of new ones, besides
their intrinsic value.¹ Wheat was ordered to be
sent to Guienne², where so great a scarcity pre-
vailed that it was allowed to be exported duty
free³; and Lord Hungerford offered to lend one
hundred quarters for that province.⁴ It was re-
solved that money should be borrowed in every
part of the realm by the King's commissioners
for the defence of Guienne; and an idea may
be formed of the distress of the government, from
the instructions issued either to those commis-
sioners, or to others who were employed about
this time on a similar duty. They were di-
rected to proceed to certain towns, and to sum-
mon before them every householder and inhabi-
tant above the age of sixteen, whose names were
to be entered in two books, and to whom the
King's letters were to be read. The people

¹ p. 199. *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 199, 205, 207, 217.

³ Chronicle of London, p. 133; stat. 15 Hen. VI. c. 2.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 204.

were to be told that the Crown had a lawful right to their services in any part of the kingdom for its defence against invasion, but that, in consideration of the great charges which they had borne, the King would dispense, as far as was possible, with their attendance, and avoid putting them to any expense on this occasion, except what accorded with their "own good wills and gentleness," notwithstanding their safety and welfare depended upon that of their country. The commissioners were to examine each person separately, and ascertain what he would "give of his free will," which sum was to be placed against his name in those books, but they were not to be influenced by "language inconvenient, or be otherwise compelled." If the commissioners found any of them "hard" and unwilling to part with his property, they were to say from themselves, that whatever he might contribute would not exceed his expenses for two days if he served in person. They were to select two individuals of approved wisdom and discretion, and well affected to the Government, to be collectors of the benevolence, and to communicate with such persons as had not appeared before the commissioners. One of the books was to be delivered to the collectors, and the other was to be sent to the Council, in order that the King might know the conduct of every one in that matter, and "thereupon accept every man in every conceit as he deserveth;" so that this proceeding was not only

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

20 Hen. VI. 1442. obnoxious from its extorting money from the people under the specious character of "free gifts," but because their refusal, inability, or partial acquiescence exposed their loyalty to suspicion. If those books yet exist they would afford much valuable statistical and genealogical information; and this allusion to them may perhaps lead to their discovery.¹

The lords of the Council became personally responsible for certain sums on this emergency; and they all manifested great readiness to contribute in every possible way to the urgent wants of their country.² In the breast of the Duke of Gloucester, whose feelings had been recently outraged by the public humiliation of his wife on a ridiculous charge of sorcery and witchcraft³, patriotism overcame resentment, and he expressed his willingness to become security to whatever amount any man would trust him.⁴

Soon after the arrival of Sir Robert Roos and Beckington at Bourdeaux, the Archbishop of that diocese repaired to England to represent the condition of the city, as well as of Guienne generally, to the King's ministers.⁵ He arrived about the middle

¹ pp. 418, 421, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 199, 200-202; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 42.

³ Eleanor duchess of Gloucester was accused in October, and did penance by walking barefooted through London on the 13th of November 1441; *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 851; *Stow's Chronicle*, ed. Howes, pp. 281, 282. It is remarkable that nothing on the subject should occur in the Minutes of the Council.

⁴ p. 202, *postea*.

⁵ Beckington's Journal, p. 20.

of August ; and by the vessel which conveyed him, <sup>20 Hen.VI.
1442.</sup> Roos and Beckington forwarded the letter, dated on the 24th of July, describing the state of the country, which has been alluded to ; and his representations were powerfully supported by their entreaties. They besought the King to open his “ eyes of pity and compassion ” upon his true subjects there, which “ do now liven in great dread, “ and without that help be had they rather be like “ to perish ;” and entreated him to consider that the duchy of Guienne was one of the oldest lordships of the crown of England, and of his most piteous grace to command that succours should be hastily sent to it.¹ On the same occasion, they wrote to Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, advising him “ to commune apart, and feel thoroughly the Arch- “ bishop of Bourdeaux ” respecting the conduct of the Council there, with the view of discovering why the King’s interests, and “ all manner of justice,” were always sacrificed, “ and nothing done nor sped “ but by favour and particular lucre, and ever in “ the conclusion all is against the King, and to his “ great hurt.” Cromwell was assured, that, “ con- “ sidering the truth and simpleness of the Arch- “ bishop,” if “ he were well groped and thoroughly “ examined after the great wisdom of you, so he “ follow not the instructions” (which he was supposed to have received from the French at Bourdeaux), “ but may be so induced once to leap in

¹ Beckington’s Journal, p. 18.

20 Hen. VI. 1442. “ the margin, he would tell the truth, the which
“ so remedy be provided therefore, is like to be
“ the salvation of this land, which else must be
“ needly the loss by the self misgovernance,
“ though none other enemies were.”¹ With this
previous clue to the character and objects of the
Archbishop of Bourdeaux, the government were not
likely to be imposed upon. He appeared before
the Council to explain the cause of his coming
to England on the 20th of August², on which
occasion, however, Lord Cromwell was not present;
and he seems to have gained the good opinion of
the ministers, as the King afterwards granted, at his
request, the office of clerk of the customs of Bour-
deaux to one of his servants.³

On the 9th of August, Roos and Beckington
sent a secret dispatch from Bourdeaux, which was
written in three lines on parchment the whole
length of the skin, and sewn up in the garment of
an old pilgrim who was going to England, acquaint-
ing the Council, that on the 3rd of that month the
city of Aix, which was considered the strongest in
Guienne, was taken ; that Charles the Seventh was
then in it ; that the Dauphin had laid siege to
Bayonne, which they expected would surrender in
eight days ; after which, that Prince intended to
proceed direct to Bourdeaux, where “ there was
“ division, and never was so little help nor store of

¹ Beckington's Journal, p. 20, 21.

² p. 198, *postea*.

³ Minutes of the 16th of October, p. 218, *postea*.

“ English people, the lack of whom is cause of 20 Hen.VI.
 “ loss of all this country ; and unless that succour 1442.
 “ be had without any delay, all is gone ;” adding,
 “ this we write unto you for our last and true
 “ acquittal ;” and they said that the inhabitants,
 having been deceived in the promise which had
 been made of assistance, would “ trust none other
 “ word nor writing.”¹

Such troops as were ready at the end of
 August, were ordered to proceed direct to Bayonne ;
 and if they found they were not necessary, they
 were nevertheless to “ shew themselves ” to that
 city ; and to say that the King had commanded them
 to do so, and that Sir Philip Chetwynd had also
 been sent with 500 archers, who were to remain
 there for its defence.²

No Minutes occur after the end of August 21 Hen.VI.
 until the 7th of October, but in that interval the 1442.
 letter of Roos and Beckington of the 9th of August
 was probably received ; which may have induced
 the Council to determine upon sending an army
 to Guienne. On the 21st of September, a letter
 was written to those persons, thanking them for
 their services in providing for the safety of Bour-
 deaux, and informing them that the King had ap-
 pointed his cousin, the Earl of Somerset, “ with a
 “ right noble puissance of men of war,” to go with
 all possible haste into Guienne, for the resistance of

¹ Beckington's Journal, pp. 26, 27.

² pp. 205, 206, *postea*.

21 Hen. VI. 1442. the French monarch, and “ unto the great comfort, “ consolation, and defence of all his true subjects “ there.”¹ At the same time, a similar letter was addressed to the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, wherein Somerset is described as “ a powerful and distinguished prince of the King’s blood and “ lineage.”²

In October the Council seem, however, to have been more occupied with the idea of concluding a peace with Charles, than with preparing an army to resist him. Memoranda respecting a treaty occur in the Minutes of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that month ; and a commission was issued, appointing the Duke of York, the Cardinal of Luxemburg, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and several other persons negociators.³ About that time the Duke of York concluded a truce with the Duchess of Burgundy, and the Duchess’s proclamation on this subject, dated on the 23rd of April in the following year, is printed by Rymer.⁴ The Duke advised the King that England and Burgundy should be comprised in that truce, but the Council resolved that Burgundy and Guienne should be included, and that no mention should be made of England.

On the 16th of October the Earl of Somerset appeared before the Council, and delivered a written

¹ Beckington’s Journal, pp. 54, 55.

² *Ibid.* pp. 55-57.

³ pp. 210, 213, 215, 217, *postea*. This commission is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13, where it is said to have been dated on the 9th of *September*.

⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 24.

statement of the terms upon which he consented to proceed to Guienne¹, but the loss of the Minutes of the next four months prevent the proceedings respecting the expedition during that period from being known. The energy of the government was, however, roused by a letter from Roos and Beckington, dated on the 18th of October, in which they informed the King of the progress made by the enemy, and of the loss of Reole. They complained that “no comfort cometh, not so much in all this time as one balinger to revive their hearts;” and told his Majesty that if reinforcements had arrived it was most probable that Charles would have been made prisoner; adding that, if only a few men had been sent when they were promised, Guienne might have been saved from the injury which it had sustained; and that even if the merchant ships which usually came for wine had been allowed to proceed to Bourdeaux, their crews would have prevented much of the damage which the enemy had committed.² It would appear from this letter, and from others which were sent on the same occasion to the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort, either that the government were totally unable to send troops to Guienne in the summer and autumn of 1442, or that the King’s ministers were criminally neglectful of that important part of his French dominions.

21 Hen. VI.
1442.

¹ p. 218, *postea*.

² Beckington’s Journal, pp. 49, 52.

21 Hen. VI.
1442.

Though the town of Reole surrendered to the French monarch and the Dauphin on the 7th of October, after a siege of several weeks, the castle held out until the 7th of December¹; and an interesting anecdote relating to Charles the Seventh whilst at Reole, is mentioned in Beckington's journal. In December, the house in which he lodged suddenly took fire by night; and the King would inevitably have been burnt had not the Scots made a mine in a wall through which he escaped, with no other clothes on than his shirt. All his baggage was destroyed, and it is particularly stated that he lost his sword which was called "St. Louis's sword."²

1443.

So unfavorable was the aspect of affairs, at the commencement of the year 1443, that there seemed little hope of furnishing the necessary troops for the defence both of Guienne and Normandy; and it was therefore debated by the Council in the King's presence, on the 6th of February, whether it was most expedient to provide for the safety of Guienne or of Normandy, or whether an army should be sent for the relief of both. Sir John Stourton thought that the nearest of those provinces, namely Normandy, ought to be first attended to. Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, said he did not know what had been the use of the money which was recently spent in Normandy, nor who was in

¹ Beckington's Journal, p. 72.

² *Ibid.* p. 102.

fault ; that it would be strange to relieve the one 21 Hen.VI.
duchy and not the other ; that if both could be 1443.
done it would be proper ; but if it were impossible,
he was of opinion that succours should be sent to
the one which most required them ; in which
opinion the Bishop's of St. David, the Bishop of
Salisbury, and the Lord Chancellor concurred.
Cardinal Kemp, the archbishop of York, admitted
that the King must be guided by considerations of
expediency “ not to conform him to that that he
“ would, but to that that he may,” but he would
not say which he thought should be first attended
to ; and proposed that the bishops should be de-
sired to appeal to heaven by their prayers. Car-
dinal Beaufort said it was the province of the lords
temporal to determine which duchy should be first
relieved ; but he thought it necessary to attend to
both of them ; and prudently suggested that, before
the armies were appointed, the Treasurer should
explain what resources were available for their
support. The Duke of Gloucester agreed in the
opinion of the Archbishop of York, that the King
should do what might be in his power.¹

The determination to send a large army to
Guienne having been formed, its equipment, the
instructions to its commander, the money for the
payment of the soldiers, and the collection of ships
to transport them, occupied much of the attention
of the Council from February to July in this year ;

¹ pp. 223, 224, *postea*.

21 Hen.VI. and the most interesting Minutes on these sub-
1443. jects will be adverted to without interrupting the relation by notices of the other business which was then in progress.

The Earl of Somerset appears to have undertaken the command of the army with reluctance, and every effort was used to soothe and satisfy him. Dr. Moleyns was sent to him with a flattering message on the 27th of February, expressive of the King's concern for his illness, and requesting to know when he would be ready to proceed, the number of soldiers he wished to accompany him, and whether he would direct his efforts both to Normandy and Guienne?¹ The Treasurer reported to the Council, on the 2nd of March, that it was impossible to raise two armies, and advised that the King and the lords, and the commander of the army, should determine into which province it was to proceed, and that Somerset's "indentures," or written agreement with the Crown, should be in general terms "to do the good that he can and "may to the King's lordships and subjects in "France."²

Sir William Bonville was sent to Bourdeaux, with, it is said, a reinforcement of 800 soldiers, to keep the town until the arrival of the whole army³; but Beckington states that he learned on the 4th of February, from a ship of Brit-

¹ pp. 226, 227, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 229.

³ *Ibid.* p. 233; Chronicle of London, p. 132.

tany which he spoke on his voyage to England, that Bonville was supposed to be about that time at Bourdeaux with 4,000 men and thirty-five ships¹, though it is most probable that he had not then sailed. Early in March, Dr. Moleyns and Sir John Stourton were sent to communicate with the Earl of Somerset², to whose demands respecting his appointment as commander of the army in Guienne, the King's answers were delivered on the 30th of that month. His Majesty consented that the Duke of York should be informed that Somerset's authority was to be exercised only in such places as were not then in the King's obedience, and to which the powers of the former did not extend; that Somerset's contingent interests in Anjou and Maine under certain grants should be preserved; that, as he was a prisoner in France at the time of the King's last general pardon he was precluded from the benefit of it, for which reason he should receive a full pardon under the great seal before his departure³; and that if he had issue and died during the expedition, his widow should be allowed the keeping of the child. To these concessions the King added a more important mark of his favor, by creating him Duke of Somerset, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and with precedence

21 Hen. VI.
1443.

¹ Beckington's Journal, p. 89.

² pp. 234, 237, *postea*.

³ This pardon was granted by Letters Patent dated on the 28th of August in this year. Rot. Patent. 21 Hen. VI. Part 2.

21 Hen. VI. 1443. above the Duke of Norfolk.¹ Somerset had asked for a grant of lands of the value of 1,000 marks, on which point the Council “abstained them in “all wise to speak, nor durst not advise the King “to depart from such livelode, nor to open their “mouths in such matters ;” but his Majesty commanded the Chancellor to say that Somerset and his issue male should have lands of the value of 600 marks², or £400 per annum. Some difficulty having occurred as to what estates were to be given to him, he requested the Lord Treasurer to allow him to inspect the register of such of the King’s lands as were then disposable, that he might select those which he thought proper; but Cromwell refused until he had the approbation of the Council. Its consent was obtained, and he seems to have chosen the lordship of Kendal³, as the King is said to have created him and the heirs of his body Earls of Kendal on the 20th of June following, in consequence of his having had that lordship granted to him. At the same time the Duke’s natural daughter Tacyn, and the heirs of her body, were made denizens.⁴

It is remarkable that the limitation of the Earldom of Kendal, the charter of which is not

¹ pp. 251-255, *postea*. The Roll on which the charter of the Dukedom of Somerset was entered is not preserved, the Charter Roll for the 21st Hen. VI. being evidently imperfect, and the first instrument which occurs on it is the charter granting the Earldom of Kendal to the Duke of Somerset, on the 28th of August 1442.

² p. 251, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 281.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 288.

dated until the 28th of August in this year, and which dignity was to be held “*ultra nomen Ducis Somersetiæ*,” should be to the heirs *male* instead of to the *heirs* of his body.¹

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The Duke of Somerset appears to have received two commissions, the one for France generally, and the other for Guienne, as it was particularly ordered that in the commission for France, which was to be sealed with the great seal of that kingdom, Guienne should not be specified; and that in the commission for Guienne, which was to be under the great seal of England, Guienne should be written before France.² To prevent any jealousy in the mind of the Duke of York, Lieutenant General and Governor of France and Normandy, at the appointment of the Duke of Somerset, Garter was sent to that prince to inform him that the King having heard that Charles the Seventh intended to enter Normandy, he purposed sending the Duke of Somerset to that duchy with a large army, which was to cross the Loire and proceed to the parts where the enemy might happen to be, against whom he was to “use most cruel and mortal war that he can and may,” for it seemed expedient that the manner and conduct of the war should be changed; and it is said that Somerset would form a shield to the Duke of York, as he would be between him and the French monarch. The Duke of York was particularly desired to keep

¹ Rot. Cart. 21 Hen.VI. No. 45.

² p. 255, *postea*.

21 Hen. VI. the plan of operations a profound secret. He
1443. was to be assured that the appointment of Somerset was not intended to lessen or interfere with his authority, and he was requested to co-operate cordially with him. Garter was also to state that the King had learnt from Basle that the enemy intended to attack Rouen; and the Duke was requested to cause the castle, palace, and bridge of that city to be properly guarded, not to allow any women or other suspicious persons to lodge in the castle, and to take care that those places, together with all the other castles and towns under his government, especially on the sea-coast, should be victualled for at least half a year, and be well provided with armour and artillery, for the King was informed that there was "neither town nor castle in the country there, but that the enemy have an enterprize upon." Garter was further directed to excuse the King for not complying with his request to send him £20,000, in consequence of the heavy expense of the army destined for Guienne, for which reason his Majesty hoped "he would take patience and forbear him for a time."¹

The long list of military stores requisite for the Duke of Somerset's army is of much interest, from its shewing what articles were then used in military warfare.² Several notices occur of a "bridge of barrels," to which much attention was

¹ pp. 259, 264, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 257.

paid, and a sum not exceeding £100 was allowed for making it.¹ 21 Hen. VI.
1443.

The money requisite for the equipment of the army was raised in the usual way, by loans², mortgage of the royal jewels³, and advances from Cardinal Beaufort; for, though that personage said in August 1442 that he “had no money⁴,” he had nevertheless agreed to lend upwards of £20,000 before the end of the following May.⁵ A dispute, however, arose a few days afterwards, respecting the patent for securing the repayment of that sum. He insisted upon its being written in the same words as the draught of the instrument which had been made, otherwise he would “lend no money;” upon which the Duke of Gloucester truly observed “what needeth it to be “read, since that it is passed, for mine uncle saith “plainly that he will lend no money, unless that “he have it under that form.”⁶ As the amount raised, even with the Cardinal’s £20,000⁷, was more than £8,000 short of what was required, it was obviously useless to quarrel with him about conditions, for if he had withheld the loan it would

¹ pp. 258, 259, 288, 289, *postea*. These bridges are mentioned by the contemporary chronicler so often cited: “In this year went over the sea “the Earl of Somerset with 10,000 of good men; and he had over with “him great ordinance of guns, *bridges*, scaling ladders, and many more “things; whom Jesu speed for his mercy.” Chronicle of London, p. 132.

² pp. 218, 272, *postea*. See the commission issued for that purpose, pp. 414-418, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 239; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 15.

⁴ p. 199, *postea*.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 276.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 280.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 276.

21 Hen. VI. have been utterly impossible for the expedition to
. 1443. sail.

It is, perhaps, deserving of notice, that on the 2nd of March in this year, Cardinal Beaufort obtained another general pardon and release from all penalties and fines to which he might have exposed himself before the first day of the preceding month.¹

Ships were ordered to be impressed in all the ports to transport the Duke of Somerset's army. In impressing those in the port of London the mayor and sheriffs, under admiral, and water bailiffs were ordered to assist, the recorder having been sent by the Council to the mayor with the King's commands on the subject.² They were directed to rendezvous in the Camber on the 23rd of April; and this fact is a striking instance of the change which has taken place in the formation of the southern coast of England. The Camber was situated near Camber Point, a short distance from Winchelsea and Rye; and though it must have been a capacious harbour in the sixteenth century, it has long been completely filled up.³

¹ Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 20.

² pp. 236, 237, 241, 278, *postea*; Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 21.

³ The Editor is indebted to E. W. Brayley, Esquire, for referring him to a commission which was issued on the 15th of November, 2 Car. I. 1626, to Nicholas Lord Tufton and others, stating, that the King's castle of Camber in Sussex had "grown into great decay, *being forsaken by the sea, and left distant from the water two miles at the least*, so as "the same is now of no further use for defence," and commanding them

On the 28th of June, the Council informed the Duke of Somerset, that, as there were not transports enough to convey his whole army to Guienne, one half should be sent first, and the remainder when the ships returned.¹ It was intended that the musters of the Duke's soldiers, which usually preceded the departure of an armament by a very few days, and were repeated on its arrival at the place of destination², should have been taken on the 3rd of June, but Somerset requested that they might be deferred to the 17th, on which day, however, his soldiers were not ready; and in the beginning of July he sent an esquire to solicit a further postponement, and to communicate with the Council on other matters respecting the expedition. Much displeasure was expressed that the

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to sell the materials of that castle. *Fœdera*, vol. xviii. p. 796. The Camber is thus shewn in a chart of the time of King Henry the Eighth in the British Museum, in the Cottonian MS. Augustus, B. II. f. 66.



¹ pp. 293, 294, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 293.

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Duke of Somerset had not proceeded on his voyage. He was reminded that the King had created him a Duke, and granted him a larger estate than he had conferred upon any other person, in consideration of the services he was expected to perform in France ; and the examples of the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester on similar occasions were pointed out to him, the wages of whose retinues did not commence until their whole musters had been made. He was also told that the King believed there was a sufficient number of ships to convey his army, if he would be contented with such arrangements as had satisfied other commanders ; and that every day he remained in England was attended by a loss to the King of £500.¹ Besides the expense, the assemblage of a large body of soldiers for embarkation was productive of serious inconveniences, arising from the excesses which they committed, and from the burthen which they imposed on the inhabitants in the places where the troops were quartered, which was so heavy, that they declared they would rather have paid the King four fifteenths of their property than have borne it. In the preceding year the misconduct of troops on such occasions was the subject of a petition from the Commons to the King in Parliament, who complained that many of the inhabitants on the sea coasts in Southampton, Dorset, Sussex, Kent, and the adjoining counties, had lately suffered “ great

¹ pp. 267, 275, 276, 279, 302, 303, 409-414, *postea*.

“ and innumerable horrible injuries and extortions” 21 Hen. VI.
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from soldiers of the King’s armies who were about to go abroad, together with “homicides, murders, “mayhems, and heinous assaults;” that they had ravished their wives, daughters, and servants; that they had taken their goods without payment, in consequence of which, property, as well ecclesiastical as secular, in those counties had been seriously injured; and they added, that, if a remedy was not speedily provided, the whole of the sea coast would be entirely devastated.¹ To these complaints, which have been brought against large armies in all times and countries, and which, without the most rigid discipline, render their existence almost as injurious to their friends as to their enemies, the King replied, that he would take the advice of his Council in providing a proper remedy.

Symptoms of mutiny were manifested by the garrison at Calais on the old ground of arrears of wages², which again induced them to seize the wools; and the Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of that town about August 1442, with directions to go there with all possible haste, requested the King, on the 28th of that month, that, as he could not then proceed to Calais, he might not be responsible for the misconduct of the soldiers before his arrival.³ Their discontent seems, however, to have been appeased

¹ Rot. Parl. 20 Hen. VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 61, 62.

² *Vide* vol. iv. p. xlvi.

³ pp. 203, 204, *postea*.

21 Hen.VI. by the presence of persons who were sent to them
1443. by the Council; and instead of being punished the soldiers were thanked for "the gentleness" which they shewed to the King's commissioners, and were promised payment of their wages.¹ About the middle of June 1443, extensive works were undertaken at Calais to improve the harbour by the erection of two jetties; for which purpose, and in repairing the walls of the town, £1,000 of the "money of Calais" were ordered to be expended.²

It may be worthy of remark, that the Earl of Stafford evinced much anxiety about the titles of the other Earldoms which he had inherited, and that he preferred the style of "Earl of Buckingham" to that of "Earl of Stafford," because a brief notice of those Earldoms will confute the opinion which was expressed by high legal authority³, that grants of those dignities, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to the *heirs*, or *heirs of the body* of the grantees, only operated as grants to heirs *male* of the body.

The Earl of Stafford is stated to have been made Captain of Calais, "by the name of the Earl " of Buckingham⁴;" and, in the commission appointing him one of the ambassadors to treat for peace with France in May 1439, he is not only styled "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford,

¹ p. 207, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 283, 284, 293.

³ The late Lord Redesdale. *Vide* Report of the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle, pp. 283, 284, 429.

⁴ p. 209, *postea*.

“ Northampton, and Perche,” but in one of the original letters of privy seal on the subject of that embassy, his name was first written “ Humphrey Earl of Stafford;” and a marginal correction was made for the purpose of introducing the titles of his other Earldoms. 21 Hen. VI.
1443.

The Earldom of Buckingham was created to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and his heirs, in 1377. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford and Northampton, the former of which Earldoms had been granted to his ancestors and his heirs by King John, and the latter was granted to his father and his heirs in 1337. The Earldom of Stafford was created to Ralph lord Stafford in 1351, and his descendant Edmund was the sixth Earl of Stafford. He married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Thomas duke of Gloucester, in whose right her son Humphrey, seventh Earl of Stafford, was sole heir of the Earldom of Buckingham, and eldest coheir of the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton. To the Earldom of Buckingham he had, therefore, an undoubted right ; but his claim to the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton required a royal confirmation ; and the careful and marked attribution of those titles to him, in the most solemn instruments of the Crown, may have been intended to have that effect. As the Earldom of Buckingham was not created until twenty years after the Earldom of Stafford, the Earl's preference for it probably

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1443.

arose from his having inherited it from a prince of the blood; and it is extraordinary that, when thus proudly collecting all the dignities to which he had any pretensions, he should not have assumed also the titles of Earl of Essex and Earl of Gloucester, the former of which was vested in and had been borne by his ancestors the Earls of Hereford, and the latter was created to Hugh de Audley and his heirs in 1337, whose daughter and heiress married the Earl's immediate ancestor, Ralph first earl of Stafford, and of whom he was the sole heir. The earldom of Perche was a dignity in Normandy, which had been conferred upon him. A few years after this period, the ambition of the "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch" was crowned with a ducal coronet, as he was created Duke of Buckingham, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in September 1444.

It was not only the perilous state of affairs in France that gave anxiety to the government in the years 1442 and 1443. Popular commotions of a serious character happened in all parts of England, and though scarcely noticed by chroniclers or historians, they were a constant source of annoyance, and required great vigilance on the part of the King's ministers. Riots having taken place in Wales, the Lords Marchers were ordered, in October 1442, to proceed there and quell them, and they were told that the King would otherwise

take the matter into his own hands¹; and it appears that the Welsh had been excited by a monk, who recited chronicles at Comorthes and other assemblies, and who was ordered to be arrested.² A quarrel having taken place between the abbot and convent of St. Mary's and the mayor and citizens of York, great disturbances ensued, of which, however, nothing is said by the historian of that city. Lord Scrope was directed to arbitrate between them in March 1443³; and soon after the Council was engaged in an inquiry respecting an attack which had been made upon Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, in which Sir John Neville was implicated.⁴ The Archbishop of York complained to the King about the same time, that, having issued processes against some of the laity in his dioceses for offences of a spiritual nature, the people had assembled in great numbers, pulled down his houses, broken the paling of his parks, destroyed his wind and water mills, and assaulted his servants; and that, so far from being satisfied with these aggressions, they intended to attack his residence at Southwell. The two Chief Justices were directed to advise what should be done; and on the 11th of May, the matter was discussed in a very full meeting of Peers in the Council Chamber of Parliament, at which all the Judges were present. Sir John Pennington con-

21 Hen.VI.
1443.

¹ pp. 211, 213, 215, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 233.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 225, 232.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 241.

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1443.

fessed that he was one of the offenders, and it was proposed to commit him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became bail for his appearance in the large sum of £3,000. Severe measures were suggested for suppressing the tumults, and such of the Peers as were members of the Privy Council reported what had been done to the King, when, agreeably to their advice, he commanded that inquiry should be made by two neighbouring justices of the peace at the places where the disturbances occurred, who were to arrest and disarm the rioters, writs for which purpose were issued on the following day to the justices in the north and east ridings of Yorkshire¹; that two peers, or a peer and a judge, should be sent into that county with a commission of oier and terminer; and that the leaders and principal offenders should be made to appear before the Council.² On the 18th of May, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the Chief Justice were directed to proceed into Yorkshire with the proposed commission, and the Earl of Northumberland was accused of having caused those riots by a letter which he had written to some of his officers in the north. The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl might be examined whether he wrote that letter or not, and proposed, as the King's peace had been broken, that the Judges should be asked whether the Earl

¹ Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 27.

² pp. 268-271, *postea*.

could be compelled to answer? Upon those points the Council gave their opinions *seriatim*, and it was resolved that Northumberland should do so on the following Monday; on which day he delivered a written statement, in reply to the Archbishop's accusations, but the contents are not stated.¹ The dispute between the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Northumberland was, however, referred to the arbitration of certain peers, who made their award in July. They decided, among other things, that all the damage which had been done to the Archbishop's property should be repaired by the Earl, under the superintendence of three persons, one of whom was Arderne, the clerk of the King's works.²

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Norwich was again the scene of confusion in consequence of ecclesiastical exactions; and a spirit of resistance against the spiritual authority, which had for so many ages enthralled the minds and impoverished the people, seems to have manifested itself throughout England. The Prior of Christchurch, at Norwich, having imposed some new customs, and made other pecuniary demands from the citizens, they rose in great force, threatened to set fire to the priory, and held out against the Duke of Norfolk, who endeavoured to reduce the city to obedience.³ William of Worcester, Stow, and other writers are silent as to the cause,

¹ pp. 273, 275, 276, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 309.

³ Stow, p. 383; William of Worcester, p. 462.

21 Hen. VI. and give a very imperfect account of this affair, but
1443. a contemporary writer ascribed it to “ certain new
“ customs and bondships that the Prior would have
“ begun to have raised of the said city, of all the
“ commons therein ;” and he thus describes what
took place, “ wherefore the commons arose and
“ would have fired and assaulted the priory, and
“ have destroyed the Prior of the place, unto the
“ time they had the false contrived evidence that
“ were sealed by old time with the common seal
“ unweting of them, but through a Prior of old, and
“ certain false aldermen of the same city that now
“ are dead ; and the commons kept with strong
“ hand the town against the Duke of Norfolk and
“ all his pissounz¹ that would a comen thither for
“ the cause aforesaid. Wherefore the King sent
“ thither the Chief Justice, John Fortescue, the Earl
“ of Stafford, and the Earl of Huntingdon, and sitten
“ there in sessions, at the which were many of the
“ city indited, and the Prior also, and also the city
“ lost their liberties, and franchises, and freedoms
“ that they had afore, and all the city seized into
“ the King’s hand, and a knight called Sir John
“ Clifton made captain thereof; and many of the
“ worthy men there of the city been fled into other
“ countries over the sea for dread with as much of
“ their goods as they might have with them, and
“ left their fair places stand still.”² Several allu-
sions to these tumults occur in the Minutes of the

¹ Sic.

² Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.

Council, the first of which was on the 28th of February 1443, when the Duke of Norfolk was authorized to appoint Sir John Clifton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises of the city were seized.¹ The Duke of Norfolk, the Judges, and other persons there mentioned were thanked and rewarded for their services²; and it appears that there had been commotions in other parts of that county.³ Several of the rioters of Norwich were brought to London, and committed to the Tower⁴; and the terms on which the city should be pardoned were discussed by the Council.⁵ Sir John Fortescue, the Chief Justice, and Westbury, one of the Judges, gave an account of their proceedings at Norwich on the 23rd of March⁶, and they were ordered to be paid for their services.⁷ But the Council was occupied with the matter so late as July, when part of the fines which had been imposed on the citizens was appropriated to the payment of the expense of victualling the bastile of Dieppe⁸, to which object particular attention was then directed.⁹

Disturbances likewise broke out at Salisbury, which were quelled by the presence of Lord Hungerford, who was "heartily thanked" by the Council on the 23rd of March for his services, and was requested to have an "harkening to the said

¹ pp. 229, 235, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 231.

³ *Ibid.* p. 232.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 238, 271.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 242, 243, 244, 256.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 249.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 268.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 306, 307.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 301-304, 306.

21 Hen. VI. "city" because tranquillity was not fully restored.¹
1443. Nor was the metropolis itself free from riots, which appear to have arisen from an attempt to levy escuage. On the 24th of May the Council ordered the Mayor and sheriffs of London to refrain from demanding that tax, until the two Chief Justices had reported their opinions on the subject. The Mayor and aldermen were directed to preserve the peace of the city; two servants of the royal household were committed to prison for making a riot in Southwark; an esquire of the name of Ferrers was bound in the penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the people who lived on London bridge, and in Bridgeward, and he was ordered to attend the Council to answer the complaints of the citizens; and as seditious rumours had been spread in London, "not sowing to the good of the peace, " but rather to the unrest, trouble, and motion of " the people," the Mayor and aldermen were directed to discover the propagators of such reports that they might be duly punished.²

Of these commotions in the metropolis nothing is said by Stow or other chroniclers. The discontent that prevailed throughout the kingdom was chiefly caused by the war in France, which had drained the country of its wealth and population. Great pains seem to have been taken to prevent the news of the disasters in France from being spread in England; for, about this period,

¹ pp. 247, 248, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 277, 278.

a lady of Norwich wrote to her son in London 21 Hen.VI.
requesting him to send her the tidings from beyond 1443.
the sea, for the people were, she said, "afraid to tell
" such as be reported."¹

At Northampton some disturbances arose out of a quarrel between the townspeople and Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who was commanded by the King on the 12th of July not to do any injury to them on pain of his grievous indignation.² A contention having also taken place respecting the rights to a common in Derbyshire, which led to an assembly of armed persons, the matter was brought before the Council, who were assisted by the judges and the attorney and solicitor general, in June in this year.³

Early in March 1443, commissions were issued for the array of all the inhabitants of the sea coasts throughout the realm⁴; and a Great Council was ordered to meet about Easter, at which all "the King's free men," or who had any fee or live-lode of the King in the duchy of Lancaster, were specially commanded to be present "for the good and weal of the King, his realms, lordships, and subjects⁵," the object of which was evidently to furnish supplies for the war in France.

For the protection of the sea coasts and the British Channel against the enemy's ships, which was termed "keeping the sea," several orders were

¹ Paston Letters, vol. iii, p. 34.

² p. 305, *postea*. See also p. 291.

³ pp. 290, 294, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 236.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 237, 238.

21 Hen. VI. made by the Council¹; and this subject is of such
1443. peculiar interest in the history of a great naval country, though it has been singularly neglected, that it ought not to be passed over in silence, more especially as it has been said that little, if any thing, worthy of notice can be traced respecting the state and progress of the navy from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Richard the Third.²

In 1442 the attention of Parliament was directed to this important part of the national defence; and a highly curious ordinance was made for the safeguard of the sea, which is the one referred to in the Minutes of the 8th of July 1443.³ From February to November, eight ships with fore-stages, or, as they were sometimes then, as now, called, fore-castles, armed with 150 men each, were to be continually at sea. Every large ship was to be attended by a barge with eighty men, and a balinger with forty men. There were also to be “awaiting and attendant upon them” four spynes or spinaces with twenty-five men each. The whole number of men in these twenty-four ships was 2,240, each of whom received 2s. a month wages. The masters and quartermasters were paid 3s. 4d. a month more than the seamen, and the total amount of wages was £334 a month. The cost of vic-

¹ pp. 190, 193, 196, 198, 204, 302, *postea*.

² Essay on the Rise, Progress, and present State of Naval Architecture in this country, by John Knowles, Esq., p. 124.

³ p. 302, *postea*.

tualling this little fleet, at 14*d.* per man a week, was ^{21 Hen. VI.} £527 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, forming for wages and vic- 1443.
 tualling £761 6*s.* 8*d.* per month, and £6,090 13*s.* 4*d.*
 for the eight months in which the ships were to be
 kept at sea. These ships, the names of which are
 stated, were to be furnished by the ports of Bristol,
 Dartmouth ², London, Hull, and Newcastle. The
 barges came from Weymouth, Plymouth, Winchel-
 sea ², London, Saltash ³, and Falmouth. The balin-
 gers belonged partly to those ports and partly to
 Fowey, Dover ⁴, Sandwich, Hampton, and St. Osith
 in Essex. The four spynes or spinaces were to be
 provided by Hastings and Dartmouth. The sol-
 diers in each of the large ships were commanded by
 a knight or an esquire chosen from the west, south,
 or north, "so that no country should be dispesid."
 The King was to select which of them he pleased
 to be "chief captain," and there was also to be
 an "under captain;" and various regulations were
 made for their discipline and proceedings. Great
 care was to be taken that no injury was done to
 the ships of countries in alliance with England.
 The cargoes of such ships as might be captured
 were not to be "disperbled or divided" until it

¹ From Dartmouth "the Spanish ship which belonged to the Lord
 " Pouns, and Sir Philip Courtenay's great ship," who also found a barge
 and a balinger, were to be sent.

² "One called the Mary, and the other pratte barge."

³ Called a slugge barge.

⁴ The balinger of Dover was called "Pigfig [pique-fique] of wards
 " and cooks."

21 Hen.VI.
1443.

was duly ascertained whether they belonged to the enemy or to friends, proof of which was, however, to be always adduced within six days after their arrival. All prizes were to be shared in the following manner: the masters, quartermasters, sailors, and soldiers were to have one half, and the other half was to be divided into three parts, two of which parts were to be given to the owners of the ships which made the capture, and the remaining third part was to belong to the captain and under captain, the former taking twice as much as the latter. It was further provided that the ships destined for this service should not be employed in any other manner.¹

THE NAVY.

The navy of the period consisted of numerous kinds of vessels, the names of some of which no longer exist, whilst those of others have been much corrupted; and perhaps the following list, in which they are placed according to their supposed sizes, does not contain all the different sorts of craft employed in war or in foreign and domestic commerce.

SHIPS. The burthen of the largest ship at that period probably did not exceed 600 tons, though some of them were certainly very large. A ship built for Henry the Fifth at Bayonne in 1419 was one hundred and eighty-six feet long by forty-six feet broad, the length of her keel being one hundred and twelve feet, and the height

¹ Rot. Parl. 20 Hen.VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 59, 60.

of her stem ninety-six feet.¹ One which be- THE NAVY.
 longed to Hull was released from impressment be-
 cause she drew so much water that she could not
 approach within ten miles of the coast of Guienne,
 where the Duke of Somerset's army intended
 to disembark²; and several notices occur of ships³
 of 300 and 400 tons and upwards.⁴ Some had
 three, and others only two masts, with short
 topmasts, and a "forestage" or "forecastle,"
 consisting of a raised platform or stage, which
 obtained the name of a "castle" from its containing
 the soldiers, and, probably, from having bulwarks.
 In this part of the ship it appears that business
 was transacted⁵; and in the reign of Edward the
 Third, if not afterwards, ships had sometimes one
 of those stages at each end, as ships "ove chastiels"
 "devant et derere" are then spoken of.⁶ Lydgate,

¹ Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. p. 69.

² p. 282, *postea*.

³ Ships which were principally, if not entirely, used for war were then and long previously sometimes called "DROMONS," which term is used by Matthew Paris, Knyghton, Walsingham, and in William of Tyre. (*Vide* Ducange; Blount's Law Dictionary; Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romaine; Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. pp. 67-69, &c.) It also occurs in the "Libel of English Policie," written in 1433:

"And if I should conclude all by the King
 "Henry the Fifth, what was his purposing,
 "When at Hampton he made the great *Dromons*
 "Which passed other great ships of all the commons;
 "The Trinity, the Grace de Dieu, the Holy Ghost,
 "And other more which as now be lost."

⁴ pp. 177, 239, *postea*.

⁵ Beckington's Journal, p. 86.

⁶ Robert of Avesbury, a^o 1346.

THE NAVY. describing the fleet with which King Henry the Fifth went to France before the battle of Agincourt, says,

“ Fifteen hundred ships ready there he found

“ With rich sails and *high top-castle*.”

CARRACKS were vessels of considerable burthen, and were next in size to Great Ships, in which class they were indeed sometimes included. Their tonnage may be estimated by their being, in some instances, capable of carrying 1,400 butts¹; and the sail of one afforded Chaucer² a strange simile expressive of magnitude:

“ And now hath Sathanas, saith he, a tayl

“ Broder than of a Carrike is the sayl.”

Though occasionally armed and employed against the enemy they were more generally used in foreign trade.

BARGES were a smaller kind of vessel and of a different construction from ships, though, like them, they sometimes had forecastles. Those appointed to protect the seas in 1415 were of 100 tons burthen, and contained forty mariners, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, whilst the Ships employed on the same

¹ Speaking of Henry the Fifth, a writer from Valentia says, “ Yff be plessyng to the Kyng ther be twey new Carrakas of makyng at Barcholene, the on of xiiij^c. botts that other off x^c. botts, he may haffe them yff hyt lyke hem.” Cottonian MS. Vespasian, C. xii. f. 127., printed in the Second Series of Ellis’s Original Letters, vol. i. p. 71. The explanation of the learned Editor of that work, that this passage meant that the tonnage of one of those Carracks was equal to 1,400 and the other to 1,000 *boats*, is clearly erroneous.

² The Sompnowies Prologue.

occasion were of 120 tons, and had forty-eight THE NAVY. mariners, twenty-six men-at-arms, and twenty-six archers each.¹ Four large Barges and two Balingers were capable of holding 120 men-at-arms or lance soldiers, and 480 archers and sailors.²

BALINGERS were still smaller than Barges, had no forecastle, and sometimes contained about forty sailors, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, and, except Galleys and Spinaces, were probably the smallest vessel used for war.

GALLEYS, the exact size and description of which have not been ascertained, were probably a small light vessel with a flush deck, and of great swiftness, and were perhaps capable of being propelled by oars as well as by sails. Galleys are frequently mentioned at a very early period; and in the 5 Ric. II., 1381, the Commons complained that no measures had been taken to resist the enemy, who had attacked the English at sea with their Barges, Galleys, and other vessels.³ In 1405, Henry the Fourth directed his Council to apply to the King of Portugal to lend him his Galleys to assist the English navy against the French.⁴ Some Venetian merchants are said to have arrived in London in their Galleys in 1400⁵; and in the 31 Hen. VI.,

¹ vol. ii. pp. 145, 146.

² p. 302, *postea*. See also vol. i. p. 251; and Frost's Notices of the early History of Hull, p. 133, where a vessel called a "FLOYNE" is mentioned.

³ Rot. Parl., vol. iii. p. 100 b.

⁴ *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 281.

⁵ *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 120.

THE NAVY. 1451, wools were said to have been shipped in Galleys and Carrakes¹, whence it is evident that Galleys were also used for trade as well as for war.

SPYNES or SPINACES, now called PINNACES² seem to have been a large boat capable of holding twenty-five men, and were probably used for swiftness.

To these must be added CRAYERS³; HULKS⁴; GABARRES, or GABBERS⁵, a kind of flat boat or lighter used in shallow rivers; PLAYTES; COG-SHIPS, whence, perhaps, Cogs and "Coggles" are derived; FARE CROFTS⁶; PASSAGERS⁷, which were passage boats used between England and France; and COCK BOATS, a small boat which attended upon all kinds of ships. The whole of these vessels were employed in conveying goods or passengers, and most of them on rivers and in the coasting trade.

The Ships, Carracks, Barges, Balingers, and Galleys were employed equally for commerce and for war. When sent against the enemy, soldiers

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 229, 509; vol. vi. p. 239.

² They were also sometimes called Fusts or Foists. *Vide Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 362. ³ p. 239, *postea*.

⁴ See the note to p. cxxxvi., *postea*.

⁵ Beckington's Journal, pp. 25, 84, 115.

⁶ In October 1443, licence was granted to Sir John Fastolf that he might employ two ships called *playtes*, a ship called a *cogship*, another called a *farecroft*, and two *balingers* in conveying materials for the building of his mansion, without their being subject to arrest for the King's service. *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 44.

⁷ pp. 239, 241, *postea*.

were put on board of them ; and it is most likely THE NAVY. they were at all times partly armed. In foreign voyages they usually sailed in convoys ; and it was a very ancient custom for the masters and sailors to elect their own Admiral¹, the popular election to offices, some of which have long been in the gift of the Crown, seems to have been an essential part of the British constitution.²

Though Henry the Fifth has been supposed to have first formed a Royal Navy, it is certain that the King possessed ships at least as early as the year 1400 ; for in June in that year, Henry the Fourth ordered his “new Ship,” together with such others as were then in the port of London to proceed against the enemy.³ In 1415, the Royal Navy consisted of three “great Ships” and three Carracks, (which were also considered “great “Ships,”) eight Barges, and ten Balingers⁴; and in 1417 it was augmented to three “great Ships,” eight Carracks, six other Ships, one Barge, and nine Balingers⁵; in all twenty-seven sail. A different policy respecting the King’s Navy was, however, adopted by the Government after the death of Henry the Fifth ; when, instead of increasing, one of the first acts of the Council, in the reign of his successor, was to break up that establish-

¹ Beckington’s Journal, pp. 84-86, 105 ; Rot. Parl., vol. iv. pp. 85, 86.

² *Ibid.* pp. 83, 113.

³ vol. i. p. 120.

⁴ vol. ii. p. 202.

⁵ Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. xciv. part ii., where a list of the King’s ships is given, which was compiled from the Records in the Tower.

THE NAVY. ment. All the King's large ships were publicly sold at Southampton in May 1423, but with a restriction, which is still continued, that no foreigner should be allowed to purchase them¹; and it does not appear that a Royal Navy was again formed until the reign of Henry the Seventh.

Many very interesting notices of Naval matters will be found in Beckington's Journal of his mission to the Count of Armagnac, which has been so often referred to; but, perhaps, the most important historical fact established by it is, that as early as the year 1442 the English navy exercised the right of searching neutral ships for property belonging to an enemy; and it is no less remarkable that, in the instance in question, it was done by vessels which had not the authority of the King's commission, but by what would now be called "merchantmen."² Great injury having

¹ vol. iii. pp. xiii, 53.

² " Sunday (20th January 1443), in the same roads [Crowdon in Brit-
" tany]. In the morning, their lordships landed with their servants, and
" went to the church of Crowdon, where they heard masses. After-
" wards my lord ate oysters in Crowdon. To dinner in the ship,
" Mr. Tregoran, the admiral, and the other masters of ships, with his
" lordship. In the afternoon, an inquisition was held upon a ship found
" there, as follows:

" On Sunday the 20th day of January, in the road before Crowdon,
" at after-meat, an inquisition was made in the form that followeth, for
" certain merchandizes that men said the hulks of Flanders and of
" Holland should have had within them of Frenchmen goods, Spaniards,
" and of other rebels unto the King our sovereign lord. First, the
" Admiral of the foresaid hulks was warned by Mr. Tregoran, in pre-
" sence of two notaries, as also of other witnesses, to come to the
" Admiral in the name of England there being. Then all men drew

been caused to the King's subjects by his allies THE NAVY.
 putting their goods on board of the enemy's ships,
 and, when those ships were captured, "by colour
 " of false charters doubles, letters of marque
 " counterfeited, and false witnesses of their nation"
 claiming the restoration of their cargoes, it was
 enacted that during the ensuing three years no
 property found on board a ship of the enemy
 should be restored upon that pretence, but that
 it should belong to the captors.¹

" to the Admiral; and there Christian Bonishon of Bruges, master of
 " the Holy Ghost of Bruges, Admiral of the hulks of Flanders, in pre-
 " sence of the Admiral of English ships, and of two notaries and other
 " witnesses there, standing together in the forecastle of the ship of the
 " said Admiral of the English navy, was sworn upon a book to say the
 " truth of such articles as should be declared unto him. First, how
 " many hulks or vessels were under his Admiralty? and he said, ten.
 " Then he was asked what was his name, and what was the name of the
 " ship that he had governance of, and what were the names of the vessels
 " that were under his Admiralty? to the which three articles he answered
 " as is declared hereafter in a bill of the names of ships, with pa
 " The xvj. day of January against eve, the ships riding at anchor against
 " Riant, there went to land, under truce, five men of the Julian of Fowey,
 " with their cock-boat; there the Frenchmen took them prisoners, not-
 " withstanding the truce. Then he was asked what portage his ship was
 " of? and he said, of 270 tons. Then, what merchants had loaded the
 " ship? and thereto he shewed his charter party, which was delivered to
 " the Admiral. Then, if he had any goods in his vessel of any rebels
 " unto our sovereign lord the King? and he said he had in his ship
 " twenty-one tons and one pipe of wine of Lombards, called Dominiac
 " and Lusart, whereof a pipe was drunken. And then he was asked, if
 " he knew any rebels' goods in any of the ships which were under his
 " Admiralty? and he said he could not in any wise declare thereof. And
 " then he was kept still with the Admiral of the English navy." Beck-
 ington's Journal, pp. 85-87.

¹ Stat 14 Hen. VI. c. 7.

FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

Of Foreign affairs few notices occur in the Minutes of the Council of the year 1442, or of the early part of that of 1443. In August 1442, it was determined that no more safe-conducts to return to Spain¹ should be issued to the Spanish ships which were in Flanders, in consequence of the King of Spain having formed an alliance with Charles the Seventh.² The King gave about the same time a merchant of Cologne of the name of John Rosencrans, who was one of his servants, 250 marks³; and in the following February he obtained another grant, in consideration of his services.⁴ Sir Rowland Vasquez, a Portuguese knight, who had arrived with letters from the King of Portugal, was presented with £20, and two whole cloths of black velvet, of the value of £12, to make a gown. A friar of Bayonne received 10 marks; and a few marks were paid to each of the heralds belonging to the Duke of Orleans and the King of Portugal. The Duke of Brittany's secretary, who had brought letters of credence, and was about to return, received £10; and "Ermine," the Duke's herald, five marks.⁵ Their mission probably produced the order for restoring such goods to the Bretons as had been taken from them during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, as well as to such as had been made prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same, in case the reigning Duke

¹ p. 194, *postea*.² *Ibid.* p. 417.³ *Ibid.* p. 206.⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 19.⁵ pp. 208, 209, *postea*.

did not "make his allegiance" to the King¹; and future attacks upon the Bretons were forbidden.² Letters were, about the same time, written to the King of Arragon; and an extraordinary order was issued by the Council that a person called Nicholas Sturgeon should "choose six singers of England, "such as the messenger that is come from the "Emperor will desire, for to go to the Emperor³," which shews that a great revolution has taken place in musical science; for England, instead of supplying other countries with such *artistes*, has long imagined herself under the necessity of importing them. The singers were probably intended for the Emperor of Germany's chapel, and were selected from among the King's choristers, or from the choristers of cathedrals; but it may admit of a doubt whether they were compelled to enter the Emperor's service, or had the power of declining it.

Letters arrived from the Duke of Silesia about May 1443.⁴ In June the Count of Longueville was specially requested to induce his son to deliver the town of Bloye to the King's troops. If he did not comply, he was to be asked the cause of his refusal; and he was to be urged to consent, by reminding him of the great truth and allegiance which his father had always shewn to the King's progenitors, the favors which he had received from Henry, and his being a "Brother of the Garter."⁵ In July

¹ p. 211, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 214.

³ *Ibid.* p. 218.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 275.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 291-292.

FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

the King of Arragon and the Infant Don Henry, uncle of the King of Portugal, were elected Knights of that Order; and Garters, with the rest of the costume, were ordered to be prepared and delivered to the king of arms, who was to convey them to those princes.¹

Commissioners having arrived from Holland and Zealand to treat respecting some infringements of the truce, and on the commercial relations of those countries with England, the Bishop of St. David's and Dr. Moleyns were empowered, about June or July in this year, to conduct the negociation.²

21 Hen. VI.
1443.

Early in July 1443 the state of Lord Cromwell's health obliged him to resign the office of Lord High Treasurer, which he had filled with singular zeal and integrity for ten years³, in times of the greatest difficulty. On the 6th of that month, he intreated that three things might be granted to him: first, that if any person should maliciously accuse him of having been guilty of malversation in his office, the King would not place any faith in the charge, until he had the opportunity of answering it; secondly, that, as the books of the Treasurer's office could not, in consequence of the expedition to Guienne, be made up or engrossed without time being given for the purpose, and as his predecessors had usually taken six months to do so, he might be allowed

¹ p. 309, *postea*.² *Ibid.* pp. 302, 307, 308.³ *Vide* vol. iv. p. liii.

until Christmas; and thirdly, that his successor should be bound to complete his contracts, and pay whatever money had been borrowed whilst he was in office, and that the King's pleasure on the subject should be communicated to him.¹ The King having granted Lord Cromwell an exemption from all future duties, and adverted to his long services in the most flattering terms², he was succeeded by Lord Sudeley³, and survived his retirement about twelve years.

21 Hen.VI.
1443.

Some of the most interesting articles in this volume relate to Ireland⁴, and they are not only intrinsically curious, but derive peculiar value from the Parliamentary History of that country between 1428 and 1447 being very defective. All which has been hitherto discovered within that period is that, in 1428, Parliament transmitted a representation of the state of Ireland to the King by the Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Strange, its two messengers; that it met and passed some statutes in 1430 and 1431; that, in 1435, Sir Thomas Stanley, the lieutenant of Ireland, brought the King an account of the lamentable condition of affairs from the Irish Privy Council, who entreated his Majesty to come to Ireland, which, they said, would be "a principal remedy of all the mischiefs"

IRELAND.

¹ pp. 299, 300, *postea*.

² *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 35.

³ p. 301. *postea*.

⁴ Notices of the state of Ireland in the reigns of Henry the Fourth and Fifth will be found in vol. iv. pp. vi-xi, xx-xxi, 43, 219.

IRELAND. of which they complained, and “a sovereign comfort to his people, and final rebuke of their enemies;” and that, in 1439, another Parliament was held at Dublin before Richard Talbot archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Justiciary; after which year no allusion to a Parliament in Ireland has been found until 1447.¹

Archbishop Talbot, who was for many years Chancellor of Ireland, exercised great influence in the government, and was at the head of a political party violently opposed to the Earl of Ormond, who had been, and was afterwards again appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. In February 1438, the Council in England wrote to desire that the Archbishop would conform to all that might tend to the peace and tranquillity of Ireland²; and messengers from the Irish Parliament arrived in that year. On the 12th of February the Council deliberated upon the answers which should be given to them; and it also took into consideration what communication should be made to, and the appointment of new members of, the Privy Council of Ireland.³

20 Hen. VI.
1441.

A Parliament assembled at Dublin in November 1441, of which no notice whatever occurs in the printed Statutes of Ireland⁴, when certain “Articles”

¹ Betham's Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland, 8vo. 1834, pp. 352, 365.

² p. 89, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 90.

⁴ The neglect with which the Parliamentary records of Ireland have been treated, is a striking instance of the little attention which has been

were agreed to; and the Archbishop of Dublin, an Abbot, and some other persons were appointed “Messengers” to convey them to the King, the principal object of which was to prevent the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lord Welles, from being appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. The Articles commenced with requesting the King to ordain “a mighty lord of England” to be the Lieutenant; and stated, that as Ormond was present as Deputy to Lord Welles in the Parliament when the communication was determined upon, if they had wished him to be appointed Lieutenant he would have been then proposed; that they considered it expedient to confer that office upon an English lord, because the people would more readily obey an English peer, inasmuch as Englishmen “keep better justice, execute the laws, and favor more the common people than any Irishman ever did, or was ever likely to do.” The Archbishop represented how necessary it was that the King’s Lieutenant should be “a mighty courageous and laborious man to keep the field and to make

IRELAND.

20 Hen. VI.
1441.

shewn to the history of that country. It is scarcely credible that, of the statutes of Ireland from the 5th Hen. VI., the roll for which year is the earliest now extant, to the end of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, *not one fifteenth part should be printed* in the authorized edition of the statutes of that kingdom. This remarkable fact is shewn in Sir William Betham’s treatise on “the Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of early Parliaments in Ireland,” where the statutes on the rolls are compared with the number printed; and it appears that, from the year 1428 to the year 1480, upwards of 980 statutes were passed by the Parliaments of Ireland, of which number no more than *sixty* are published in the authorized edition.

IRELAND. “ resistance against the King’s enemies, in comfort
20 Hen. VI. “ and supportation of his true liege people there,”
1441. none of which qualities had, he said, “ been seen or
“ found in the said Earl, for both he is aged,
“ unwieldy, and unlusty to labour ; for he hath for
“ lack of labour lost in substance all his castles,
“ towns, and lordships that he had in Ireland,
“ wherefore it is not likely that he should keep,
“ conquer, nor get any grounds to the King, that
“ thus hath lost his own.” Talbot observed that
when the Earl had before governed Ireland, he had
made “ Irishmen and grooms and pages of his
“ household knights of the shire,” who refused
their assent to every measure which tended to the
King’s advantage, and had allowed Peers to absent
themselves from Parliament upon payment of large
fines, which he applied to his own, instead of the
King’s, use ; that he had seized the Prior of Colan,
one of the lords of Parliament, and sent him to an
Irishman, called Oderes Castle, the King’s enemy,
who put him in prison, and then ransomed him
for a hundred marks ; and that he had in like man-
ner imprisoned and ransomed three other persons.
The Archbishop begged the King to remember
that, when Lord Welles last left Ireland, the
“ substance of the gentles and commons” peti-
tioned that Ormond might not be made his Deputy,
“ because of great rigour and breaking of peace
“ that they dreaded him to do, like as he had
“ done before,” in consequence of which he was
bound to keep the peace and be of good rule

whilst he acted as Deputy, justly adding that, if the Earl's "feebleness of rule" was so much dreaded as Deputy, it was more to be apprehended if he were appointed Lieutenant, and "had rule "himself." He reminded the King that Ormond had been impeached of treason by the three previous Lord Lieutenants, and that those charges were still undetermined, "the which," he said, was "a great proof that the Earl hath not been of no "good rule," and was unable to govern the country. Archbishop Talbot then said that there were several other great misdeeds committed by the Earl which he "might not declare for cause of mine order," and referred the King for information on the subject to Lord Welles, Lord Dudley, Sir Thomas Stanley, the former Lieutenants, and Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other great officers in Ireland, who he entreated might be examined respecting the manner in which Ormond had governed that country. The Articles concluded with a request that the Earl of Ormond might not hold the office of Lieutenant, and that a commission should be appointed for inquiring into the truth of these statements, and into the Earl's conduct, so that his Majesty would be able to judge of the propriety of his being Lieutenant; but the Archbishop suggested that the Earl should be dismissed from the office of Lord Deputy before the investigation commenced, because he had so "rigorously entreated the poor people, that "they dare not say the truth," "lest for their sooth "saying he would be more rigorous to them here-

IRELAND.

20 Hen. VI.

1441.

IRELAND. “after than he was before, the which they might
21 Hen. VI. “not bear.”¹
1442.

The Archbishop of Dublin and his colleague were also the bearers of three other Articles from the Irish Parliament, the nature of which may be ascertained from the King's answer to them in a letter dated on the 24th of March 1442. That document is in a very imperfect condition ; but it appears that the first article related to the payment of soldiers ; and that the second contained a request that persons might not be summoned to England from Ireland, to which the King replied that he did not wish to do so, except for such causes as had induced his predecessors to require their attendance. The third article seems decisive of a question which has been lately raised², namely, whether the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland possessed the power of creating Peers without express authority from the King? It was represented that, as there were few temporal Lords of Parliament in Ireland, it would be desirable to empower the Lieutenant or Deputy or Justice for the time being to constitute certain persons to be Lords and Peers of Parliament in Ireland ; but the King said that he would reserve such creations “to his own person ;” and directed the names of the individuals on whom it was wished to confer Peerages to be sent to him.³

¹ pp. 317-320, *postea*.

² In the claim to the Barony of Slane before the House of Lords.

³ pp. 184, 185, *postea*.

The request of the Irish Parliament, though supported by the personal arguments of Archbishop Talbot, did not prevent the appointment of the Earl of Ormond as Lieutenant of Ireland, which situation was conferred upon him on the 27th February 1442¹; and the next allusion to Irish affairs is on the 24th of August in that year, when the Council ordered that Ormond should come to England “in all haste;” that the Archbishop of Dublin should “abide;” that “indifferent men” should be appointed to offices; and that Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, should attend the King, and state upon oath who were the most impartial men in Ireland to hold offices as deputies, and “give up in Articles all that he would write for the King and against any other persons.”² On the 28th of August, the Council determined that the Earl of Ormond should, as Lieutenant of Ireland, pay all ordinary charges and wages of officers out of the revenues granted to him; but that, if they were insufficient, the difference should be paid by the King. In consequence of “discord” between Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of Ireland, which had caused “divisions” and rumours among the King’s people there,” it was his Majesty’s pleasure that those disputes should cease; and that both of them should attend before the Council early in the ensuing February, “to hear that shall then be said unto them.”³

IRELAND.
—
22 Hen. VI.
1442.

¹ Rot. Patent. 20 Hen. VI. m. 2.

² p. 202, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 206.

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.
1442.

The Articles which Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, submitted to the Council pursuant to its orders, are preserved, and give a very remarkable description of the state of affairs in that country. He began with a protestation of his truth, fidelity, and zeal; he alluded to his long services under Kings Henry the Fifth and Sixth, and said it was well known that “discord, partiality, and division” had long prevailed in Ireland “between the Earl of Ormond and his affinity on the one party, and the Lord Talbot and the Archbishop of Dublin, his brother, on the other party,” in consequence of which “there hath been such party sitting in the King’s Council, and in all his courts there, that no matter for the King’s avail, nor for suit of party may have due process nor execution in law where it toucheth any of the said two parties, to great hindering” of the King and all his dominions, as it appeared by a Parliament which had been lately held. He stated that the officers of the Exchequer in Ireland dared not adopt legal measures for recovering money due to the King, from the fear of being dismissed from their offices at every change of Lieutenant or Lord Justice, and which was also the case in all the Courts of Law; that, since the reign of King Henry the Fifth, large annuities and pardons of debts and arrears had been granted by the Justices and Lieutenants to the amount of £1,852, without power or authority from the King, and contrary to an

ordinance of King Edward the Third; that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer ought to be a “learned man of law,” that neither he nor any other officer should be “in fee with none other lord,” and that none of them ought to be allowed to perform his duties by deputy. Thorndon requested to be informed whether the grants of annuities and pardons of debts, which had been made by Justices of their own authority, were to be considered valid; and represented that the severe winters of the preceding three years had so much injured the walls of Dublin and Wicklow Castles, that great expense would be incurred, unless they were immediately repaired. He suggested that it should be enacted by the next Parliament in England, that all merchandize exported from Ireland should pay the same petty customs as were demanded in England, unless such goods had been previously “customed” in this country, because the King had then no customs of any other merchandize in Ireland than hides, wool, and fells. He shewed that the expenses of the Justice and his officers for that year had exceeded the revenues of Ireland by £1,456; and requested that, for the “strengthening” of his office of Treasurer of Ireland, he might obtain a letter patent similar to one which had been granted by King Edward the Third to his predecessor; and Thorndon concluded by reminding the Council of a proposition which was made by Sir Edward Eustace, that all natives of Ireland should return

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.

1442.

IRELAND. and live there, or otherwise pay a certain sum to
22 Hen. VI. the King ; but as the paper submitted by Eustace
1442. is not extant, it is doubtful whether the Exchequer was to be recruited by an annual tax upon absentees, or by payments for general licences to remain out of Ireland.

1443. On the 27th of March 1443, the Council ordered that the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin should appear in the following Easter to answer such complaints as had been made to the King against them ; but, for reasons which are not stated, the letters to those personages, though they had been actually sealed, were countermanded.¹ In April, Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, the Lord Keeper, Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other members of the Council in Ireland sent a knight of the name of Sir James Aleyn, with a letter to the Council in England, stating that the Earl of Ormond, the lord lieutenant, had been put to great expense for the safety of that country, and in paying soldiers and the servants of his household, “to the importable charges of him and “ his friends,” and requesting that the Treasurer of England might be commanded to pay the arrears of the Earl’s salary. They also represented that Ireland was so “impoverished” that the revenues were insufficient to pay the officers of the courts of law, the constables of the King’s castles, and other officers ; that, notwithstanding

¹ pp. 248, 250, *postea*.

that fact, the King had made numerous grants of annuities for life or for terms of years, which, if they took effect, would render it impossible to pay the Judges and Officers of the Courts of Law, so that those Courts would be shut up unless the officers belonging to them were paid in England; and they therefore prayed the King not to make any more grants of that nature, and to “reform” such as had been already bestowed. They then stated that the cities of Cork and Limerick, and the town of Galway, had not paid their fee-farms and customs, but had disregarded the King’s commands to them upon the subject; and advised that all ships and merchandize belonging to those places which came to Bristol or to any other port in England should be detained, until they found surety that substantial persons in the disobedient cities and town would render a proper account of their customs, and pay all the arrears.¹

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.
1443.

It appears that this letter was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, on which day the Council determined that the Treasurer should pay the Lieutenant of Ireland according to the tenor of his agreement with the King; that the Lieutenant should summon a Parliament and point out to it the necessity of raising money; that it should review all the King’s grants, ascertain such as were surreptitious, and use every possible means for resuming them; and that writs

¹ pp. 325-327, *postea*.

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.

1443.

under the great seal should be sent to the governors of Cork, Limerick, and Galway, commanding them to pay their fee-farms and customs, or else appear before the Council “and tell the cause why “that they will not.”¹ Sir James Aleyn was sent to Ireland a few days afterwards, in whose letters of credence an expression of the King’s surprize that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid the duties which were owing to him, and a command that it should be immediately done, were inserted.²

1444.

Towards the end of the year 1443, or early in 1444, Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, exhibited a formal complaint against the Earl of Ormond, in a bill of fifteen articles. The most important of these charges were, that the Earl had appropriated part of the revenue to his own purposes; that, when Thorndon was summoned to England to render an account of his office, Ormond refused to allow him to leave Ireland, and threatened to seize his office and property, unless he appointed William Chevir, the second Justice of the King’s Bench, “a man of the said Lieutenant’s Council,” Deputy Treasurer; that, being compelled to comply, Chevir had, in his absence, issued tallies for £348 to the widow of a former Chief Justice, the greater part of which sum Ormond and Chevir had taken for themselves; that he, Thorndon, being at that time again ordered to attend the Council in England, the

¹ p. 297, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 301, 304, 305.

Earl of Ormond had quarrelled with him, and seized all his offices, lands, and goods, because he would not re-appoint Chevir his deputy ; and that Ormond had, in various ways, taken money which belonged to the King, and compromised debts due to the Crown. Among other instances which Thorndon gave of this system of peculation, was that of an English rebel, who had slain Sir Richard Wellesley in the field, and who agreed with the Council to pay forty marks for his pardon ; but it was said that Ormond had received that amount from him for his own use, and granted the pardon for a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.*, by which the King lost forty marks.

IRELAND.

23 Hen.VI.

1444.

Thorndon likewise accused the Earl of having proposed a Bill to the Commons in two Parliaments and two Great Councils, by one of his creatures called Abbey, declaring, that whoever complained to the King of any wrong done to him in Ireland should forfeit all his lands and goods, unless the complaint was made under the great seal or by an act of Parliament or Great Council, the sole object of which Bill was to benefit Ormond ; because the lands forfeited would become the property of the Crown, when the Earl would nominally grant them to some friend of his own, who would regrant them to Ormond and his heirs ; and if, on the other hand, persons whose lands and goods were seized did not complain, the Earl would be able to retain them as long as he continued Lieutenant. The Commons, however, rejected the Bill, because they well “knew the evil

IRELAND. “ and corrupt intent of the said Lieutenant,”
 23 Hen. VI. adding these remarkable words, that “ it was
 1444. “ treason to make a statute to prevent a man
 “ from complaining to his King.” Ormond was
 also charged with imprisoning people upon false
 pretences, and not releasing them until they paid
 him a large sum for their enlargement ; with usurp-
 ing the appointment to offices which were in the
 gift of the Treasurer ; with frequent disobedience
 of the King’s writs ; with countenancing other
 persons in disregarding his commands ; and,
 when writs of summons were issued to spiritual
 Peers to attend Parliaments or Great Councils,
 with having been accustomed to receive large sums
 of money from them to dispense with their atten-
 dance, and with having induced them to appoint
 “ his own men of his household their procurators,
 “ to excuse their absence, and to have his intent in
 “ the said Parliaments and Councils,” by which
 system the King lost all the fines he was entitled
 to for the non-attendance of Peers.¹

The effects of these charges against the Earl of
 Ormond do not appear from any Proceeding of the
 Council, and he continued Lieutenant of Ireland
 for some time.

MISCELLA-
 NEOUS
 ARTICLES.

All that remains to be added to this Preface
 are notices of a few miscellaneous articles, which
 could not properly be introduced into the pre-
 ceding observations.

¹ pp. 327-334, *postea*.

In May 1437, a Saracen who had been converted to the Christian faith, presented a petition to the King, in which he stated that he had been lately baptized in the church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge; that he was then old, ill, and in great poverty; that, from his ardent desire to draw near to the true God, he had quitted his own country and friends, and had abandoned all his property; for which reasons he prayed the King to provide him with such lodging, meat, drink, and necessary clothing, as converts had before received from the Kings of England. His Majesty granted him two-pence a day for his support.¹

MISCELLA-
NEOUS
ARTICLES.

Little reliance seems to have been placed upon any verbal communication in the fifteenth century, unless the bearer of it could produce his credentials. On that account "tokens" were used; and though the necessity of them may be easily imagined, where the parties were obscure or unknown, it is extraordinary to find that they were considered no less essential even where the person entrusted with a message was of the highest rank, and intimately acquainted with those to whom he brought it. Several instances of the kind are mentioned in documents of that period; the most remarkable of which happened in the case of King Richard the Second, who having made a particular statement to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and wishing him to place undoubted reliance on it, he

¹ pp. 22, 23, *postea*.

MISCELLA-
NEOUS
ARTICLES.

shewed the Archbishop a large and beautifully wrought ornament of gold which he wore, and intimated to him that when he should send that ornament to him for a token, he should not delay to come to him wheresoever he might be.¹ This custom, which is very ancient, also prevailed in the Privy Council. The Earl of Suffolk was desired, in May 1437, to signify to the Council Cardinal Beaufort's consent that a bill should pass, on which occasion he delivered to the Lord Privy Seal a ring of the Cardinal's, as a "token" thereof²; and in November in the same year, the King sent "tokens" to the Cardinal and to the Lord Chancellor, when he notified his pleasure that a bill in favor of an individual of the name of Angevin should be proceeded with.³ Among the same Minutes is the following allusion to "tokens," from which it would seem that these assurances consisted sometimes of certain words: "By the token that he " send him a token for Bryan." Another example of the King's sending a "token" to the Chancellor occurred in 1442, which was considered to be necessary, notwithstanding he had also expressed his commands in a letter under his signet, and had forwarded it by one of the esquires of his own household.⁴

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 422. See also vol. v. pp. 9, 13, 15; vol. vi. p. 455; and Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 23.

² p. 27, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 82.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 194.

John Lydgate, "monk of Bury St. Edmund," the poet, petitioned the King in November 1441, stating, that doubt existed of the legal effect of a grant which had been made to him of £7 13s. 4d., and praying that new letters patent might be granted to him and to John Barret esquire, upon receiving which he would deliver up the former patent to the Abbot of Bury to be cancelled; to which request the King consented.¹

MISCELLA-
NEOUS
ARTICLES.

An instance occurred, in the case of the Merchant Tailors Company, of the Privy Council directing parties to whom certain privileges had been granted by letters patent, to refrain from exercising them. By a patent granted to that Company, they were to "have search among themselves;" but in August 1442 they were directed, "all excusations ceasing," "to surcease of putting in execution the said letters as touching the said search; and that every and each of them obey the Mayor of London, after the old usages, customs, and laws of London;" and they were, moreover, commanded to bring the said patent to the King and Council, that they might see its contents.²

¹ pp. 156-157, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 196.

1441
1442
1443

the king, petitioned the king in November 1441, stating that doubt existed of the legal effect of a grant which had been made to him of £1. 13s. 4d. and praying that new letters patent might be granted to him, and to John Threlkeld, upon resolving which he would deliver up the former patent to the Abbot of Bury to be cancelled; to which request the king consented.

An instance occurred, in the case of the Merchant-Tailors Company, of the Privy Council directing parties to whom certain privileges had been granted by letters patent, to refrain from exercising them. By a patent granted to that Company, they were to "have search among themselves;" but in August 1512 they were directed, "all excursions, "coming," "to auncient, of putting in execution "the said letters as touching the said search; and "that every and each of them obey the Mayor of "London, after the old statutes, customs, and laws "of London;" and they were moreover commanded to bring the said patent to the King and Council, that they might see in conspectu.

October 20th 1512.

CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

KING HENRY THE SIXTH

ERRATA.

- p. viii. l. 15. *for* this volume *read* volume vi.
66. l. 20. *dele* decl.
148. l. 26. *for* do ne *read* done.
157, *et passim*, *for* Rynel *read* Ryvel. 'See Cor-
rigenda, vol. iv.
221. l. 28. *for* 1443 *read* 1442.
282. l. 27. *for* Moleys *read* Moleyns.

ERRATA

- p. viii. l. 15. for after volume read volume 12.
p. 1. 20. the day
p. 1. 20. for do not read
p. 1. 20. for the day read the day
p. 1. 20. for the day read the day
p. 1. 20. for the day read the day
p. 1. 20. for the day read the day

CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

ARTICLES RELATING TO THE REIGN

OF

KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

[From 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

15 HEN. VI. 1436-7.

21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.—*Minutes of Council* relative to the government of Wales; the wages of grooms of the chamber; the disposal of offices, and of the King's jewels; and the granting of safe conducts to the Scots and Venetians - - - p. 3

23rd November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.—*Ibid.* Letters were to be written to the Master of Prussia respecting merchandize and corn:—An act to be made for the Duke of Bavaria:—A writ and return of Rosencrans was delivered to the Council - - - p. 4

Ibid.—A petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, stating that the late King had granted to him and the heirs male of his body an annuity of 500 marks out of the revenues of the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, to hold until he should receive a like yearly sum in lands; that by the death of John Duke of Bedford, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey had come into the King's hands; and praying to have those islands in lieu of his annuity:—which was granted - - - p. 5

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Duke of York and the other lords were to be thanked for their services, and to be directed to remain in France until other chieftains should be appointed to go there:—The Cardinal reported to the King that the Chancellor of France had nominated the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Lincoln, as members of the Council in France, and that it was not his wish that any French man should be appointed the King's lieutenant in France:—Commissioners were appointed to treat

for peace with France :—The names of all lords spiritual and temporal, and of those who had lent money to the King, were to be ascertained

p. 6, 7

10 April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Persons were nominated to join the army in France; to treat for peace; and to be members of the Council there - - - - - p. 8

11th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy - - - - - p. 9

13th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York and the Earl of Suffolk agreed to proceed on an embassy to treat for peace with France:—The licence which Cardinal Beaufort had requested to visit the Court of Rome was refused, in consequence of the dangers of the journey, and of his services being required in the treaty for peace:—Pardon was granted of a fine, payable by one Ticolin, for letters of denizenship:—It was agreed that proclamation should be made in all ports, forbidding the exportation of woollen cloths, excepting by such as were privileged by the King's letters patent, as the Prussians, Portuguese, &c.:—A letter was addressed to the Governor of Bayonne, desiring him to cause the execution of a judgment which had been delivered in the Mayoralty Court of that town in favour of Roger Spicer, a merchant of Bristol, against Sandbate de Fargud, which judgment had been confirmed on appeal by the said Sandbate to the Justice of Appeals of Gascony p. 9—12

Apparently 16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—A list of persons who consented to lend to the King the sums annexed to their respective names - - - - - p. 313

16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy:—The members of the Council agreed to lend money to the King - - - - - p. 13, 14

17th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the garrison of Guisnes for one quarter:—Letters of safe conduct were granted to John de Savoy:—The names of lords, knights, and esquires were ordered to be brought in on the following day:—One Wetherby of Norwich was summoned to appear before the Council:—The Duke of Gloucester was to be consulted respecting a bill which had been delivered to the Council:—The indentures and articles of the Earl of Mortaine respecting Anjou and Maine were to be examined:—The articles of the Earl of Warwick were read:—A Writ of Privy Seal forbidding the exportation of cloth was read and confirmed - - - - - p. 14, 15

18th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A request of Cardinal Beaufort was granted; he lent to the King 10,000 marks, and agreed that the payment of other sums due to him should be delayed:—The Countess of Westmoreland was directed to conform to the "Article" of the Earl of Warwick:—Lord Stourton agreed to go on an embassy:—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick (as Governor

- of France) as the Duke of York had, and provision was made for the payment of his retinue - - - - - p. 16
- 26th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Warwick agreed to go on the King's service:—Letters were addressed to the inhabitants of Norwich, where great dissension prevailed respecting the election of the Mayor, informing them that the King had appointed Commissioners to attend the said election, and to punish all rioters, &c. p. 17, 18
- 27th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* "Executories" to be made "upon my lordes act of Som'set, &c. to have him under:"—Commissioners were appointed to provide ships for the defence of the sea - p. 19
- 29th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Five hundred lances, and two thousand five hundred archers were appointed for the defence of the sea:—Letters were addressed to the Baron of Carew:—The safe conduct of John de Savoy was amended - - - - - p. 19, 20
- 30th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The letters patent for the Duke of Orleans, which John de Savoy was about to take into France, were read and assented to:—Letters were addressed to the Lords Welles and Beaumont, and to numerous persons in the different counties p. 20—22
- 1st May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The instructions and articles of the Earl of Warwick, and the answers thereto, were read before and assented to by him - - - - - p. 22
- 2nd May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—A petition to the King from William Pieres, a Saracen, who had been converted to the Christian faith, and had been baptized in the Church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge, praying for alms for his support. Two-pence per diem were granted to him - - - - - p. 22
- 6th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Treasurer was directed to repay to Lord Fanhope the sum of 20 marks, out of 45 marks which he had overpaid as the tenth payable by him for alien priories - - - - - p. 23
- 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the navy:—Safe conducts to be granted to John de Savoy and one of Lady Say's men, called Grym Goupil:—Money to be borrowed for the payment of the army in France - - - - - p. 24
- 11th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Warrants were passed for the Treasurer:—Licence was granted to the Legate to leave England:—William Aleyn agreed to convey gold to France:—Payments to be made to the Earl of Warwick, and to masters and mariners for keeping the sea - - - - - p. 25
- 14th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid out of the 20,000 marks borrowed of the Staple of Calais, for mounted archers to be raised in England, and sent to the castle of Guisnes:—Indentures were agreed upon between the King and Lord Willoughby:—Several warrants were addressed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains,

and they were directed to pay the sum due to the Earl of Warwick, he giving a release to the King of £1,000 out of the sum total :—The Earl of Suffolk delivered to the Privy Seal a ring, as a token from the Cardinal that he assented to the passing of a bill - p. 26—27

5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. The Treasurer of Calais was directed to deliver to the Earl of Huntingdon, Admiral of England, a balinger which had been purchased from the executors of the Earl of Arundel, and which the Earl of Huntingdon had bought of the King :—The articles of the Chancellor of France were answered, and he was naturalized :—An article to be made respecting the employment of money :—The answer of the Earl of Warwick to be amended :—Certain Lords of the Council, and inhabitants of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, were to appear before the Council :—The parkers of Pleshey, Ampthill, and Windsor were to deliver deer to the Chancellor of France - - - - - p. 27

8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. Assent was given to certain matters for the surety of the Earl of Warwick concerning the lordship of Bergevenny, and for the pardon of Lord Willoughby :—Payment was directed to be made to Sir Francoys Arraganois for the custody of the castle and town of Montargis :—The Chancellor was commanded to accept from the Earl of Warwick an estate in the castle and lordship of Bergevenny, for two years and one week, and to grant the custody thereof during two years of the said term to such persons as the Earl should appoint, who should at the expiration thereof have licence to re-infeoff him and his heirs - - - - - p. 28—30

11th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. A letter was issued to William Aleyn for the expences of the Chancellor of France - - - - - p. 31

13th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. Arrangements were made for the payment to the Earl of Warwick of various sums due to him, both for money lent by him to the King, and for military services rendered by him in France - - - - - p. 31

15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. John Cambrugge and nine others appeared before the Council, and were commanded not to depart under a penalty of £1,000 each :—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick, as Lieutenant of France, as the Duke of York had - - - - - p. 33

16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. Pardons were granted, upon certain conditions, to Cardinal Beaufort and to Lord Willoughby p. 33

17th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. It was agreed that £800 should be paid to Sir Francis Arraganois for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - - - p. 34

18th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid. The inhabitants of Norwich appeared before the Council; the cause of their appearance was declared to them, and a day was appointed for them to answer thereto :—Warrants were issued for the payment of 20 marks to Lord Fanhope, and £5 19s. 4d. to Master Adam Moleyns - p. 34, 35

- 19th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* William Pek, one of the Commissioners who had been appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. committed in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and other commissioners attended at Silsoe for that purpose; but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with an assemblage, also in arms, against Lord Grey's party, it was deemed advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions - - - - - p. 35
- 22nd June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared that he had paid for Calais £7,000 or £8,000, which was to be repaid to him out of the duty of one mark on each sack of wool assigned for Calais p. 38
- 28th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide* the Minute of 19th June and 28th July) - - - p. 38, 39
- June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Council sent to the King then being at Coppedhall, near Waltham Abbey, to know whether he had given his assent to the contents of a certain schedule relative to the Earl of Warwick; to which the King answered, that he had done so on the 20th of May:—The assignment for the Earl of Warwick was passed:—Louis Despoye to have 20 archers out of the money of the Chancellor of France, or else to be paid by the Treasurer:—Assignment to be made to the Cardinal of the sum of 10,000 marks out of the fifteenth and tenth last granted to the King - p. 40, 41
- 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Saltpetre, sulphur, bows, and arrows, to be delivered to the Master of the Ordnance in Normandy, for the Earl of Warwick:—250 marks to be paid to the Chancellor of France, on account of his annuity of 1,000 marks:—Archdeacons and others to be requested to lend money to the King:—Whitingham to be consulted respecting the repayment of the sums advanced out of the revenues of England for the payment of Calais:—Stewards to depart:—Letters to be sent to Lord Bonville - - - p. 42
- 9th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The money advanced within the last two years to the soldiers of Calais out of the revenues of England, to be repaid out of the assignments made for their payment in the last Parliament, for the purpose of contenting such persons as should lend money to the King:—A safe conduct granted for Philip Caudrey and others:—A warrant issued to the Treasurer, &c. for 750 marks - - - - - p. 43
- 10th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* An ordinance was made respecting certain inhabitants of Cheshire and Lancashire - - - p. 44
- 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct to be granted to

the bearers of 10,000 marks for the Duke of Orleans :—Sir Francois Arraganois to have letters to all captains for safe conduct to Montargis, to be paid £116 19s. 2d., and to be recommended to the first lands, &c. :—Letters for the 10,000 marks to be “doubled” for the Duke of Orleans :—The collector to receive a benefice to the value of £100 :—Baudwyn to ship 40 sarplers of wool, without payment of custom :—The King’s Council in Guienne to be instructed to conclude a truce with the Count of Armagnac :—A safe conduct for 100 persons granted to the Duke of Orleans :—Sir Reginald Cobham to allow the herald to speak with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 44

12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The franchises of Norwich to be seized, and the city committed to the custody of John Welle, an alderman of Norwich :—Protection granted for the Abbot of Chester p. 45

13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* One Lydyard, and others, appointed arbitrators in a dispute between himself and Harcourt p. 46

15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Lords of the Council declared their opinions respecting the legality of the arrest of Owen Tudor, who had married Queen Katharine, and, shortly after her death, had been summoned to appear before the King, and had received a verbal promise of protection, which he declined to accept :—annexed are various reasons urged in justification of the said arrest p. 46—50

16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, directing him to grant letters of safe conduct to the bearer of a sum of money on behalf of the Duke of Orleans, for himself and 100 persons in his retinue p. 51

Ibid.—Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany referring to a letter of the Duke addressed to the Lord of St. Pierre on the 9th of May preceding, wherein he had offered to act as a mediator for peace between the King and his adversary of France, and had stated that he and the Bastard of Orleans had provided for the payment of the sum stipulated for the departure of the Duke of Orleans, which sum had not been brought to England within the time appointed. The King alludes to letters which he had written to the Duke of Brittany on this subject in March last, in which he had expressed his sincere desire for peace, and declares that he will perform all which he had then promised, and that he will send the Duke of Orleans to some place near the Marches of Brittany, accompanied by persons of high rank, who should be fully empowered to treat for and conclude the said peace - - - - - p. 52—54

Ibid.—Letter from the King to the Lord of St. Pierre, containing the purport of the preceding letter to the Duke of Brittany - p. 54

- 23rd July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Writ of summons to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering-at-Bower, in Essex, on the 18th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral:—annexed is a list of the personages summoned - - - - - p. 56
- 28th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the Sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide Minutes of 19th and 28th June*) - p. 57—59
- 29th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Writ to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, commanding him to cancel the letters of privy seal by authority of which Sir Roger Fenys and others had removed the Prior of Michelham and seized the possessions of that house; and to direct the said Sir Roger to restore the same - - - - - p. 59, 60
- Apparently in the 15th Hen. VI. 1437.*—Petition to the King from William Philip, the Chamberlain, praying a discharge for certain jewels which he had been directed to deliver as New Year's gifts from the King, in the 15th year of his reign - - - - - p. 61—64

16 HEN. VI. 1437-8.

- 21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Chancellor declared to the persons who attended a Great Council at Shene the cause of their being summoned; namely, to give their advice respecting a “monytorie,” decreed by the General Council at Basle, against the Pope, which was likely to create a schism; about the sending of the Duke of Orleans into Normandy to promote a treaty of peace; and about the provision of money for the government of the realm:—The lieutenant of Calais declared the necessities of that town:—All letters to be examined and abstracted - - - p. 64—66
- Probably 22nd or 23rd October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Respecting departure of the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 67
- 24th October, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The petition of the Florentines was granted:—The Duke of Orleans to be brought to London to commune with the King on certain matters respecting a peace with France:—Memoranda respecting the payment of the men-at-arms and archers who should attend the Duke to France - - - p. 67
- 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision made for the payment of the Duke of Gloucester, Captain of Calais, and his retinue:—Wheat, malt, barley, oats, or oat-malt, to be purveyed for Calais, in Kent, and conveyed to Sandwich:—300,000 billets to be purveyed for the same - - - - - p. 69

- 9th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed in France to take on one day the musters of the field and of the garrisons:—Note respecting the sending of £24,000 to France:—The Duke of Gloucester to be treated with to ascertain how that Calais might be kept with as little charge as possible p. 70
- 12th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Members of the Council appointed, who were to have the same power as in the reign of Henry the Fourth; they were sworn to advise the King truly, and to keep his counsel secret:—Payment to be made for the keeping of two prisoners in Windsor Castle - - - - - p. 71
- 14th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The wages of the Council appointed; a fuller minute of this proceeding will be found in the Appendix to this volume, page 422 - - - - - p. 72
- 15th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* “When the terme shall begynne:”—Indentures of military service to be made - p. 72
- 16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be paid to Garter king of arms, going to the Earl of Warwick:—Curson to examine the state of the country, and to hasten to the King with the answers to his letters, and to those now sent to the Earl of Warwick:—Letters of safe conduct to be made for a vessel of Catalonia then at Southampton - - - - - p. 73
- About 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Purveyance to be made for the rescue of Guisnes if the Duke of Burgundy should come thither:—Commissioners of musters appointed:—Members of the Inns of Court to be arrayed:—Notes of various provisions to be made for the defence of Guisnes and Calais - - - - - p. 73
- 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the provision to be made for the rescue of Calais and Guisnes, in case they should be seized by the Duke of Burgundy - - - - - p. 75
- 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter to be directed to the Bishop of Chester respecting a person in his prison:—A bill was granted for the town of Berwick, touching the restraint of £1,000 in tallies which should be in the hands of the Earl of Northumberland:—A captain to be appointed to Roxburgh Castle:—100 crowns to be given to a Knight of Jerusalem - - - - - p. 75
- About 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the seizure of the franchises of Norwich, the closing of the port, and the future government of that city - - - - - p. 76—78
- 19th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Jewels to be pledged for the payment of Rempston:—Licence granted for Peter Cousin to go with 20 marks and two vestments to Master Peter Wilton and John Clyfton, prisoners in Hainault:—Commissions to be made for Rempston’s lieutenancy, for array, and the making of knights:—A letter

of credence to be sent to the soldiers of Calais :—Wheat to be sent to Calais, Guisnes, and Hammes :—The names of those who were to be made serjeants to be sent to the King - - - p. 79, 80

25th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct granted for Dolman :—Rempston to bring in the names of those who were going with him after they had been mustered :—The indentures of Calais in the reign of Richard the Second to be brought :—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Gloucester :—Lord Dudley to go to Calais in all haste :—Lord Fanhope to have his farms of Trematon and Calstock for seven years :—Letters to be sent to the Duke of Austria, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Bishop of Seignen, Lord Walessey, and Hertonk :—Tokens alluded to :—The Cardinal to be requested to lay before the Council such letters as he had received from the Queen of Scotland ;—to appoint such persons as should go to the obit of the Emperor and the General Council ; and to send his advice respecting Rempston's message to the King :—The Earl of Angoulesme to be permitted to speak to the Duke of Orleans :—A sum of money to be granted to Pierres Durant :—A token sent from the King to the Cardinal :—The Cardinal to be informed that the Chancellor had sped the bill touching Bernard Augevin :—The names of the lords temporal and spiritual to be sent to the Cardinal :—The Lords Marchers of Wales to be ascertained - p. 80—82

29th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be given to John Heyne, a friar, who was going with the King's letters to the Pope, the Emperor, and to the General Council :—Letters to be made for Norwich :—Robes to be delivered to the Barons of the Exchequer :—Letters to be sent to divers parts of England ; to Brereton and Egerton - - - - - p. 82

4th December, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of various counties, commanding them to put in execution the statute of Winchester made in the reign of Edward the First, for the suppression of riots and disturbances within their sheriffwicks p. 83, 84

8th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Petition to the King from John Spenser, a monk of Mochelnay in Somersetshire, praying for a pardon for having, by virtue of a papal bull, obtained a benefice in England, on which account he had been outlawed - p. 84, 85

— January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Minutes of Council.* Money to be provided for conducting the Duke of Orleans to France :—A convention respecting the peace with France to be held at Cherburgh :—Messengers to go to the Earl of Warwick, the Chancellor of France, the Council of Normandy, and the Duke of Brittany :—Letters to be sent to the Archbishop of Cologne, expressing the King's regret for the seizure of his messenger :—The electors of the empire to be requested not to choose any enemy of the King as Emperor :—Ambassadors to be sent to the Duke of Austria, for the Garter, for alliances, and for marriage - - - - - p. 86

- 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The letters from the Council of Normandy to be answered:—Letters to be sent to the Dukes of Austria and Bavaria - - - - - p. 87
- 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* No one to be appointed a receiver for life, or to execute that office by deputy:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Archbishop of Canterbury to call a convocation of the clergy - - - - - p. 87
- 5th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Exequies to be performed for the Emperor in all cathedral churches:—The King to solemnize the same in person in St. Paul's Church:—A pursuivant to precede the messengers who were about to go to the Council of France to notify their coming:—The instructions of the said messengers to be shown to the King - - - - - p. 88
- 11th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The King to be informed of the injury he did by granting pardons:—Messengers to be sent to the Duke of Austria:—The Master of Rhodes to be requested to send members of his order to the General Council:—The Archbishop of Dublin to conform to all which might promote the peace of Ireland:—Report to be made of the state of the garrisons of Normandy and France:—Letter to be written to the Bishop of Seignen:—The Earl of Warwick to be directed to appoint prelates to go to the General Council - - - - - p. 88, 89
- 12th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The King to be informed of the loss sustained by a grant made by him of the castle and lordship of Chirk:—Certain Bishops and Abbots to send a master of divinity to the General Council:—Answers to be given to the messengers from Ireland:—Councillors to be appointed in Ireland:—Persons to attend the convention for the peace:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland to appear before the Council - - - - - p. 89, 90
- February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Provision to be made for the rescue of Guisnes:—Persons to be appointed to go to the King of Arragon, to the treaty of peace, and to conduct the Duke of Orleans to Normandy:—400 lances to be raised in the West of England:—The lieutenant of Guienne:—Ambassadors to be sent to Akon to meet the Emperor:—It was debated whether or not letters should be sent to the persons nominated by the Chancellor of Ireland to be of the King's Council there:—Ambassadors to be sent to the General Council:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Sheriff of Yorkshire to send before the Council two persons who had exported wools without paying the customs:—Provision to be made for the good rule of Norwich:—The letter last sent to the soldiers of Calais to be examined:—Inquiry to be made respecting the expenditure of £1,000 delivered to Radclyffe when he last went into Guyenne:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland and the Lords Marchers of Wales to appear before the Council:—A writ of subpcœna for Browe:—Whether a clerk of the market should be ap-

- pointed at Calais:—A safe conduct to be granted to the Florentines :
 —Commissions of array to be issued:—The Earl of Salisbury spoken
 with to be captain of the Marches towards Scotland:—The small
 abbeys and priories, and the Master of St. John's, to be requested
 to send a clerk to the General Council:—Certain inhabitants of
 Lancashire to appear before the Council:—No licence to be granted
 to the Cardinal to go to the General Council - - - p. 90—93
- 3rd May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The Bishop of Coventry and
 Lichfield and the Dean of Saint Paul's, London, agreed to lend
 money to the King - - - - - p. 93
- 5th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Sir Robert Ogle to have livery of
 a ship:—Prisoners to be removed from the castle of Pool to that of
 Shrewsbury - - - - - p. 93
- 6th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made to the cus-
 tomer of Southampton for 36 barrels of saltpetre purchased of him;
 33 barrels thereof to be sent to the Earl of Dorset for the use of the
 garrisons in France and Normandy:—The marriage of the Earl of
 Arundel to be assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had
 lent £1,000 to the King:—Letters to be issued that the Florentines
 might go in all haste:—Payment to be made to Lord Tiptoft for
 wheat and malt purveyed by him - - - - - p. 94
- 9th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* A letter to be sent to the Earl of
 Warwick in reply to his letter and the articles of the Duke of
 Brittany:—Ambassadors to be appointed to treat for peace with
 France:—The articles of Wales were delivered to the Chancellor:—
 Sir Hugh de Lannoy and his fellowship to appear before the Council
 p. 95
- May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The instructions of the time of
 Henry V., and those which the Earl of Suffolk had when he last went
 into France, to be examined:—Letters respecting the election of the
 Emperor to be brought to the Archbishop of York:—Letters of
 congratulation to be written to the said electors:—Messengers to be
 sent to the Emperor with congratulation, and ambassadors with in-
 structions respecting marriage:—Notes of their instructions
 p. 96—98
- 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Fanhope's bill, a bill for the
 repair of Dovor, and Hotoft's bill, were granted:—The Lords Stafford
 and Beaufort agreed to do the King such service as he should com-
 mand them:—Ambassadors were appointed to go to the Pope and
 the General Council - - - - - p. 98, 99
- 14th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Letters of safe conduct were
 granted to Lord Gordon, and for a Scotch vessel:—The Bishop of
 St. Asaph agreed to go to the General Council:—The Bishop of
 Norwich said that he would commune with the other Lords of the
 Council, and Sir Henry Bromflete promised to reply on the morrow :
 —The ambassadors from the General Council were informed that the

- King would shortly send thither his ambassadors with full instructions:—Three bulls, a papal decree, and another paper, were delivered to the Secretary, and the letters brought by Calvacantil were to be sent to the King - - - - - p. 99
- 15th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Memoranda to appoint the Warden of the East Marches, how Ogle should be paid for having kept them, and to write to the Earls of Warwick and Dorset the tidings from Guienne - - - - - p. 100
- 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Indentures to be made after the old form for the keeping of castles in the marches of Calais - p. 101
- 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Tiptoft and the Keeper of the Privy Seal were appointed to hear a dispute respecting certain goods taken at Calais:—£40 to be paid to a messenger going to the Emperor:—The Council of the Duke of Gloucester desired an assignment for money due to him:—John de Savoy to speak with the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke to appear before the Council on the morrow:—Lord Hungerford to have a letter to the Earl of Warwick testifying that he had done his homage:—Timber and other things to be provided for Crotoy:—Saltpetre to be delivered to Walsingham - - - - - p. 101
- 17th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset to appoint a commander of as many of his retinue as there were ships to receive:—Master Thomas Beckington delivered to the clerk of the Council three bulls, the answer which was given to the Pope's ambassadors, and two indentures:—Sir Robert Ogle's letters were read and passed:—To hear Neville's answer:—Regulations respecting the expedition about to be sent to France - - - - - p. 102
- 12th July, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to summon Thomas Chapman, clerk, who, by virtue of papal bulls, had disturbed John Scurlag, clerk, Treasurer of the cathedral of Limerick, to which he had been appointed by the King's letters patent, to appear before the King in Chancery at the quinzaine of St. Martin next ensuing, to answer therefore; and to command the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop and Mayor of Limerick, to support Scurlag in the possession of the said benefice - - - - - p. 103
- Apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438.*—Petition to the King from Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown, stating that in the reign of King Henry V. he had arrested "Thomas Payn of Glamorganshire, Wallshman, that brak the Tour of London, sumtyme clerk and chief conseilour to Sir John Oldecastell, traitour atteint;" the which taking the said King "declared and seide afore all his lordes plesid hym more thanne I hadde geten or gyven him £10,000," and granted to the petitioner an annuity of £40, which, on account of the King's death, did not take effect; that in consequence of sickness he had been prevented from attending to his duties as second clerk

of the Parliament, to which office he had been appointed by the command of the late King in his first Parliament holden at Leicester, and had not received the yearly sum of £10 due therefore; that in the 10th year of the King's reign he had seized in the River Thames two vessels, freighted with woollen cloth and other valuable merchandize, which had sailed without having paid the customs; and had in this same year arrested divers men impeached of high treason; and praying that in consideration of his long and continual service the King would grant him an annuity - - - - p. 104—107

17 HEN. VI. 1439.

24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.—A list of the lords and others who appeared in the Council on that day - - - p. 108

26th June, 17 Hen. VI. to 10th October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE, THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF CARDINAL BEAUFORT AND THE DUCHESS OF BURGUNDY.

On Friday the 26th of June, Cardinal Beaufort, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and other ambassadors, sailed from Dovor and landed at Calais, where Whitingham, the Treasurer of Calais, and Master Thomas Beckington, the King's Secretary, arrived on the following day, and, having first visited the Cardinal, dined with the Bishop of Norwich - - - p. 335

On the evening of Sunday the 28th, the Count de Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, Count of Dunois, the French ambassadors, and the Lord of Crepicord, who appeared on behalf of the Duke of Burgundy, were met by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Lords Bouchier and Hungerford, at Newnham Bridge, and were from thence honourably conducted to Calais. On the 29th, at eight in the morning, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Norwich, Saint David's, and Lisieux, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, the Lords Bourgchier and Hungerford, the English ambassadors, and Beckington the secretary, assembled at the residence of the Cardinal, and deliberated upon the mode of proceeding, when it was decided, that if the ambassadors of the adverse party should desire a day of convention to be appointed, it should be replied that as the Cardinal and the Duchess of Burgundy were the promoters and mediators of the peace, it should be left to their decision. The said ambassadors, namely, the Count of Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, and the Lord

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

30th June, & 1st, 2nd, & 3rd July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

Crepicord, subsequently appeared, and, in reply to their request for the appointment of a day of convention, the answer previously agreed upon was given to them; and they were informed, moreover, that the Cardinal and Duchess should decide what number of persons should attend the convention, and whether armed or unarmed. The French ambassadors then proceeded to the Duke of Orleans, in the great hall of the staple, and conferred with him, and at about ten o'clock all of them, excepting the Count de Vendôme, who fasted on that day, went to the residence of the Archbishop of York, where they dined with the Cardinal, the Earl of Stafford, and Lords Bouchier and Hungerford; and after dinner returned to the great hall, where they remained in conference with the Duke of Orleans until five. They then supped with the Earl of Stafford, where they were joined by the Duke, and after supper returned to their own abodes

p. 336, 337

Between the hours of seven and eight on the following morning, Tuesday the 30th of June, the ambassadors of France went to the Cardinal to take their leave, and after having severally conferred with him, they took a solemn oath, before the altar in the Cardinal's oratory, in the presence of the Bishop of Norwich, Beckington, and Master John Rivel, the Archbishop of Rheims having his right hand placed on his breast, and the right hands of the others being placed in the Cardinal's right hand, that they would not, during the treaty, do or procure to be done any injury, evil, or inconvenience to the English ambassadors and their followers, or to the mediators of the peace and their followers. The terms of the oath are comprised in a schedule annexed. This being done, they rode to Saint Omer's. On the same day Sir John Popham and Doctor Stephen Wilton were sent to Saint Omer's to receive similar oaths of security from the Duke of Burgundy, and to ascertain the pleasure of the Duchess respecting the day of convention, the number who were to attend it, and whether with arms or without - - - - - p. 337—339

On the 1st and 2nd of July, pavilions or tents were erected on the spot selected for the meeting; and on the latter day, which was the feast of Saint Swithin, the Cardinal gave a solemn entertainment to all the ambassadors and others of high rank, as well knights as "domicellos" then in Calais. At about five in the afternoon twenty clerks and others of the council of the Duke of Orleans, having safe conducts from the Cardinal, arrived on horseback p. 339

At ten A.M., on Friday the 3rd of July, Sir John Popham and Doctor Wilton returned from Saint Omer's, and after dinner presented to the ambassadors, assembled in the residence of the Cardinal, the oath of security which had been taken by the Duke of Burgundy,

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

3rd, 5th, & 6th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

and informed them that the Duchess of Burgundy proposed to appear at the place of convention at nine A.M. on the following Monday; that 300 persons should attend on each side, armed with swords and daggers only; that on the part of England there should be ten scouts, who should explore the country for two miles from the place of convention towards Gravelines and Arde, and as many on behalf of France for the same distance towards Calais and Guisnes; and that each party should, if they pleased, have twenty attendants to serve refreshments. To these propositions the English ambassadors assented, and they adjourned until the following morning, when each of them selected such persons as he wished to attend him on the Monday - - - - - p. 339, 340

On Sunday, the 5th of July, the ambassadors met at eight A.M. at the residence of the Cardinal, when it was agreed to proceed from Calais to the place of convention at six in the morning of the next day, and the scouts who were to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Arde were appointed. About the hour of vespers the persons who came to the Duke of Orleans three days previously left Calais - - - - - p. 340

At four A.M. on the 6th of July, mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel by Doctor Bildeston, and soon after six the Cardinal and the other ambassadors, with their followers, excepting the Lord Dudley, Sir John Stourton, and the Treasurer of Calais, who were left for the defence of the town and the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, rode through the Lantern Gate. This morning Sir John Stourton and the keeper of the Duke of Orleans reported, that when the Duke ascertained that he was not to go to the place of convention, he remarked, "that if he did not go the others would do nought but beat the wind." Beckington, the writer of the journal, observes, that the Duke had used his utmost endeavours, through the medium of the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, and others, to be permitted to attend; that many Flemings, Picards, and others, had anxiously inquired of the English scouts whether he was to appear; and it would seem that there were many symptoms of an intention to rescue him. Those who left Calais having been counted, they were found to be about 260 in number, besides those who went forward on foot, and those who kept the tents. At eight o'clock they reached the place of convention, distant from Calais about seven English miles, on the way to Gravelines, and somewhat more than four from that town, the castle of Oye being about a mile to the left towards the sea. Here follows a description of the tents: that of the Cardinal was built of timber, covered with new canvas, was upwards of one hundred feet in length, and contained almost all necessary offices, as a pantry, butlery, a wine-cellar, and two cham-

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bers; in the centre was a hall, covered and lined with scarlet tapestry, sufficiently large for 300 persons to sit at table, and a kitchen at the end. To the south-west of this stood the tents of the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Norwich and Saint David's, and to the south the tents of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, and others. At about two bow-shots to the east of the Cardinal's tent was that of the Duchess of Burgundy, about as large as the Cardinal's, built of rotten timber, and covered with old sails, but well adorned within with cloth of Arras. To the south of this were two other small old tents, and no more. In the middle space, between the two large tents, was a beautiful tent belonging to the Duchess, wherein the parties were to confer. In it was a seat covered with cloth and cushions of gold, for the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the Princess of Navarre, and on each side were seats for the ambassadors. At about ten o'clock the Duchess of Burgundy, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre, her neice, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and ten other ladies, splendidly attired in cloth of gold, arrived; the Cardinal met her midway between the tents, and after having embraced and kissed each other, they entered the tent appointed for the convention, and were followed by the ambassadors.

The Cardinal having taken his seat in the centre, the Duchess on his right hand, the Princess on his left, and the ambassadors being ranged on either side, the proceedings were opened by the Archbishop of York in an eloquent speech, wherein he dilated on the merits of, and the praises due, to the Cardinal and the Duchess for their exertions in endeavouring to promote peace: he added, that in a case of such great weight it was necessary to shew the authority under which the parties acted, and delivered the commission which he held to the French ambassadors, who in like manner delivered theirs. The parties then separated to deliberate thereupon until after dinner, for the Cardinal, who fasted in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, had not then dined, nor had the Duchess. The Cardinal being still at table, the Bishop of Tournay and Lord Crecipord, who were sent from the Duchess, entered and informed him, that the ambassadors of the adverse party, having seen the King's commission, were so troubled, moved, and disturbed thereat, that under it they could not proceed further in the treaty of peace: firstly, because clauses were inserted therein which tended more to the irritation of the parties than the promotion of peace, one of which was, "to treat with Charles de Valoys," &c. which appeared to be less respectful to so great a prince than the general terms, "our Adversary of France;" secondly, because the said Charles was required to surrender the crown and realm of France, a demand

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which, in the opinion of the Duchess, it would have been more prudent and discreet to have inserted in the instruction, and to have omitted in the commission; thirdly, because it did not appear to contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion respecting the peace. To the French commission, on the other hand, it was objected that it was obscure and contradictory. After dinner, it not appearing likely that the ambassadors of France would waive their objections, it was finally agreed that a new commission should be framed, and that, when agreed to by both parties, it should be sent to England to be sealed; that in the meantime they should treat as to the ways and means of peace, and should meet again on the following Friday - - - - - p. 340—344

On Tuesday, the 7th of July, after supper, the Bishop of Tournay and a secretary brought to the Cardinal a minute of a commission framed by the ambassadors of the adverse party, which he immediately sent to the Archbishop of York - - - - - p. 344

On the 8th of July, whilst the Archbishop was hearing mass, Beckington, Doctor Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, examined the said minute in the church of Saint Nicholas, and made a few additions and corrections therein, and after mass reported the same to the Archbishop. After dinner, the Archbishop, and the others before named, re-assembled in the great chamber in the Cardinal's dwelling, and, having deliberated as to the means of removing the obscurity of the said minute, finally reduced their opinions into one form. They afterwards held a conference with the Bishop of Tournay and others, who reluctantly agreed to the correction of their minute, subject to the opinion of their colleagues - - - - - p. 345

On the 9th of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others returned to Gravelines, and were commissioned to remind the Duchess of the convention to be held on the following morning. On this day le Pigot, knight, and a clerk licentiate in law, ambassadors, arrived from the Count of Armagnac to communicate with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 345

On Friday, the 10th of July, before proceeding to the convention, the said licentiate preached before the Cardinal, taking for his text, "Domine, fiat pax in virtute tua," and afterwards presented the letters sent from the said Count. Immediately afterwards, the Cardinal and all the ambassadors, excepting those who remained for the safety of the town and of the Duke of Orleans, and the Bishop of Norwich, who was ill of a fever, rode towards the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess and the ambassadors of France. Having embraced, entered the tent, and taken their seats as on a former day, the Archbishop of York intimated the assent of the English ambassadors to the minute of the commission,

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which had been corrected by them, which having been read, the French ambassadors expressed their approval thereof. The two commissions are entered in the journal. That of France, dated 7th April 1439, empowered the ambassadors to proceed to the parts of Picardy on the Marches of Calais, or to Calais, to see the Duke of Orleans, and to treat for his presence at the convention, to appoint a day and place for the holding of the said convention, to treat with the English ambassadors for the conclusion of a final peace, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans. The English commission, dated 23rd May 1439, also empowered the ambassadors to appoint a day and place within the Marches of Calais for a treaty of peace with France, and the release of the Duke of Orleans.

p. 345—352

The Archbishop of York then addressed the assembly in a Latin discourse, taking for his text the words of Christ to Mary, in the Book of the Revelations of St. Bride, namely, “if the Kings of England and France wish to have peace, I will give them perpetual peace.” He expatiated upon the advantages of peace, and then introduced the first article of his instruction, namely, that the King of England should be permitted to enjoy the realm and crown of France peaceably and quietly; protesting that it was not his intention to relinquish any title which he had thereto, a title which was evident from the frequent victories which he had obtained in contending for it. He alluded to the words of St. Bride, in her Book of Revelations, “when the realm of France should be reduced to true humility, it should then revert to the lawful heir;” noticed the confirmation of the general peace at Treves; and concluded by saying that if the Adversary of France assented thereto, the King would cause such provision to be made for him as should content him.

The Archbishop of Rheims, replying in French, asserted the supreme right of the King of France, that he had also gained many victories, and in opposition to the Revelations of St. Bride he quoted the words of a prophecy of John the Hermit, that “France should by reason of her sins be much afflicted by the English, but that the French should at length expel them shamefully from the kingdom.” He added, that he could not conclude a general peace on account of the King’s illness and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York observed, that the prophecy alluded to was less esteemed by the Church than the Book of Revelations, and urged the opposite party to open some mode of treaty conducive to peace, which they, on the other hand, wished the English to commence. He then proceeded to the second article of his instructions, to which the French ambassadors objected, and after protesting that they would proceed no further in the matter, unless the King would

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renounce all title to the crown, name, and arms of France; consent to hold all which he had therein by homage, &c.; and restore to all persons, as well spiritual as temporal, their lands and possessions: they however offered him all the lands which he then possessed in the duchy of Aquitaine to hold by homage, which offer was rejected. The convention was then dissolved, and the Cardinal entertained all the ambassadors, excepting the Bishop of St. David, (who could not eat fish,) and others, in his tent. After dinner the Cardinal endeavoured, through the medium of the Duchess of Burgundy, but without success, to induce the adverse party to omit the clause requiring the King to do homage, &c.; after which all the Ambassadors, having taken wine and sweetmeats in the tent of the Duchess, returned home, the following Monday being appointed for the next convention - - - - - p. 352—354

Here follow the instructions issued to the ambassadors from England, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them - - - - - p. 354—362

On Saturday, the 11th of July, the Bishop of Vique, in Catalonia, arrived at Calais, as a legate from the Council of Basle to treat for peace, bringing with him the Abbot of Virgilia, in Provence, on behalf of France, and Nicholas Loysthere, a canon of Rouen, on behalf of England. On the 12th, it was agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy and the ambassadors of the adverse party should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais, as to the means of peace; and on that day the Earl of Stafford gave a grand entertainment to the Cardinal. On Monday, the 13th, the Cardinal and other ambassadors proceeded through "the Melkyate" to the tents which had been erected at about two bow-shots from the town, where, at twelve A.M., they were met by the Duchess and French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who had hurt his foot in playing at the ball on the preceding day. After the usual salutations, the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess entered a tent, where they held a long conference, the Cardinal being sometimes present and sometimes absent, and the French ambassadors present. They afterwards partook of wine and sweetmeats in the Cardinal's tent, and again entered the tent of convention, where the Duchess of Burgundy thus interrogated the Duke of Orleans: "My Lord, wilt thou never have peace?" To which he replied, "Yea, even though I die for peace." Having again partaken of refreshments, the Duchess and the French ambassadors returned to Gravelines, and the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the English ambassadors to Calais. On the 14th of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, stating that she had proceeded to St. Omer's in consequence of the illness of the Duke her husband, and requesting

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that the day of convention might be postponed until Thursday or Friday following. Friday was consequently appointed. On this day the Abbot of Fescamp arrived - - - - - p. 363, 364

On Wednesday, the 15th, a solemn audience was given by the Cardinal and the other ambassadors to the Bishop of Vique, the legate from the Council of Basle, who addressed them concerning peace, taking for his text, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brothers to dwell in unity." The following day was appointed for him to receive an answer. After dinner he again addressed the ambassadors in the presence of the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple, taking for his text, "Be ye strong in battle, and fight with the serpent;" but he did not say "the old serpent" p. 364

On the 16th, an answer was given to the legate by the Archbishop of York, to the effect that they thanked the Council of Basle for their good intentions; that Cardinal Beaufort and the Duchess of Burgundy had been appointed mediators of the peace, and that the ambassadors had no commands to pay attention to others; that had the Fathers in the Diet of Arras acted impartially it would not have been necessary to treat for peace now, and exhorted the Council of Basle to act so that no schism would arise. The Bishop, in reply, eulogised the King, stated the solicitude of the Church for the welfare of her sons, expressed his satisfaction that such expert mediators had been appointed, defended the conduct of the Council of Basle, and inveighed strongly against the Pope. With respect to the two last points the Archbishop observed, that the Council of Basle had done nothing, and repeated his remark respecting the Diet of Arras; that as regarded the Pope various opinions existed, but he doubted not that his holiness would make his innocence apparent when and where he should deem it expedient.

The legate then requested an audience of the mediators and ambassadors of both parties on the following day, and was answered that the Duchess of Burgundy must first be consulted. At eleven P.M. the Duchess returned to Gravelines, very weak and fatigued, and so many torches and cressets were lighted in consequence of her arrival, that, being perceived by the soldiers who were keeping the tents, they conjectured that it was the signal for an insurrection. They consequently sent information thereof to Calais, and the Earl of Stafford, who dwelt near the walls, having reported the same to the Cardinal, Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the truth. He returned on the following morning, but in the meantime all the passage boats were arrested, lest rumours should reach England before the truth was known. - p. 365, 366

On Saturday, the 18th of July, the Cardinal, the Duchess of Burgundy, and the ambassadors of both parties met at the place of

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convention, where, after some communication between the two former, the Cardinal proceeded to the tent of the Archbishop of York, and reported to the Ambassadors that it did not appear to the Duchess to be possible to conclude a peace, because the French required the renunciation of all title to the crown of France, and the English refused to hold by homage; nor could a truce be concluded, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles, &c. which had been taken during the wars. It was therefore proposed by the Duchess, through the Cardinal, to treat for a peace for thirty, twenty, or fifteen years at least, during which time the King should refrain from using the title of King of France, but should be at liberty to resume it, and recommence the war after giving one year's notice of his intention. The Ambassadors requested that this proposition should be reduced to writing, which was accordingly done, but on being read, it was found to vary so much from the verbal proposal stated by the Cardinal, that there was no probability of its being accepted - - - - - p. 366, 367

Here follows a copy of the schedule alluded to, by which it was required that the King should, during the peace, renounce the name of and title to the crown of France; should surrender all cities, towns, fortresses, &c. which he held therein, excepting such as should be left to him by agreement; that in those the original owners should be restored to their possessions, and that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom. At the expiration of the term each party was to remain as before the peace - - - p. 367—369

The English ambassadors then delivered in a protest, wherein they asserted, that in any appointment to be made by them they in no wise intended to diminish or prejudice the King's right, and that if he should relinquish any part thereof, it must be ascribed to his desire to maintain the Catholic faith, promote peace, and prevent the shedding of Christian blood - - - p. 369, 370

On the 19th of July, the Duke of Orleans, being asked by the Cardinal how he had understood the proposition of the Duchess of Burgundy, replied, in manner as the Cardinal had reported to the ambassadors, and expressed his astonishment at the alteration. On this day the Cardinal and other Lords were entertained by the Duke of Norfolk - - - - - p. 370

On Monday, the 20th of July, a council was held respecting the answer to be given to the schedule previously alluded to, and it was at the same time decided that it should be asked of the adverse party, whether they would be content with the lands beyond the river Loire, without any reservation to the King, excepting of his duchy of Guienne, and if not, that then the ambassadors should proceed to

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the last offer contained in their instructions, which offer Beckington, the secretary, was directed to frame in Latin - - p. 371

On the 21st of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, requesting that the convention might be postponed until the following day on account of the rainy and disagreeable weather, which was assented to. After dinner the offer which the secretary had been directed to draw up was read. By it the ambassadors offered, in the King's name, to be content with the possessions which had belonged to his progenitors in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, including the town and marches of Calais, the castle and lordship of Guynes, and all other castles, &c. within the said marches, specified in the treaty of Bretigny, to be held of God alone, without homage, &c. In answer to a request made to them to specify what lands they included under these general terms, they replied, the duchies of Normandy and Brittany, the comtes of Flanders, Anjou, and Maine, the duchy of Aquitaine, comprehending therein the lands of Gascony and the Basques, the duchy of Turenne, also the comtes of Tholouse, Poictou, and Ponthieu, the town of Moustreville, and the castles and lordships of Beaufort and Nogent - - - - - p. 371, 372

On Wednesday, the 22nd of July, being so cold and rainy a day that many of the horses were injured, the ambassadors of both parties again assembled at the place of convention, and having entered the tent, the Archbishop of York stated that the schedule which had been presented on the preceding day was so indefinite that no answer could be given thereto, and requested that the lands which it was intended to offer to the King should be specified. He also asked whether they would be content with the lands offered to them beyond the Loire, without any reservation, excepting the King's lands in Aquitaine; to which they replied, that the schedule alluded to was not framed by them, but by the Duchess of Burgundy, and that they were not satisfied with the offer made to them. They finally proposed that the King should have two baillages in Normandy, namely, Caen and Constance. Nicholas Rawlyn, in the name of the Duchess, then stated the causes which had induced her to propose this mode of peace, and desired the English ambassadors to state whether the form of the schedule pleased them or not; to which they answered, that they could not reply to a naked form without matter and substance, and required that the lands to be offered should be inserted. The Duchess, dissatisfied with this answer, demanded to know what objections they could urge against the form, at the same time shedding tears, "whether of anger or sorrow," observes Beckington, "I know not." The ambassadors replied, that they were

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22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, & 28th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

not empowered by their instructions to conclude a peace of such a nature; and being urged to state what would be their opinions on the subject, supposing this form were admitted, they added that, even were the matter debated in the King's presence, they could only give their opinions for and against, and leave the determination thereof to the King's wisdom, but that, in his absence, they could do nothing therein. They promised, however, that if the lands to be offered were inserted in the schedule, they would send it to the King, and ascertain his pleasure, which they hoped might be obtained within three weeks. The French ambassadors then requested a specification of the lands mentioned in general terms in the schedule proffered by the English, as "belonging to the Kings of England." This requiring time for deliberation, the meeting was adjourned

p. 373, 374

On the 23rd of July, deliberation was held as to the lands which the Kings of England possessed in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, and the Archbishop of York was appointed to specify them in writing on the following day. On the same day Sir Hugh de Lannoy and Master Henry Uttenose, by the Cardinal's request, came to Calais to confer with him - p. 375

On the 24th of July, the said Sir Hugh and Master Henry conferred with the Cardinal; and the Bishop of Vique and his colleagues, from Basle, left Calais, having been previously informed by the Archbishop of York of the King's anxious desire to obtain peace. On this day a report arrived that the French ambassadors were about to depart, to ascertain the truth of which a pursuivant was dispatched to the Duchess of Burgundy - - - - - p. 375

On the 25th of July, a messenger from the Duchess brought word, that she would on the following day certify the ambassadors of the next day of meeting. A specification of the lands which belonged to the Kings of England in France, before the title to the crown devolved upon them, was sent to the French ambassadors - p. 375

On Sunday, the 26th of July, the Duchess appointed Monday the 27th for the next meeting, when the ambassadors of both parties assembled at the usual place, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences and consultations between the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the French ambassadors. At four P.M., after having partaken of wine and refreshments in the Cardinal's tent, and having appointed the following Wednesday for a convention to be held before Calais, for the purpose of communication with the Duke of Orleans, the parties separated - - - - - p. 376

In a council, held on the 28th of July, the Cardinal reported what had passed between himself and the Duchess on the preceding day, and informed the ambassadors that the French had offered, under

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certain conditions, all the duchy of Normandy, excepting Mount Saint Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it their arms of the White Cross, and excepting the homage of the Duke of Brittany - - - p. 376, 377

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Duchess and the French ambassadors arrived before Calais, and after long conferences between herself, the Duke of Orleans, the Cardinal, and some of the French ambassadors, it was finally decided that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September following, and that, in the meantime, fresh commissions and instructions should be obtained on both sides p. 377

On the 30th of July, members of the embassy were appointed to return to the King's presence for new instructions, and the offer made by the French on the preceding day was brought to Calais in writing. This offer is entered in the journal, but the purport of it has already been stated - - - p. 377—382

On Friday, the 31st of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others presented to the Cardinal the schedule which they had brought from the French ambassadors, and afterwards conferred with the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple. A clause respecting the year's notice to be given before breaking the truce was subsequently inserted in the schedule, and the following day was appointed for the ambassadors to give their several opinions respecting the proposed mode of peace, in writing, for the King's guidance - - p. 382

On Saturday, the 1st of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were read, and they adjourned until the following day - p. 382, 383

On Sunday, the 2nd of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were again read, and safe conducts were brought from Saint Omer's for the lords who were about to return to England; and the Cardinal was informed that anxious inquiry was made in that town whether himself or the Duke of Orleans went or remained, and being told that they remained, it was observed that it would be needful for them to keep strict watch. On this account the sentinels were increased - - - p. 383

On Monday, the 3rd of August, the Cardinal reported the tidings which he had heard, and the ambassadors deliberated respecting the safe custody of the town - - - p. 383

At eight A.M. on the 5th of August, the ambassadors who were to return to England embarked, and the Duke of Norfolk, in a balinger called "Jaquet," landed at Sandwich, and arrived at Canterbury the same evening; but in consequence of contrary winds the other vessels cast anchor near Risbank, and did not sail until eleven A.M. Twenty-two vessels sailed for England on that day - - p. 383

On the 6th of August, the Cardinal with his retinue embarked at

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a place called "the Stones," and proceeded to the castle of Hammes, where he was visited on the 13th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, who were very courteously received and sumptuously entertained. After dinner they rode, accompanied by the Cardinal, to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, and brought away from the grave some of the earth, to which a miraculous power was ascribed. Having partaken of pears and wine at the castle, they returned to Calais - - - p. 384

On the 19th of August, Sir John Luxemburgh brought to the Cardinal the unwelcome tidings that Arthur of Brittany, who called himself Constable of France, had taken the town of Meaux by assault, had beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Tian, and had put to death all his prisoners who spoke the French language. On this day a balinger and a barge of the Earl of Oxford's, arrayed for war, arrived in port - - - p. 384

On the 20th of August, the Cardinal's servants came to Calais with his household utensils - - - p. 384

On the 21st of August, the Cardinal himself arrived, when the balinger and the barge before alluded to, the former with 80, and the latter with 100 picked men, sailed towards Gravelines - p. 385

After midnight, on Sunday the 23rd of August, Thomas Warden, the constable of the castle of Guisnes, brought word from Pyrton, the lieutenant, that some of his acquaintance had been present on that day, when letters were read before the Duke of Burgundy, in the town of St. Omer, stating that Lord Talbot, with an army of 6,000 or 7,000 men, had arrived at Meaux, had sent provisions into the market of the said town, a place well fortified and still in possession of the English, and with the provisions Sir William Chamberlain and 500 men, and warlike engines and habiliments; that he had seized the vessels laden with wine and provisions for the use of the enemies occupying the town, and had put to death all the men found in them, sparing none; that he had taken and destroyed the "bastiliones" erected against the said town, and had killed all those who were in arms therein, had seized the guns (*bombardos*) and other military stores and sent them into the market, and had offered battle to Arthur of Brittany and Le Hire, occupying the said city, if they would come out therefrom, which they had declined. - p. 385

August 24th. On this, as well as on the preceding and following days, the Cardinal was ill with a flux: as he expected further tidings from Meaux, he did not send to the King - - - p. 385

On the 25th, Thomas Waren and others were sent to the King with the aforesaid news - - - p. 386

On the 26th, it was reported that the vessel, wherein Thomas

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Waren, and his companions sailed narrowly escaped foundering in a violent storm, on the coast off Sandwich; and that the belfry of the church of St. Lawrence, in the isle of Thanet, had been destroyed by lightning - - - - - p. 386

On the 29th, the Earl of Oxford's vessels, well manned and laden with military stores, sailed from Calais, having on board many of the soldiers of Guisnes - - - - - p. 386

On Sunday, the 30th, a pursuivant arrived from the Chancellor of France, bringing a confirmation of the report of Lord Talbot's having offered battle to Arthur of Brittany, and reinforced the market of Meaux. The Earl of Oxford's vessels were on this day seen in pursuit of four large ships to the south - - - - - p. 386

On the 31st, a messenger was sent to the King with news, and the Cardinal and the Bishop of Norwich went to examine an irruption of the sea near Newnham Bridge - - - - - p. 386

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On Tuesday, the 1st of September, a great number of men were sent to repair the breach made by the sea:—The Cardinal was again attacked by the flux, but recovered on the following day - p. 387

On the 3rd of September, it was agreed that the charge of repairing the said breach should be entrusted to one person, who should complete it for the sum of £85, and the Cardinal and other ambassadors gave bonds for the payment of the money - - - p. 387

On Saturday the 5th, an esquire of the Earl of Dorset arrived from Rouen, and stated, that on the preceding Monday two English esquires, named Tregos and Kyrkeby, came from the market of Meaux, stating, that Sir William Chamberlain had entered into an agreement with Arthur of Brittany and the occupants of the fortress of the city, that if he did not receive aid before the 15th of August he would surrender the market; that he had given hostages for the performance of the conditions; and that he had not attacked the enemy since the departure of Lord Talbot. It is, Beckington says, not credible that this crime should have been committed by the said knight - - - - - p. 387

On the 6th of September, a messenger arrived from Sir John Luxembourg, confirming the preceding tidings - - - p. 388

On the 7th of September, a petition, praying that safe conduct might be granted for the Flemish vessels employed in fishing for her-

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rings, was brought to the Cardinal, who replied that he would consult the ambassadors, who were returning from England, thereupon p. 388

On the 8th of September, being the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, the Bishop of Norwich, Master Henry Uttenose, and Beckington, dined with the Cardinal. A report was received of the death of the Lord Crecipord, one of the ambassadors of the adverse party p. 388

On the 9th of September, the ambassadors who had been sent to England returned to Calais with new instructions. These instructions are entered in the journal, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them. To them are appended "the causes on account of which it seemeth that the aforesaid mode of peace offered can on no account be admitted or accepted," also in English - p. 388—395

On Thursday, the 10th of September, a council was held as to the mode of proceeding, as a rupture appeared to be inevitable, but to prevent which it was agreed that the Cardinal, as a mediator, should use his utmost exertions - - - - - p. 395

On the 11th of September, the English ambassadors proceeded to the place of convention, having previously sent a herald to Gravelines, to notify their coming to the ambassadors of the adverse party, who, on his return, stated that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest was consequently read, and, after the return of the ambassadors to Calais, the Cardinal informed them of the receipt of letters which had been sent by the Adversary of France to the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy, to the effect that he could not assent to the proposed mode of peace without the assent of the lords of the blood and of his council, whom he had summoned to meet at Paris on the 25th of this month, before which time they could not assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin in Languedoc; but that, having deliberated with them, he would send an answer as soon as possible, and requested that the meeting should be deferred. This, however, appearing to the ambassadors to be a subterfuge, especially as during the time of convention the French had besieged and taken the King's towns, as Meaux, &c. and it being evident that there could be no necessity to deliberate upon the matter, the same question, in effect, having been discussed in the diet of Arras; and, considering the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining at Calais, they resolved that the convention should not be continued, but that the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duchess of Burgundy, should nevertheless continue to mediate for peace - - - - - p. 395—397

On the 12th, the Cardinal reported to the other ambassadors, that, in accordance with their decision, he had refused the continuation of the convention, which had been requested on behalf of the Adversary

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12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

of France; that the Duchess of Burgundy had requested letters of safe conduct to come to Calais for the purpose of communicating with himself and the Duke of Orleans, which were consequently granted for the Duchess and 300 attendants; and that the Flemish had also requested safe conducts during the time of the herring fishery, which was refused, unless they could give security that the inhabitants of Dieppe, Brittany, and other their adherents, should not molest the English - - - p. 397, 398

On Sunday, the 13th, the Cardinal signified to the ambassadors that the Duchess of Burgundy would appear at the accustomed place of convention, near Calais, on the Tuesday following; and, after consultation, it was agreed that the Cardinal, as mediator, should exert his utmost endeavours to procure the appointment of another term to meet and treat as to the means whereby peace might be concluded, if both the princes should consent thereto; and should inform the Duchess that the King of England could not in anywise admit of the mode of peace proposed by her and the Duke of Burgundy. It was also agreed, that the reasons on account of which the said mode was rejected should be written down and given to the Duchess - p. 398

On the 14th, the English ambassadors again consulted upon the matters above mentioned, and agreed in effect as before; and it appeared to them, that for the said conclusion, the medium of the Duke of Orleans might be of much avail. In reply to the request from Flanders for safe conducts for fishermen, the Cardinal stated that they had no power to grant safe conducts by sea, but only for such as wished to come to Calais, or the place of convention, by land - - - p. 398

On the 15th, the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the ambassadors, rode to the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess of Burgundy, with about one hundred horsemen, and a son of the Duke of Bourbon, of the age of ten or eleven years, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences between the Duke of Orleans, the Duchess of Burgundy, the Cardinal, the Chancellor of Burgundy, and the Bishop elect of Catalonia - - p. 399

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Cardinal reported what had passed on the preceding day, namely, how the Duchess had urged that the proposed form of peace should be accepted, and how, when he had assured her that there was no hope thereof, she suggested a continuation of the treaty according to the letters sent to her and the Duke of Orleans by the Adversary of France, which he refused. When he accused the adverse party of fraud in causing delay for the purpose of having the advice of the lords of the blood, &c. since they had made more ample concessions in the diet of Arras than they offered now, she replied that the King was then of greater power, and alluded

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, & 23rd September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.
to the towns which he had since lost. She then inquired, with apparent indifference, whether or not the truce should remain in force, and whether there should be any further discussion respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders, both of which questions were ultimately decided in the affirmative; and it was concluded that a new treaty should be commenced on the 15th of April or the 1st of May, if both the princes assented thereto, of which the Duchess should be certified before the feast of St. Martin in the winter at St. Omer's, and the King at Calais - - - p. 399

On the 17th of September, a consultation was held respecting the safety of the town after the departure of the ambassadors. The Treasurer declared that he had unwillingly undertaken that office at a time of great danger, and that it was to him a duty of more burden than profit. It was stated that the soldiers had not been regularly paid, that there was no captain or lieutenant; that the garrison was small in number and many of them ineffective; that the walls and fortresses were in ruin, so that if speedy remedy were not applied, they could not defend the town if they would. The Lords Stafford, Oxford, and Bouchier took upon themselves to treat with the officers and soldiers for their payment, and on the following day treated with them accordingly; but they alleged that the danger was so great, that unless a sufficient captain and lieutenant, with a reasonable force and store of provisions, were appointed, they dare not await the event. Debate was held as to the repairing of the walls and towers, and the Treasurer promised to use his endeavours to borrow money from the merchants of the Staple. Philip Nanfer, Master of the requests of the household of the Duke of Burgundy, Louis his secretary, and Master Henry Uttenose, arrived in Calais to treat respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders - - - - - p. 400

On the 19th of September, the ambassadors being assembled in the great hall of the Staple, the Archbishop of York requested that the powers of the said Philip, Louis, and Henry might be shewn; when they replied that they had only verbal authority, but would procure it in writing if the terms could be agreed upon - - - p. 400

On the 20th of September, Beckington and Doctor Stephen Wilton, in pursuance of the commands of the Archbishop of York, examined a commercial treaty made between England and France in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and having made certain alterations and additions thereto, conveyed the same to the Archbishop in the church of St. Nicholas. On this day the Cardinal entertained the ambassadors, and news was brought of the surrender of the market of Meaux, an event which Beckington ascribes to treachery and bribery - - - p. 401

The 21st, 22nd, and part of the 23rd of September were occupied

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th September, and 1st October,
18 Hen. VI. 1439.

in consultations and other business connected with the treaty with Flanders, and on the latter day, the ambassadors deliberated respecting the sum to be paid to Sir John Luxembourg for his fealty, and to render him more disposed to side with the King: ships were appointed, and the baggage was conveyed on board - p. 401, 402

On Thursday the 24th of September, another conference was held with the Flemish commissioners, the horses and servants were embarked, and the following morning was appointed for the departure of the ambassadors, but they were detained by contrary winds; on the 25th they again met, and concluded the treaty with Flanders. News was brought, that the Adversary of France was holding a great Council at Paris, and intended to hold another at Orleans; that Lord Talbot, having heard of the intended surrender of the market of Meaux, had hastened thither with an army of 5,000 men, but had arrived on the day after the surrender - p. 402, 403

On Saturday, the 26th of September, a violent storm threw down a portion of the building, which guarded the gate of the port, called the "Intey," and also a great portion of Risbank, which devastation the ambassadors went to examine on the following day, when the Flemish ambassadors, who had been to the Duke of Burgundy at St. Omer's, returned; and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the wind being still adverse, further discussions were held, the treaty which had been concluded with them was sealed, and on the latter day they departed, and Sir Maurice Bruyn, who had been appointed Captain of Risbank, and — Ludlow esquire, marshal of Calais, landed there p. 404—406

On Thursday, the 1st of October, the horses and carriages were again sent on board; at 7 A.M. on the following day, having previously heard mass in the church of the Carmelites, the ambassadors sailed, landed in the Downs, and reached Sandwich at 1 P.M. The three following days were occupied in travelling by short stages to London. On the 9th, they proceeded to the King at Kennington, and having paid their devoirs, adjourned until the next day, when the Archbishop of York reported to the King, in the presence of the Chancellor and other Lords of the Council, their proceedings during the embassy, and delivered to the Chancellor the protest made by them, and a copy of the writing containing the reasons on account of which they had declined the proposed mode of peace - p. 406, 407

5th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Warrant, authorising the payment of 10 marks to Adam Moleyns, the clerk of the Council, for the expences which he had incurred for the release of a carrack of Genoa, which had been arrested by Sir John Speke in the port of Southampton - p. 109

— October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from the warden

and college of All Souls, Oxford, praying for a grant of letters patent exonerating them from the payment of any aids, tenths, fifteenths, contributions, &c. which might be imposed in a convocation of the clergy, or by the commonalty of the realm in Parliament; which was granted - - - - - p. 109, 110

3rd December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Letters patent signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf, granting to John Carpenter the younger, late Secretary to the City of London, an exemption from sitting on any assizes, juries, inquisitions, &c.; from performing the offices of leader or arrayer of men-at-arms, hobelers, or archers; of customer, searcher, comptroller, taxor, or collector of customs, taxes, &c.; from serving in parliament; from being made mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, constable, bailiff, justice of the peace or of sewers, or any other commissioner, officer, or minister; and from receiving the rank of knighthood - - - - - p. 111, 112

12th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from John Earl of Somerset, praying that before his departure to France, and in consideration of the sums which he had paid to the Treasurer of England for the Count of Ewe and the Duke of Bourbon, he might receive all that was due to him of his inheritance in the Exchequer, and of the petty custom in the port of London, from Easter term in the third year of the King's reign, when he became of full age, notwithstanding that the certificate of his age was not returned into Court until the 24th of September following; which was granted p. 112, 113

18th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from the kings of arms, and heralds, praying for their livery out of the great wardrobe at every Christmas, "like to other squiers of the King's court;" which was granted - - - - - p. 114

4th February, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Proceedings of a Council held at Reading, wherein Cardinal Beaufort consented to prorogue the term of redemption for certain of the King's jewels, which had been pledged to him for 7,000 marks, from Easter term to the feast of St. Martin next ensuing - - - - - p. 115

About Easter, and apparently in the 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—An ordinance of Council, whereby the Chancellor was directed to write to all Archbishops and Bishops, requesting them to ascertain from the curates of their respective dioceses, the names of all householders who were liable to the payment of a subsidy, which had been granted to the King in the Parliament begun at Westminster and concluded at Reading - - - - - p. 421

20th May, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Petition to the King from William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal, praying for a discharge for the sum which he received as apprest on his going on an embassy to Arras, he at the same time discharging the King from the payment of any other sum which might be due to him on that account; which was granted - - - - - p. 116

10th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorizing the delivery to the warden, scholars, and college of All Souls, Oxford, of the “books and volumes” mentioned in a schedule annexed, which the King had given, “to remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide collage for the tyme being” - - - - - p. 117—119

20th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorising the payment of 13 marks to Sir John Styward, late Master of the Horse, for a palfrey purchased by him for the King's use - - - - - p. 119

Ibid.—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to make indentures between the King and Sir Ralph Gray, for the custody of Roxburgh Castle for six years after the expiration of the former indentures - - - - - p. 120

7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorising the grant of letters patent to Sir Philip Chetewynde, and his heirs male for ever, of the viscountcy and town of Tartas in the duchy of Guienne, then in the hands of the Lord de la Bret, the King's rebel - - - - - p. 121

Ibid.—Warrant for the payment of £6,000 out of the first money to be received from the tenth and fifteenth, for the payment of 200 lances and 500 bows in Normandy - - - - - p. 122

19 Hen. VI. 1440–1.

16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant for the payment of £100 to William Bishop of Rochester, the King's ambassador at Calais, and for the Treasurer and Barons to account with him and with Lord Dudley, Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, for the said embassy - - - - - p. 122, 123

16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to account with Lord Dudley for his wages, from the time when he left London to proceed to Calais to treat for peace, until his return - - - - - p. 123

28th October, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Petition to the King from William Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, complaining that divers misdoers resisted and interrupted the franchise and liberties granted to the abbey by the King's progenitors; that the steward of the franchise, whose duty it was to defend the same, resided in a distant county; and praying that the Earl of Suffolk might be appointed to support and defend the said monastery, and to correct “suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres:”—which was granted - - - - - p. 124

22nd December, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and Archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne

p. 126–130

- 19th November, *apparently* 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—The Treasurer and Chamberlains were commanded to pay to the Duke of York, who was retained to serve the King in France, such sums or parts thereof as he should by virtue of his indentures receive on the 1st of December - - - - - p. 314
- 22nd January, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for payment of £6 5s. 8d. which he expended in the King's message to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Maidstone, from Shene - - - - - p. 130
- 29th January, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ signed by the Council, commanding Robert Whitingham, keeper of the King's mint at Calais, to receive for the coinage of money at the said town, from John Orewell, the engraver of irons for the coinage, 12 piles and 96 crosses for grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for demi-grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for pennies, 3 piles and 12 crosses for mailles, 3 crosses and 12 piles for ferlings of silver; and to pay to the said John out of the profits of the said mint for every piece of the said crosses and piles for grosses, 7d.; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for demi-grosses, 6d.; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for pence, 5d.; and for every piece of the said crosses and piles for mailles and ferlings of silver, 4d. - - - - - p. 130-131
- 2nd February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ, stating the great difficulty of providing for the defence of France and Normandy, from want of money to pay the army which had been raised for that purpose, and that the King, wishing to render all the aid in his power, had authorised the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to coin, sell, or pledge all his jewels as advantageously and quickly as they could - - - - - p. 132
- 13th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—A list of military stores which were to be provided for the Duke of York, with a writ annexed, commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to purvey the same in all haste - - - - - p. 132, 133
- Ibid.*—Petition to the King from Edmund, Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith in South Wales praying for payment of the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, for the safeguard thereof, from the 7th March, 16 Hen. VI. a° 1438, to the present time : —which was granted - - - - - p. 134
- 19th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council, praying to be presented to the church of Cottingham in the diocese of York :—which was granted. p. 135
- 16th March, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Richard Duke of York, praying for a licence to infeoff the Bishop of Lincoln and others, of various manors in the counties of Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Suffolk, and Surrey, to the use of the said Duke

and Cecilia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs general of the said Duke :—which was granted.

p. 136—138

17th March, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, Justice of South Wales, praying for a reward for holding the sessions at Caermarthen and Cardigan in the months of August and September last :—200 marks were granted - - p. 138

10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minute of the Council.* The Keeper of the Privy Seal, to make instructions for Lord Dudley and others who were about to proceed to Calais to treat for peace - p. 139

17th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Lincoln, praying for a gift of certain books which he had received from Richard Harowden, late Abbot of Westminster :—which was granted - - - - - p. 140

17th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for a gift of “a porthose noted in two parties :”—which was granted - - - - - p. 141

30th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the Abbots of Furness, Byland, Salley, Kirkstead, Hayles, and Morgan, stating that they had received a mandate from the Primate of the Cistercian Order to reform in “head and members” all the persons of that religion in England and Wales ; that they had consequently called all the Abbots of the Order to appear at Northampton on the 8th of May following ; and praying that letters of Privy Seal might be directed to all who ought to appear at the said convocation, that they might be received into the King’s protection, and that all his officers and subjects should be commanded to assist in the execution of the said commission ;—which was granted - - - - - p. 151

4th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* £10 to be paid to John Yerde esquire, who had taken the muster of 200 lances, with the proportionate number of archers, which were of the retinue of the Duke of York, at Portesdowne, in the month of April - p. 142

11th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ for the delivery of money to the Duke of York for the payment of 150 spears, after the payment of France :—£50 to Sir Lewis John who was going into Normandy to be of the King’s Council there :—Wages to the persons assigned to take the muster of the Duke of York and his army ;—and 20 marks to Lord Cromwell, surveyor of the forest of Liffield in Rutlandshire, for the making of a lodge there - - - - - p. 142

14th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ to the Chamberlain of Chester, informing him that the manor of Frodesham being of greater yearly value than £20, the King had revoked a grant which he had made thereof to Thomas Darell esquire, one of his henxmen, and had granted to him £20 yearly out of the issues of the said manor.

p. 144

16th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Note by the Lord Treasurer of the delivery to the Duke of York of “certaine ordennance, artillarie, and othere habillementz of werre,” specified in an indenture thereto annexed - - - p. 145, 146

23rd May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minute of Council*. Letters to be addressed to the Duke of York, informing him that sufficient shipping was in readiness to convey himself and his whole army over the sea at one time, and urging his speedy departure in consequence of the progress of the French - - - p. 146

26th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Sir Francis de Surienne, called the Arragonese, stating that he had, for upwards of seventeen years, faithfully served the King in his wars; that by reason of the rebellions in France, himself and his wife had lost all their possessions, which he enumerates, and prays the King to grant to himself, his wife and children, some rent, fief, or possession in England, and to make them denizens thereof. He also requests that, if, in consequence of the peace which was about to be treated for, restitution was made of the castle and lordship of Loigny in Perch, of which he had been governor, and in defence of which he had incurred great expence, a stipulation should be made for repayment of the sums which he had expended: he adds that, on account of the diminution of the revenues of Normandy, it was upwards of a year since he and his retinue had received wages, excepting some of them who were at the siege of Harfleur, and whilst they were on the frontiers against the adversaries, being at Louviers and Conches; that they cannot now gain any thing from the enemy, because all those round about him have safeguards from lords who were obedient to the King, which he wished not to break, whereby he was obliged to remain inactive at Rouen or elsewhere, and prays the King to command that those who gave safeguards should expressly except therein the petitioner and his followers. He remarks, that such safeguards do great injury, inasmuch as the King's subjects preferred to reside in the obedience of the enemy, because under one safeguard from one of the King's adherents they were preserved against all others, and if they remained in the King's obedience, ten safeguards from his adversaries would not preserve them; and concludes by advising that those who might be sent to treat for peace should be experienced in treaties and well informed as to the state of the war:—The King granted to him an annuity of 100 marks - - - p. 147—150

3rd June, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns clerk, secondary in the Privy Seal Office, praying for the same yearly reward and clothing as was paid and delivered to Master William Lindewood, late secondary in the said office:—which was granted.

p. 150

20 Hen. VI. 1441-2.

14th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* Provision to be made of victual, artillery, and warlike stores for the defence of Calais :—The lieutenant of Calais to be commanded to revoke the permission which he had granted to the inhabitants of Dieppe, to fish for herrings at Calais, under cover of which “great multitudes” had entered that town - - - - - p. 153

26th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* £30 to be paid to Robert Manfeld esquire, who had been, and was again going with letters to Calais ;—5 marks to be paid to Richard Sharp, a merchant, who was also going to Calais :—The Duke of York to be informed of the intention of the King’s enemies to seize the town and castle of Crotoy p. 154

10th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Articles agreed to in a Parliament at Dublin, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other “messengers” to the King, requesting him to appoint an English Peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then deputy to Lionel Lord Welles - - - - - p. 317—320

13th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 4s. per diem to Sir John Popham, who was going to Rouen with a message to the Duke of York - - - - - p. 155

14th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from John Lydgate, the poet, a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, praying for a new grant of the sum of £7 13s. 4d., a previous grant which had been made to him of that sum being informal :—which was granted. p. 156

15th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of Council.* Letters of credence to be sent to the Duke of York in favour of Sir Lewis John and Master John Rivel :—Letters to be sent to the towns of France and Normandy, thanking them for their “trew acquitailles,” and praying a continuance :—All captains, &c. of towns, strengths, and fortresses, to be warned to keep strict watch and ward :—The copy of the Duke of York’s indentures for the lieutenancy of France and Normandy to be delivered to Sir John Popham :—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville to be bound to abide the award of certain lords in a dispute between them - - - - - p. 157, 158

17th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Answers were given to articles sent from the Duke of York to the King :—Letters from Guienne and Calais were delivered to the clerk of the Council :—Secret matters relative to Guienne were passed - - - - - p. 159

21st November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Sir Philip Chetewynde was examined relative to a violent assault which had been committed upon him and some merchants of Bristol in passing from Bristol through the town of Hungerford :—The ambassadors from the three estates of Guienne were promised speedy answers to their requests :—

The Council declined to confirm, in the King's name, a grant which had been made by the Earl of Huntingdon to William de Caupenne, of the seneschalcy of the Landes:—The following day was appointed to hear the dispute between Sir Robert Ogle and one Bedford:—Payment to be made for the conveyance to France of £5,000 to the Duke of York:—The Duke to be warned of the intention of the King's enemies to obtain possession of Harfleur, Caen, Hounflew, and other places near the coast, and to be directed to garrison the same:—An answer was promised to the ambassadors from Bayonne - - - - - p. 159—162

22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Lord Talbot to be informed of the intention of the King's enemies to seize the town of Harfleur, and to be charged to purvey victuals and habiliments of war for the defence thereof:—The merchants of the staple of Caley to have an assignment of four nobles on every sack of wool shipped thither, until they should receive therefrom the sum of £10,000 which they had lent to the King:—The captains of various castles and towns in France and Normandy to be charged to keep strict watch and ward for the safety thereof:—Allowance to be made to Robert Whitingham, Treasurer of Calais, of all payments which he made during a quarter of a year and eighteen days, during which time there was no comptroller there:—A copy of an article in the instruction received from the Duchess of Burgundy to be enclosed in a letter to the Duke of York:—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville agreed to put "in treaty" a dispute between them respecting the office of steward of the duchy of Cornwall:—Sir Philip Chetewynde declared upon oath that no one urged him to make a charge of assault against the Earl of Devon (*vide Minute of 21st November*):—John Combe and others of Colchester who had been accused by a prisoner in the King's Bench of being "untrue to the King," having been examined, were dismissed:—The following day was appointed for the attornies of Ogle and Bedford to appear before the Council - p. 163—167

23rd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The English merchants presented a bill of complaints against the merchants of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk:"—An assignment to be made to the merchants of the staple of Caley of four nobles upon every sack of wool until they received £10,000 which they had lent to the King, as in the minutes of the preceding day - - - - - p. 167

24th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Answer to be made on the morrow by one Ryman in a dispute between himself and Flete:—A licence granted to one Cantelowe to ship wools to Calais without "departison against the ordinance of the staple" to be suspended:—Wages of 40s. per diem for 60 days to be paid "in hand" to Sir John Popham, who was going into Normandy to the Duke of York p. 168

25th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The Genoese to find security for the payment of soccage to the Mayor and Aldermen of London

if it should be found due :—The Earl of Huntingdon to be treated with for victualling his ship to Bordeaux, for the conveyance of William Basset esquire, whom the King was about to send there on a mission :—100 marks to be paid to Doctor Wilton, and £20 each to Edward Grymston and William Port, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy :—A protection for a year to be granted to Doctor John Derby, who was going into France to the Duke of York :—The complaints made by the English merchants against those of "Pruce, Hansze, and pe Dansk" having been examined, it was directed that application should be made to those countries for redress - - - - - p. 169—171

27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* An estimate was made of the number of soldiers which might be maintained by the Duke of York out of the £20,000 yearly allowed to him by the King, and the taxes which he imposed upon the inhabitants of France and Normandy :—One Ryman, against whom William Flete had preferred a bill of complaint, was commanded to appear before the Council in the quinzaine of St. Hilary - - - - - p. 171

28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, between whom a dispute existed which had tended to the disturbance of the peace of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, were charged by the King and mutually promised to keep the peace towards each other, to submit to an arbitration, and to surrender their respective patents of the stewardship of Cornwall ; and they were informed that a commission would be issued to ascertain by whom the riots, through which the King's peace had been broken, were commenced, so that the offender might be punished :—The oath taken by the Duke of Orleans was delivered to the Keeper of the Privy Seal :—10 marks to be paid to a clerk sent from the Archbishop of Cologne to apply for the arrears of his annual pension ; it was promised that the said pension should be paid in Hilary term next :—100s. to be paid to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York, in Normandy :—Provision was made for the payment of Doctor Stephen Wilton and Edward Grimston, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy :—Application to be made to the Duke of Brittany for restitution of vessels, goods, &c. which had been taken by his subjects from the English :—Safe conducts granted to Spanish merchants and vessels to be prorogued for a year :—The Mayors and bailiffs of Southampton and other ports were directed to ascertain in what manner the English were treated in Pruce, Hansze, and Dansk, and what losses and grievances they had sustained since the appointments late made with those places, and to certify the Council thereof :—£5,000 to be paid to the Duke of York for the first quarter of the second year of his service as Lieutenant-general of France ;—the constablenesship of the castle of Snith was granted to the Earl of Huntingdon :—A pardon was

granted to the Earl of Westmoreland, who had levied a fine to John Nevill his son and Anne his wife, of certain manors in Devonshire and Yorkshire without the King's licence; licence was also granted to the said Earl to vest in feoffees the manors of Bywell, Bolbek, and Styford, in Northumberland, and rents in Newcastle-upon-Tyne;—licence was also granted to — Wollesley, citizen and mercer of London, to import such cloths of arras and furs as he should buy beyond sea without paying custom or subsidy therefore.

p. 173—180

28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 100s. to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York in France, and 60s. to John de Frauwremborgk, who had brought letters from, and was returning with letters to the Archbishop of Cologne - - - - - p. 181

Probably in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—A letter from the King to the Earl of Devon, charging him under a penalty of £1,000 to refrain from injuring the servants or tenants of Lord Bonville, and to appear before the Council on the 25th of the month to answer such charges as should be preferred against him - - - - - p. 408

14th December, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the masters and parish clerks of London, praying to have the letters patent by which they had been constituted a guild or fraternity delivered out of the hanaper without payment of a fine:—which was granted.

p. 182

13th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from John Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for a reward for his services between the months of July and December last passed, and for permission to make his will and to commit administration thereof to such persons as he pleased:—£100 and the licence which he required were granted to him - - - - - p. 183

28th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, in reply to a message from a Parliament held at Dublin, requesting an assignment for the payment of the soldiers comprised in the Lieutenant's indentures, and that power might be given to the Lieutenant for the time being to create Peers of Parliament. To the latter request the King replied, that he would reserve that power to his own person, but desired that the names of such as were recommended to the peerage should be sent to him - - - - - p. 184

22nd April, apparently 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrant for the appointment of Thomas Thorp as receiver of the "great good" which it was expected would accrue to the King from the general pardon he had granted to his subjects in Easter last, the which "good" were to be applied for the defence of Calais - - - - - p. 185

14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrant for the appointment of Sir John Echingham, Sir Roger Fenys, John Yerde, and Walter Strickland esquire, as commissioners, to take the musters of Lord Talbot and

- 200 men-at-arms, who were about to join the Duke of York in Normandy - - - - - p. 186
- 14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Instructions issued to the commissioners who were sent into Kent for the purpose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais - - - - - p. 187—189
- 26th June, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrants for the delivery of eight barrels of gunpowder to Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, for the use of certain ships and vessels with which they had been appointed to keep the sea; and for empowering them to grant letters of safe conduct to such prisoners as they might take - - - - - p. 190
- 6th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Writ to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to see diligently to the good rule and governance of the town, and to ascertain and punish the beginners and doers of divers rumours and congregations of people, who had proceeded “so fer forth that therfore the common belle of the saide towne was late rongen to grete distourbanse of the people there” - - - - - p. 191
- 13th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Writ to the judges of assize at Bedford, commanding them to punish such as should demean themselves at the assizes otherwise than according to law; and to send to the King the names of such as disobeyed them - - - - - p. 192
- 29th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Minutes of the Council.* 940 marks to be paid to Sir Philip Chetwynde, Mayor of Bayonne, for the wages of as many archers as he could procure for that sum for a quarter of a year for the safeguard of Bayonne;—Sir William Eure, knight, John Heron and Miles Stapleton, esquires, to be commanded to perform the covenants contained in their indentures for keeping the sea:—Sir John Popham and William Soper to be added to the commissioners for taking the musters:—The commissioners from Holland for the reparation of attempts committed between the English, Dutch, and Zealanders, received permission to return for an extension of their powers:—It was provided that if the city of Bristol would furnish 100 archers for the safeguard of Bayonne for a quarter of a year, Sir Philip Chetwynde should have the command of them:—No safe conduct to be granted for any Spanish vessel being in Flanders to return to Spain:—Payment to be made to Walter Colles, late Constable of Bourdeaux:—The King’s warrant for the release of two persons who had been committed to prison by the Council was entered on record:—A bill respecting John Machon’s clothing was granted - - - - - p. 192
- 10th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* William Lindewode, who had been appointed by a papal bull to the bishoprick of St. David’s, having renounced all words in the said bull which were prejudicial to the King’s prerogative, the King restored to him the temporalities of his see, and received his oath of fealty - - - - - p. 195

21st August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The wardens of the craft of tailors of London to be forbidden to exercise the right of search amongst themselves, which had been granted to them, and to be commanded to obey the mayor after the old usages, customs, and laws of London:—Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, and John Heron and Miles, Stapleton esquires, to be directed to muster upon the sea under the Isle of White instead of at the Cambre:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Abbot of Gloucester who had been on an embassy to the Emperor:—The Archbishop of Bourdeaux stated the causes of his coming to England p. 196—198

22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Spears, bows, and arrows to be delivered to Sir Stephen Popham, Sir William Iver, knights, and Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, who were appointed to keep the sea:—Victualling for 100 archers to be delivered to the said Sir Stephen:—"What grounds" the King had for sending an army to France were discussed; it was agreed that goods should be provided on the security of the Lords:—Cardinal Beaufort promised to lend, for the King's use, plate to the value of £4,000:—The Duke of Gloucester and other Lords promised to give bonds for repayment of money lent to the King:—Wheat to be sent into Guienne:—Sir Thomas Kyrrell to be summoned:—The Abbot of Feversham to be directed to retain in his custody the title deeds of Lewis Clifford, the King's ward:—The fellowship of the staple of Calais to be requested to lend £500 for the payment of the soldiers of Guisnes:—Letters to be sent to the said soldiers, thanking them for their services, &c.

p. 198

24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Letters to be sent to towns and persons requesting them to lend, and commissioners to be appointed to borrow, money for the King's use, in the defence of Guienne:—The Lords of the Council promised to lend the specified sums, if an army was sent there:—The city of London and "all towns that the King hath name in" to be sent unto:—The navy to wait until the expedition was ready:—The Lieutenant of Ireland to be sent for immediately:—The Archbishop of Dublin was to remain:—The Treasurer of Ireland to be examined as to who were the most indifferent persons to be appointed deputies in Ireland, and to state his complaints in writing - - - - - p. 201

27th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Popham to be appointed Seneschal of Guienne, and to command the army going there;—Bonville to be entreated on the said matter:—A letter of request to be made for Master Thomas Chapman, a messenger to the Court of Rome, who was taken prisoner in Flanders - - - p. 203

28th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of Calais, promised to go there within ten days after the feast of St. Michael, and to send thither some of his

trusty servants in the mean time; and he requested that, if before he arrived at Calais the soldiers should seize the wools there, as they had before done in consequence of the nonpayment of their wages, blame might not be imputed to him:—Commissioners were appointed to take the musters of Sir John Popham, Sir William Eure, and others on the sea under the Isle of Wight:—The Treasurer to state the means which he possessed of making assignments to such as would lend money, and what jewels there were to pledge for the expences of the present army:—Lord Hungerford promised to lend 100 quarters of wheat:—The ships going to the vintage to be warned to assemble at one place, and not to depart until the army was ready:—A courteous letter to be sent to Bayonne in reply to their request for repayment of £2,000, for wheat, and for aid:—Sir Thomas Kyriell discharged from the office of Lieutenant of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford appointed:—100s. to be paid to Doctor de Lukomalo who brought letters from Bayonne:—The army to be directed to proceed straight to Bayonne, to inform the inhabitants that the King had sent them 500 archers under Sir Philip Chetwynde, and would shortly send wheat and fodder:—Safe conducts to be granted to persons bringing wines for the Duke of Orleans:—Rosencrans to have a gift of 250 marks:—The ordinary charges, wages, and rewards to officers in Ireland, to be paid out of the revenues thereof:—The discords between the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, to be repressed, and themselves to appear before the Council at the octaves of the Purification p. 203

29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. Provision made for the payment of the soldiers, and for the works at Calais:—Letters of thanks to be written to the soldiers there:—Memoranda respecting the mortgaging and sale of the King's jewels, and the payment of the Earl of Stafford:—1,000 quarters of wheat to be purveyed in Bristol and sent to Bayonne:—Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Mortaine, created Earl of Dorset:—Kyryell was forbidden to go to Calais:—Warrants were issued for the payment of rewards to a knight and a herald from the King of Portugal, to Garter king of arms, to a messenger from Bayonne, to the secretary and a herald of the Duke of Brittany, and to a herald of the Duke of Orleans:—Kyryell discharged from the lieutenancy of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford made captain of that town;—A levy to be made of various sums due to the King in South Wales - - - - - p. 207—209

*About August or September, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, Treasurer of Ireland, “for the wele and profyte to the Kyng, and good gouvernaunce of his seid lande.”

p. 321—324

21 HEN. VI. 1442-3.

- 7th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* A truce to be entered into with France, in case the French Ambassadors would not conclude a peace :
Instructions to be sent to the Duke of York - - - p. 210
- 8th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The King was advised to assent to a long truce with France, if a peace could not be had, under the instructions issued to the Ambassadors :—Lord Grey to be summoned, and to keep the peace towards . . . Digby :—The statutes of the reign of King Edward respecting riots in Wales to be examined :—The Lords Marchers to be commanded to provide a remedy against riots in Wales before Christmas :—Restitution to be made to the Bretons of their goods which were seized during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, and also to such of them as had been taken prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same in case the present Duke should not “make his allegiance to the King :”—Letters of privy seal to be made for the delivery of the said goods to such Bretons as should sue for them p. 210—212
- 9th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was advised that Burgundy and Guienne, but not England, should be included in the “abstinences” taken and sealed between the Duke of York and the Duchess of Burgundy; and that the commissioners, who are named should be appointed to treat for peace with France :—The Lords Marchers to be summoned before the Council on account of riots in Wales :—The Duke of York to be requested to appoint some of his Council to commune with the other Lords Marchers on the same subject :—The statute of Winchester made against thieves to be executed under the Great Seal - - - p. 212, 213
- 10th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed to take the musters of the Earl of Buckingham (Stafford) at Calais : The Earl to have licence to take with him gold, jewels, and plate, for his rank, to the amount of 5,000 marks :—Letters of Privy Seal to be issued, commanding the restoration to, and forbidding the seizure from, the Bretons of their goods - - - p. 213, 214
- 11th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Letters directing the Duke of York and others to meet the French Commissioners on the subject of the peace on the 25th of the month, to Lord Sudeley, the King’s chamberlain, and to the Lords Marchers respecting riots in Wales, were read and passed :—The Chief Justice of the King’s Bench to be directed to certify the Council of the tenor of the indictments against the Abbot of Tower Hill and others, and to stay all proceedings against them in the mean time - - - p. 214, 215
- 12th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, in compliance with requests made by the merchants of the staple of Calais, that, for

the security of the wools shipped thither, payment should be made to the soldiers; also that they should have an assignment of one mark of the subsidy due for the sack of wool, for repayment of money lent by them to the King; to this, however, the Cardinal Beaufort and the Lord Treasurer refused their assent, on the ground that previous assignments had been made thereupon; the Cardinal also refused to dispense with the act which required the merchants to bring in a third part of the value of their wools in bullion:—The Treasurer declared “what grounds the King had to borrow money on,” and the amount - - - - - p. 215—217

14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The city of Bourdeaux to have 1,000 quarters of wheat, custom free, if they would have it of their “common good;” but if any “singular merchants” desired to have it, then the custom to be paid:—£20 to be paid as a reward to Master Gervais de Vulre, the King’s secretary, who was going with letters to the Duke of York:—Letters to the King of Arragon were read and passed - - - - - p. 217

16th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Six singers of England to be chosen, and to be sent to the Emperor:—The Duke of Somerset delivered in “a bill of the articles of his desires,” if he should go into Guienne:—The Treasurer declared what grounds there were to borrow money on:—The office of clerk of the customs of Bourdeaux was granted to Robert John - - - - - p. 218

18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, for various reasons, which are stated, that for that time only the act which required merchants to bring in the third part of the value of their wools sold at Calais in bullion should be dispensed with:—Chamberlains to ascertain what assignments the persons who had lent money to the King desired to have, and to certify the Cardinal thereof:—The Cardinal to declare the King’s intentions respecting the borrowing of money upon assignments on the tenth and fifteenth granted in the last Parliament, and upon mortgage of the King’s jewels:—A silver-gilt cup to be delivered as a gift to the secretary of the Duke of Brittany:—140 persons, or thereabouts, belonging to Lord Bonville, to be committed to bail until the octaves of the Purification:—A pardon of £40 was granted to Walter Strickland, late Sheriff of:—20 marks yearly to be paid to Friar John Bridde, whom the King had frequently employed as a messenger, until he had received £120 which were due to him for the said service:—Shipping to be provided at Pool for Master Gervais, the King’s secretary, who was going into Normandy - - - p. 219—221

18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Letters of Privy Seal addressed to the merchants of the staple of Calais, informing them that for this time only the act which required them to bring in a third part of the value of their wools sold in bullion would be dispensed with (*Vide*

the preceding minute);—Licence was granted to Ralph Bailly to ship twenty sarplers of wool in Normandy without payment of custom.

p. 221—223

6th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Minutes of a Council*, wherein the opinions of the Lords were given *seriatim*, respecting the provision to be made for the defence of Guienne and Normandy, and upon the question which country should be first provided for - - p. 223, 224

25th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 100s. to be paid to Maine, a herald who was going to France with letters to the Duke of York :—The letters patent by which the office of Sheriff of Cheshire had been granted to Sir Robert Booth for life to be cancelled, because it was intended that he and William his son should have that office jointly for their lives - - - - - p. 224

26th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty of York, and the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of St. Mary there, were to be directed to keep the peace towards each other, and to submit their disputes to arbitration :—A certificate was granted to Nanfan and Curzon of the sum for which they were bound to the soldiers at Rouen at the time when the Earl of Warwick's body was brought to England :—An exemption was granted to William Chartesey from serving on juries, &c. - p. 225

27th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Credentials given to Master Adam Moleyn, and what he was to state to the Earl of Somerset on the King's behalf :—£200 was granted to Roger Hunt, baron of the Exchequer, out of customs in the port of London :—Licence was granted to the burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to purchase wools hides, and woolfells, the produce of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the bishoprick of Durham, for two years, to be exported to Bruges in Flanders during the first, and into Zealand during the second year, without payment of custom :—Restitution to be demanded of seizures made from the English by of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk," and the customers to be directed to permit the inhabitants of those places to trade freely with England :—A safe conduct was granted for the owners, crew, and cargo of a Flemish vessel called the Gabriel of Dunkirk - - p. 226—228

28th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas was sent from the fleet to Caermarthen Castle, there to remain a prisoner until he should find security for 1,000 marks due by him to the King :—Sir John Clifton to be appointed Governor of Norwich in case the franchise of that city should be seized - - p. 228, 229

2nd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared the impossibility of raising two armies :—The King granted to the Earl of Dorset the constablership of Windsor Castle and the keeping of Windsor forest for life, receiving his wages out of the issues thereof, instead of being paid, as previously, by the Chamberlain of South Wales :—The Sheriffs of Drogheda were to be directed to pay £30 out

of the fee-farm of that town to William Galway, for six horses which Thomas Wise, esquire, took from him for the King's use :—The men of the household appointed to go over the sea were to be before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter :—The receipt of letters from the Duke of York to be acknowledged :—The Earl of Somerset to “commit men to tell his money onward,” whilst the indentures were en sealing :—Garter to have £20, and Stacy 20 marks p. 229—231
2nd March, apparently in the 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Instructions issued to John Viscount Beaumont, Leo Lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire for raising loans, &c. ; to which is annexed the copy of a letter received by the King, informing him of the ravages committed by the Adversary and Dauphin of France in the duchy of Guienne. As these and the preceding instructions are in English, it is unnecessary to give an abstract of them - - - - - p. 414—418
4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir William Estfeld to be summoned to appear before the Council in all haste :—Sir Richard Newton to be directed to end his assizes, and to hasten into Norfolk, where the Chief Justice and other Judges were waiting for him :—Letters to be sent to the Chief Justice, thanking him for his great labours, and informing him that Sir Richard Newton has been commanded to join him ; and directing him to consult such as he should find well-disposed in the country there, as to the expediency of sitting at Thetford or Walsingham :—Question as to the army to be sent into Guienne, the leader thereof, the time when they should be ready, and the place where they should assemble :—Sir Richard Caudray and Sir William Estfeld to appear before the Council :—Lord Scrope to be directed to appease the discords existing between the Abbot of St. Mary and the Mayor and commonalty of York :—The Earl of Stafford, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Fanhope, Henry Bromflete, Stourton, and Caudray, to be directed to pay into the Exchequer the money which they had promised to lend to the King :—Proclamation to be made commanding the soldiers, who should have gone into Guienne with Sir William Bonville, to assemble at Plymouth :—Clerks to be appointed to arrest ships :—The answers given to the Duke of Somerset in the King's presence at Eltham were delivered to Gerard, and Sir John Fastolf and Waller were informed that they had been appointed to receive the money which the Duke should receive for himself and his retinue for the present expedition - - - - - p. 231—233
5th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was agreed that a monk, who told “cronicles at commorthees and other gatherings” in Wales, should be arrested :—The Treasurer declared that “the Spruciers [Prussians] and Hansze” were more free in England than the King's subjects, to the amount of £100,000 ;—The Mayor and Commonalty of London, having desired that the Bishop of St. David's and the two Chief

Judges, who had been appointed to hear the disputes between the Prussians and the English, should be commanded to attend thereto, were informed that such command had already been given, and they were directed to prepare their complaints:—Commissions of trial to be made on all the sea coasts; and also commissions into divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne:—Four nobles to be paid to Master Robert Kent for his riding into Cheshire; and 20 marks to Master Adam Moleyns:—The said Adam and Sir John Stourton were to be with the Earl of Somerset on Saturday next, to commune with him on such matters as the former should declare on the King's behalf:—Letters were to be written to the Duke of Norfolk and seventeen other persons, whose names are annexed, thanking them for their diligence in finding the rioters and misdoers at Norwich, and requesting them to continue their exertions therein - - p. 233—235

6th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Letters of credence to be directed to the Earl of Somerset in favour of Master Adam Moleyns and Sir John Stourton:—Commissions of array to be issued to all the sea coasts:—A commission to be granted to Bowyer, yeoman of the crown, and others, empowering them to levy customs on all such goods as had for five years previously been shipped by the Lombards without payment of customs, the commissioners receiving a third part of all the custom so recovered - - p. 235, 236

7th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Commissioners were appointed to arrest ships in various ports which were to assemble at “the Caumbre” on St. George's day next coming:—The Recorder and Mayor of London were commanded to use their utmost endeavours to induce the people to lend an aid to the King:—A credence was given in favour of Master Adam Moleyns, both to the Earl of Somerset and to Sir John Stourton:—All the King's freemen, and also his Great Council, were to be summoned to appear in a Great Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter:—Such as had promised to lend money to the King were to be directed to pay it into the Exchequer - - - - p. 236—237

8th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Five marks to be paid to Tymperlee, “that brought men of Norwich:”—Six marks to be paid to Wenlock, for his shipping to the Duke of Orleans:—40s. to be paid to Collar a pursuivant, who was going abroad on the King's service, for his passage, and five marks by way of reward - p. 238

9th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* All persons having any fee or livelihood of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster, to be before the King and his Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter next coming, for certain matters touching the good of the King, his realms and lordships:—Instructions were issued to the commissioners who were appointed to arrest ships for the conveyance of the army going into Guienne with the Earl of Somerset:—The Trea-

surer and Chamberlains to make "prests" for such ships as should serve now to do the King service of war:—The King's jewels to be mortgaged:—Payment to be made to Edmund Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith, for the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, from the 7th of March, a^o 16 (1438):—The Earl of Devon to be informed of the enterprizes of the King's adversary in Guienne, and of his intention to besiege Averanches in Normandy, and to be requested to go in person for the relief thereof, following the steps of his father, who, when the late King desired him to go to Chirburgh, went thither and rescued it.

p. 238—240

11th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Lieutenant and other officers of Calais to be commanded to arrest all ships coming from thence to England, excepting six "passagers," until the owners should give security to be ready in the Cambre on St. George's day to convey the King's army over the sea - - - - - p. 240

12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir John Neville was charged, under a penalty of £1,000, to bring before the Council the persons who had committed a riot at Fountains Abbey; and also to keep the peace towards the Abbot and convent, their servants, and wellwillers.

p. 241

13th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* A message was brought from the King, requesting that information might be sent to him relative to the matter of Sir John Neville, and also whether the journey of Seynloo to Bristol and Somersetshire might be dispensed with.

p. 242

14th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.*, containing various memoranda and answers given by the King to articles relative to the seizure of the franchises of Norwich:—The Earl of Dorset to be directed to appoint no man his deputy in Wales excepting such as the statutes would authorize:—Seynloo was charged to go to Bristol, and to do that which he might for the King's aid, as for Bayonne, &c.:—The Duke of Norfolk was commanded to depute Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises thereof should be seized:—Memorandum that the sum now delivered to John Merston was to be considered as the King's alms for Easter:—Griffith ap Nicholas and the Abbot of Whitland to appear before the Council in the quinzeine of Easter:—Owen, son to Griffith ap Nicholas, to be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Meredith Gough, bailliff errant of Caermarthenshire:—The Earl of Desmond, Lord Barre, and others in Ireland, to be requested to lend an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the defence of Guienne:—20 marks to be given to Thomas Stacy, who was going with letters into Ireland, and £20 to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters and credences to the Duke of York in France:—Letters to be sent to the Duchess of Norfolk.

p. 242—245

15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The stewards of various manors in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, which came into the King's hands by the death of John Lord Tiptoft, were to be directed to make new estates of various parcels thereof, by copy of court roll, reserving to the King such rent as had been paid for the same during the life-time of the said Lord, and taking a reasonable fine for the renewals:—William Stevenys clerk, chaunter of the cathedral of Wells, was to deliver to the said stewards all court rolls, &c. concerning the said manors:—The Master of the Mint in the Tower of London to be commanded to make a new seal for the comptroller of the customs in the port of Bristol:—40 marks to be paid to the clerks of the privy seal for their labours in writing:—Such esquires of the King's household as had been appointed to do service of war were to appear before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter:—Letters of thanks were to be directed to Lord Hungerford, for the suppression of riots and assemblies at Salisbury - - - - p. 245—247

23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Ewe, captain of Crotoy, was to be commanded to release three merchants of Ipres, who were going to Calais to buy wool, whom some of his soldiers had seized between Gravelines and Calais, in defiance of the truce existing between the King and the Duke of Burgundy:—40 marks to be paid to Bidan, who was going with letters to Ax, Bayonne, and elsewhere:—Letters to be sent to Lord Hungerford, thanking him for the suppression of riots at Salisbury, informing him that there was cause to believe that they were not wholly subdued, and requesting him to pay attention thereto:—Memorandum that the clerk of the council was to meet the Earl of Suffolk at the King's house, with a minute of a letter to the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin:—Canynge of Bristol was to be directed to give a passage to Bidan, esquire, whom the King had sent to Bourdeaux, Baion, Ax, and other places with letters, in a vessel, called the Katharine of Bristol, which was going to Bayonne with provisions:—Bidan to have with him a duplicate letter to Bourdeaux, and a letter to the three estates at Bourdelois:—Chief Justice Fortescue and Judge Westbury reported their proceedings at Norwich and in Norfolk:—The Baron of Carew to be directed to give credence to Thomas West, esquire, who was to state to him the proceedings of the Adversary in Guienne, and to request him to man and victual ships to proceed to Bourdeaux and Bayonne, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the inhabitants of those places where the Adversary then was, and which of the said cities was most in need of succour - - - - p. 247—249

27th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Fauconberg to be captain of Roxburgh for five years, from Easter next:—Letters to be sent to the lieutenant of Sir Ralph Gray, the late captain, who was dead, thanking him for his services, requesting a continuance

thereof, and promising to reward him and his soldiers for them:—
 The Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of
 Dublin to be summoned to appear before the Council in Easter next,
 to answer complaints made against them:—Licences to be granted
 to such persons as would convey wheat or other provisions to Bour-
 deaux or Bayonne, to export the same without payment of custom
 or subsidy:—The Earl of Westmoreland and the Bishop of Carlisle
 as well as other lords to be summoned to attend the Great Council
 in the quinzeine of Easter:—A general pardon was granted to John
 Clerc, otherwise John Codeman, of Eggesford, in Devonshire, gentle-
 man - - - - - p. 249—251
30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Containing the answers given
 by the King to certain articles and requests made by the Duke of
 Somerset, who was about to proceed into Guienne, as lieutenant and
 captain-general there:—John Geraldyn of Florence and Thomas
 Vaughan, a Welchman, were made denizens:—The King commanded
 the Council to make Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, and to
 appoint sheriffs and justices of the peace there - p. 251—256
3rd April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Waller exhibited a schedule of
 ordnance necessary to be purveyed for the army; attached to which
 is a list of the proportion thereof to be assigned to the Duke of
 Somerset:—Lord Dacre and his sons were to be summoned to
 attend the Council in the quinzeine of Easter, the former under a
 penalty of £2,000, and the latter of £1,000 - - - p. 256—258
5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The victualler of Calais was to be
 commanded to deliver 1,000 “malles” of lead to the master of a
 ship, to be by him conveyed to Portsmouth, and there delivered to
 the master of the ordnance of the Duke of Somerset:—A clerk to
 be appointed, with Stratton and Selwood, for the making of a bridge
 of barrels:—£20 to be paid by way of apprest for the making of the
 said bridge:—Letters to be made for the deliverance of two ships
 of Bayonne, laden with wheat for the victualling of that town:—
 Memorandum of the passing of Thomas Brown’s bill, in consideration
 that he should endeavour to discover the prisoners who had escaped
 from Maidstone gaol:—Instructions were given to Garter king of
 arms to state on the King’s behalf to the Duke of York, lieutenant
 general and governor of France and Normandy - p. 258—264
6th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The Keeper of the privy seal was
 commanded to make a duplicate of the preceding instructions:—
 Letters of credence were granted to Garter king of arms:—An
 annuity of £40 was granted to John Saint Yon, and also 40 marks for
 his costs in coming from and returning to the Duke of York in
 France:—Licence was granted to the Bishop of Evreux to return
 home:—Masters Thomas Beckington and Adam Moleyns were
 directed to examine the letters of safe conduct which had been
 granted to a Spanish knight and a retinue of twelve persons, one of

whom, a Scot, had been impeached by two Englishmen, and to ascertain whether they were available for him or not:—The commissioners who had been appointed in divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne were to be directed to execute their commissions:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. David's, keeper of the privy seal, of the wages due to him for his office:—The King signed a schedule of the ordnance assigned for the Duke of Somerset.

p. 264, 265

11th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Licence was given to the Duke of Gloucester, Richard Leyot, and Walter Shirington, to give the priory of Pembroke, in South Wales, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, to pray for the Duke's welfare and for the good of his soul after his decease - - - - - p. 266

25th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, Lord Keeper, Giles Thorndon, Treasurer, and other Lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, respecting the state of Ireland - - - - - p. 325—327

2nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Prior of Farlee was to appear before the Council at Westminster, on the 12th of this month, to answer to certain matters, under a penalty of 1,000 marks - p. 266

3rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Duke of Somerset requested that the shipping and ordnance might be prepared, and that he might muster on the 3rd instead of the 17th of June, as had been previously appointed:—It was agreed that no pardon should be granted to William Wadham, late sheriff of Devon - - - - - p. 267

5th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir William Bowes, knight, William Hoton, and William Rakwode, were to appear before the Council at Easter next, to answer certain matters, under a penalty of 400 marks each - - - - - p. 267

7th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 16s. 6d. per diem, for twenty days, to be paid to John Yerd, esquire, who was going to the sea coasts to provide "herbergage" for the Duke of Somerset and his retinue:—20 marks to be paid to William Toly, as a reward - p. 267, 268

8th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 50 marks to be paid to Sir John Fortescue the Chief Justice, and £10 to Judge Westbury, for the execution of a commission at Norwich - - - - - p. 268

10th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York complained that, some of his officers having executed his spiritual jurisdiction within his diocese, a riotous assemblage had thrown down some of his houses, broken the pales of his parks, thrown down his water and wind mills, and wounded his servants; and that he was informed that it was their intention to injure his manor of Southwell:—upon which matter the two Chief Justices were commanded to report on the morrow what had best be done in the matter.

p. 268, 269

11th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The aforesaid Judges made their report, and the King's serjeants and attorney gave their advice as to the mode of proceeding against the rioters; Sir John Penington confessed that he was present at the said riot, and the Chancellor would have committed him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became security in £3,000 for his appearance;—all which matters were reported to the King - p. 269—271

12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—Thomas Pilly of Norwich to be released from the Tower - - - - - p. 271

13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas to be released from the Fleet, Sir William ap Thomas having given security for him to the amount of 1,000 marks:—A list of Bishops and Abbots who had promised to lend money to the King.

p. 272, 273

18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the two Chief Justices were appointed to sit in Yorkshire upon an oyer and terminer:—The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl of Northumberland might be examined respecting a letter said to have been written by him to his officers in the north country, which had given rise to great riots and disturbances; upon the question whether he should be examined, the Lords of the Council delivered their opinions seriatim:—Licence was granted to the monastery of Erdebury in Warwickshire, of the foundation of Lord Sudeley, to purchase 100 marks of livelihood:—The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to be directed to account with Sir John Stourton for the custody of the Duke of Orleans; an annuity of £40 was granted to the said Sir John, out of the issues of two parts of the hundred of Ambresbury, and the manor of Bryghtiston Deverel:—25 safe conducts were granted for Flemings coming into England with ships and merchandizes - - - p. 273—275

20th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was debated whether the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day appointed in his indentures or on the 3rd of June:—100s. to be paid to Philip Phoewzet, a priest, who brought letters from the Duke of Silesia:—The Earl of Northumberland delivered, in writing, an answer to the charges brought against him by the Archbishop of York:—5 marks per diem to be paid the Earl of Dorset, and 40s. per diem to Lord Willoughby, who were going to hold an oyer and terminer in Yorkshire, and they were to have letters of privy seal commanding the knights and esquires of that county to attend them - - - p. 275

21st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was decided that the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day specified in his indentures:—£8,000 were wanted, above what had been borrowed for the expesnes of his army:—The Mayor of Hull was to be directed to cause such ships being in that port as had taken apprest, to assemble at Ports-

mouth in all haste for the conveyance of the Earl and his retinue :

—Sir John Stourton was sent to Eltham, to the King, with a minute of letters patent - - - - - p. 276

22nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. In answer to the merchants who had made application for letters of marque against the Bretons the King replied that they should have “letters peremptory of request” to the said Duke, and if he did not make restitution to the complainants, letters of marque should be granted to them - p. 277

23rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. . . . Ferrers, esquire, was charged under a penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the dwellers upon London Bridge and the inhabitants of Bridgeward :—Two persons of the King’s household, who had made a riot in Southwark, were committed to the Fleet :—The Mayor and Aldermen of London were charged to keep the peace within the city, and to punish such as used seditious language - - - - - p. 277, 278

24th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. A protection for a year was granted to Lord Clinton, a prisoner in France :—Licence was granted to Hamond Sutton, Mayor of the Staple at Calais, to take thither money and plate to the value of £500 :—The Mayor and Sheriffs of London were to be commanded not to take scuage until the two Chief Justices had decided in the matter :—The Mayors of Calais, Lynne, Yarmouth, and Cromere were to be directed to send to Portsmouth, in all haste, all such vessels being in those ports as had taken apprest for conveying the Earl of Somerset to France.

p. 278, 279

25th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The King commanded that the patent, made for the assignment for the surety of £10,000 lent to him by Cardinal Beaufort, should pass under the great seal :—The Treasurer of Calais was to be directed to deliver to the victualler of Calais the third part of the mark assigned for the payment of the soldiers there :—The Earl of Somerset to muster on the 17th of June :—The Cardinal declared that his patent should be similar to a minute which was read in Council, or that he would lend no money, at the reading of which the Duke of Gloucester inquired what was the use of reading it, since his uncle had plainly stated that he would lend money on no other terms :—Licence was granted to Benedict Boromey, a merchant of Florence, to ship in the port of London 600 sacks of wool, and to export the same to Middleburgh and Antwerp, to be from thence conveyed into Lombardy.

p. 279, 280

28th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Containing memoranda relative to the payment of the Earl of Somerset :—Gilbert Parr, master of the King’s ordnance, was to be directed to deliver military stores, which are specified, to John Dawson, the Earl’s master of the ordnance :—Licence was granted to the Earl to employ 100 of the 800 spears specified in his indentures as archers :—It was agreed that the

Treasurer should shew to the Earl the "books of the King's livelihood," for the purpose of enabling him to select the lands out of which he would receive a yearly sum of £600 which had been granted to him and the heirs male of his body by the King - - p. 281

29th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* A vessel called the Grace de Dieu of Holderness, which had been arrested for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset, was discharged on account of her drawing so much water that she could not approach by ten miles the place where he intended to land:—£40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—The clerk of the hanaper was directed to deliver to the anchoress of Westminster a patent, whereby the King had granted her an annuity of 6 marks, without payment of any fee.

p. 282

31st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Salisbury and Lord Bergavenny having given bonds to the Earl of Westmoreland for the appearance of the Lords Latimer and Falconbridge on that day, those four noblemen accordingly attended - - - p. 283

1st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Messengers were appointed to go to the Duke of Brittany with the complaints of English merchants, and to require redress - - - p. 283

3rd June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid to John Langton, Treasurer of Calais, for making the east and west jetties, the wheel of the haven, and other water-works there, and for the repair of the walls of the town and castle - - - p. 283

4th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £100 6s. which Whittingham, late Treasurer of Calais, had paid for the works there, were to be allowed in his account:—The petition of . . . Franke of Lynne was granted:—Memorandum to request the King to direct that the Earl of Somerset's ordnance should be sent abroad at the King's risk:—£20 to be paid to a messenger who was going to Bourdeaux:—A letter was to be sent to the Mayor and commonalty of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, thanking them for the 100 marks which they had lent to the King:—Memorandum of what was to be done with certain money which the Duke of Somerset should take to, or receive in, Guienne for appatisements - - - p. 284

5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais to be directed to deliver to the Earl of Buckingham, Captain of Calais and of the Tower of Risbank, £3,400, in obligations of custom, which the Treasurer of England had delivered to him in part payment of £5,000, due to the said Earl for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - p. 285

20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The King commanded that a clause should be inserted in the patent granting £600 yearly to the Earl of Somerset, to the effect that if any of the lands out of which that sum was payable should be recovered from him, others should be granted to him in lieu thereof; that the Earl having in his pos-

session the Lordship of Kendale, should have the title of Earl of Kendale to him and the heirs of his body, and that Tacyn his bastard daughter, and the heirs of her body, should be made denizens.

p. 285—288

21st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made for a bridge of barrels, for the use of the Duke of Somerset:—Letters were to be written in reply to those received from the Duke of York, informing him that the power granted to the Duke of Somerset was not prejudicial to that which had been granted to himself:—£40 to be paid to the Earl of Somerset for the completion of the bridge of barrels:—The Earl declared the manner in which he understood the powers contained in his patent, and that it was not his intention to do any thing in prejudice of the Duke of York - - - p. 288—290

26th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Thomas Oker and Ralph Basset, esquires, appeared before the Council, and the copy of a bill which had been preferred against them by . . . Fitzherbert was delivered to them - - - p. 291

27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* . . . Tanfield, in the name of the Mayor and town of Northampton, was commanded to permit . . . Slaade to come in peace to the Council to answer to the complaints which had been made against him:—Master Adam Moleyns suggested the arguments to be urged to the Earl of Longueville to induce his son to surrender the town of Blaye to the King's officers:—Robert Whitgreve and Thomas Pound were to be directed to make a deduction in the second payment to be made to the Duke of Somerset of the wages of such knights, barons, and bannerets as he had received payment for for the first quarter, but who had not mustered with him, and to pay the sum so deducted to Sir Louis Despoy, who was going with a retinue into Guienne - p. 291, 292

28th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The surveyor of Calais to be directed to pay out of the money being in his hands for the repair of Calais, for the injuries done to Guisnes during the siege there:—The Treasurer of Calais to have £200 out of the subsidies of wools shipped to Calais, in repayment of £200 which he had lent for the payment of the lieutenant and garrison of Guisnes:—John Yerde to go over with the Duke of Somerset, to muster his army on the opposite coast, and to return with the ships, bringing with him the rolls of the re-musters;—The Duke of Somerset to be informed that there was not sufficient shipping to transport his army at one time, but that Yerde was to go over with the first portion of it, and to return for the remainder - - - p. 293, 294

29th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing minutes of the evidence of witnesses who were examined relative to a riot which had been committed in a disputed claim to right of common, in some place not specified:—A writ of proclamation to be issued com-

manding the attendance of witnesses in a dispute between Flete and the executors of Ryman:—Flete's counsel were to wait upon the Chief Justice, to settle what writs should be issued for the purpose - - - - - p. 294, 295

3rd July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. One of the criers of the Common Pleas stated, that on the feast of Corpus Christi last he delivered a writ of privy seal to Sir Richard Vernon at Haddon in the Peak, in the presence of his wife:—£100 to be divided amongst Sir Louis Despoy, John Gassias esquire, and the town clerk of Bayonne, who had brought messages from Bourdeaux, Bayonne, and elsewhere in Guienne, and were returning thither - - - - - p. 295

4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The instructions which were to be given to messengers to the Earl of Longueville and his son, to the Seneschal of Guienne, to the Council, and the Mayor and Jurats of Bourdeaux, were read and passed:—£100 to be paid to Sir Francis Arraganoys, and £20 to Galaad, who came with him:—Restitution to be made of certain horses which had been taken by Haukyng Selander from a Breton, and had come into the possession of Sir William Bonville and other of the King's subjects:—40 marks to be paid to Gervais de Vulre, the King's Secretary, who was going to the Duke of Brittany:—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Somerset:—Payment to be made to the Lieutenant of Ireland:—The Lieutenant to assemble the three estates of the land to examine patents of grants which had been made, to ascertain which were surreptitious, and to certify the Council as to the best mode of resuming the same:—The governors of cities and towns in Ireland to be commanded to pay their fee-farms and customs as they had done in old time:—500 marks to be paid to Ralph Lord Cromwell for his good services:—The Justices of the King's Bench were to be directed to record attornies for 140 persons who had been indicted, and for whom a *capias* was like to be immediately issued p. 296—298

6th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The [Archbishop] of Rouen declared the cause of his coming to the King:—Lord Cromwell requested the King to accept his resignation of the office of Treasurer, which he resigned chiefly on account of ill-health; and prayed that if any charge injurious to his character were made against him, his Majesty would give no credence thereto until he had answered it; that leisure might be granted to him until Christmas to make up his accounts; and that his successor might be commanded to observe the assignments made for money borrowed during his time:—100 marks were granted to Adam Moleyns for services rendered to the King since his return from beyond the sea; and an annuity of 50 marks was granted to Albert de Albertis Cardinal of St. Eustachius p. 299, 300

8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Livery of clothing to be granted to Richard Alred, a chamberlain of the Exchequer, for the feast of St. John:—A clause to be added in the credence of Sir James Aleyn,

- who was going into Ireland, to the effect that the King marvelled greatly that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid his duties in Ireland, and ordered him to be paid:—A balinger to be sent [to the garrison of the Bastile of Dieppe] to inform them that victuals should be sent without delay, and to desire them not to despair of the loss of their victuals which had been taken at sea:—The custumer of Winchelsea to be spoken with for the victualling of the Bastile at Dieppe:—Letters of thanks to be sent to the garrison of the Bastile:—The sergeant of the bakehouse to ascertain the quantity of wheat in the King's garners in Surrey and Sussex, and to take thereof for the victualling of Dieppe:—Whitingham to be sent to Cardinal Beaufort with the Act of Parliament for the keeping of the sea:—A mittimus of the indentures for the keeping of the sea to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer:—A schedule was delivered of the provisions required for the Bastile:—Proclamation to be made for all persons who were engaged to join the Duke of Somerset to do so forthwith, and to state that if they were found in London on the following Wednesday they would be committed to prison:—250 quarters of wheat, 500 quarters of malt, 100 pipes of beer, 10 quarters of salt, and 12 barrels of honey, to be sent over the sea in all haste in four great barges with forecastles, and two balingers having in them 120 men-at-arms and 480 archers:—Master Adam Moleyns desired to be discharged from the commission appointed to hear the mutual complaints of the English, and of the inhabitants of Holland and Zealand p. 301, 302
- 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer and Chamberlains to be directed to purvey victuals for the Bastile:—Answers were given to Yerde and Eltonhede, who had been sent to the Council by the Duke of Somerset to request a prorogation of his day of muster - - - - - p. 303, 304
- About the 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and Eltonhede, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset - - - - - p. 409—414
- 11th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* "The addition for the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Lieutenant and Council in Ireland, and also to the Treasurer of Ireland as touching the seising of livelyhood," &c. were read and passed:—Letters to be sent to the Lieutenant and Council, and to the Treasurer of Ireland:—Letters of liberate, current, and allocate dormant to be made for the payment of Ralph Botiller and Bartholomew, and eight soldiers, for the keeping of Conway, p. 304, 305
- 12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Grey of Ruthin to be commanded to keep the peace towards the inhabitants of Northampton:—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Alrede were appointed to go to Norwich; and the estreats of all those who had been assessed to make any fines for any presentment made against them for offences were to be sent to them - - - - - p. 305, 306

13th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the victualling of the Bastile of Dieppe :—£1,000, which had been borrowed from Cardinal Beaufort, were to be delivered to Robert Whitgreve, and . . . Pounds for the payment of the ships assembled at Portsmouth for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset and his retinue :—An assignment of £1,000 to be made to Sir Robert Rolleston for the repayment of £1,000 which he had borrowed from the Cardinal for the King's use, for the Duke of Somerset's army :—The Bishop of St. David's and Master Adam Moleyns were appointed to treat with the commissioners of Holland and Zealand for the reparation of attempts, &c. :—The powers of the said commissioners being deemed insufficient, the Council resolved that the Bishop and Moleyns should proceed in the matter, and that the commissioners should in the meantime procure a new commission ; and the said Bishop and Moleyns were to be empowered to issue letters of inquisition to inquire who were the takers of any of the Hollanders' and Zealanders' goods.

p. 306—308

— July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Arderne, clerk of the King's works, was appointed to go into the north country to oversee the repairs of buildings belonging to the see of York which had been thrown down, and which, in pursuance of an award made between the Archbishop and the Earl of Northumberland, the latter had been directed to restore :—Two robes and garters of the order of St. George were to be delivered to Garter king of arms, one to be by him conveyed to the King of Arragon and the other to Don Henrik of Portugal, uncle to the King of Portugal :—William Okherst of Sussex and Thomas Staundon appeared in the matter concerning Flete, and were commanded not to depart :—A letter to be sent to the King of Arragon immediately :—25 marks to be paid to Sir Louis Despoy who was returning into Guienne, in addition to 50 marks previously granted to him :—The Earl of Longueville to be one of the King's Council in Guienne :—£20 to be paid to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of Brittany :—Letters to be written to the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux, stating that the King had confirmed the privileges of the inhabitants of Guienne, that that provostée should never be separated from the crown, but always be governed by the King's officers ; and notwithstanding that the Earl of Longueville, the Mayor of Bourdeaux, and others had surreptitiously obtained grants of certain parishes and villages therein, belonging to that provostée, the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux were forbidden to put the said grants in execution, and to dispossess any person who had taken possession by virtue of them

p. 309—311

ADDENDA.

Indorsed in a modern hand, 15 Hen. VI., but the date is very doubtful.—

Instructions to Commissioners who were appointed to summon before them all the householders and inhabitants of certain towns, of the age of sixteen and upwards, and to enter their names in a book. They were also to summon before them two persons of every parish, and to signify to them that, although the King might by law command the personal attendance of any of his subjects for the defence of the realm at their own costs, yet that he was pleased to dispense with that attendance if they would grant him a sum equal as would amount to their expences for two days if they served in person; the said two persons of each parish were to treat with the remainder of the inhabitants, being above the age of sixteen years, for the same purpose - - - - - p. 417—421

APPENDIX.

23rd November, between the 17th and 23rd Hen. VI. 1438-1445.—Writ of privy seal commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to pay to the Duke of Bavaria, out of the money assigned for the use of the King's household, the sum of 4,800 marks - - - p. 315

Apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, and the 7th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Petition to the King from the merchants of the Staple of Calais, praying that no licences might be granted to export merchandizes of the Staple to other places than to the Staple itself - - - p. 316

Between 20 Hen. VI. 1441 and 22 Hen. VI. 1444, probably late in 1443 or early in 1444.—Articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England - - - p. 327—334

A C T S
OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
IN THE REIGN OF
KING HENRY THE SIXTH.
1422—1461.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

HENRY THE SIXTH
FROM HIS INFANCY TO HIS DEATH
IN THE YEAR OF HIS AGE 35
BY JOHN HALLAM
ESQ.
OF LINCOLN'S INN
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

IN THE REIGN OF

KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

1422-1461.



ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

OF

KING HENRY VI.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92. *Original Minutes.*

ACTA DE ANNO QUINTODECIMO.

Minutes of Council, 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.]

xxj. die Novēbr̃ a^o īc. xv^o. ap^d Westm̃, in Cama
Stellaī, p̃ntib; d̃nis Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Cōite Northūb̃r Dñis
de Hung^ŷf ī de Tiptoft Robto Rolleston clico Cancellar̃
Theſ ī Custode privati sigilli.

M^d p^t Conestables in Wales goo hom to pei^r offic^r.

The Chābleins to be at hom.

Evy lord ī holde h^s owne contrey and to holde pei^r
courtes on oon day.

— The gromes of pe chāb̃r when pei weī in pe werr^r
pei hađ but xl. marc̃, ī now pei have xl. li.

— To advtise pe K' p^t he yeve offic^r to such psones as
poffic^r wer convenient to, not to hieg^h estat a smal
office, ne p^t to lowe estat a grete office.

And pe K' joelx be leyde oute by auctoritee of ple-
ment my lord pe Tref York Chanč ī Whitynghā wol be
bounde.

M^d þ^t þe Warderobber speke to þe K^r þ^t þe [a] sauf-
conduyct of þe Scott^e ~~be be p^roged~~ be new maad to
endure for iij. monethes.

þe Venicians saufconduyct was granted for a yer.¹

[*Ibid.* 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxij. die Novēb^r in Ca^ma Stella^t & ap^d Westm^r, pⁿtib³
t^c i^bm dⁿis Archie^po Ebo^z Cōite Northūb^r Dⁿo de
Hung³ford^r Cancellar^r The^s t^c Custode pⁱvati sigilli.²

[*Ibid.* 23rd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxiiij. die Novēb^r anno t^c. xvj.¹ in Ca^ma Stella^t & ap^d
Westm^r, pⁿtib³ dⁿis Archie^po Ebo^z Cōitib³ de Staff^r
t^c de Northūb^r Dⁿis de Hung³ford^r t^c de Tiptoft Cancellar^r
The^s t^c Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Fiant lre M^ro Prucie [pⁱma p^rincandif s^cda] p^r fro
Fundent^r lre sup appunctuamenta.

Fiat act^r p^r Duce Bavar^r.

the writ t^c reto^rne of Rosencrans was delivered into
þe consail by ~~Rosenerans~~ my Lord Chan^c
P^rt þerle of Saz.

¹ On the 7th November in this year letters of safe-guard were issued to some Venetian merchants. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 289.

² The proceedings of the Council on the 22nd November are not stated.

³ *Sic*; but evidently a mistake, as these Minutes occur on the same paper as those of the 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 130. a modern
Transcript.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 23rd November, 15 Hen. VI.
1436.]

R. H. nous avons graūte.

Au dit nostre souverain seigñ.

Supplie vostre humble subget et oncle Humfrey Duc of Gloucestre que come le tresnoble Roy vostre pier qui Dieu pardoint graunta par ses ĩres patentz cynk centz marcz apprendrez annuellement a luy et ses heires males de son corps engendrez de toutz les chastelx seignuries manoirs terres et tenements a les principalte de Gales et duchie de Cornewaille apperteignantz ou regardantz as termes de Pasq̃ et Seint Michel par ovelx portions par les mains de general receivers de mesmes le principalte et duchie pour le temps esteantz tanque a ṽre dit suppliant et a ses ditz heirs serroit. Pourveu par ṽre dit pier et ses heires de terres et tenementz deins le roialme Dengleterre a la value de cinque centz marcz par an. Et ainsy soit que par le trespassement de Johan nadgaires Duc de Bedford frier du dit suppliant les Isles de Jeresey et de Gernesey sont devenuz a voz mains. Vous please de vostre bone grace grauntier au dit suppliant les ditz Isles de Jeresey et Gernesey a avoir a luy et ses heires masles de son corps engendrez¹ avec les droitures et appurtenantz queconques en la manere et auxi entierment come le dit Duc de Bedford les avoit quant il estoit en vie en deduction de les cynk centz marcz annuelx avantditz.

(*In dorso.*) Lettre ent feut faite a Westm̃ le xxiiij. jour de Novembre par manere come il est desire lan 1c. xv.

¹ Those islands were granted to the Duke of Gloucester, by patent tested 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls vol. ii. p. 291.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92 b. *Original Minutes.*

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap^l in p^{nc}ia R^e in ca^ma p^r consilii pliamēti,
 dⁿⁱ Dux Glouc^e Cardinal^{is} Cantuar^{is} Ebo^z Londoⁿ [Car-
 lioleⁿ] Assaveⁿ Norwiceⁿ Wigorn^e Epⁱ Cōites Hun^t War^r
 Northūb^r t Suff^r Dⁿⁱ de Tiptofte t de Ponyng^e Can-
 cellar^{is} t Custos p^rvati sigilli p^{ntes}.

Fiat l^{ra} d^{no} Duci Ebo^z de expectando in Fran^ç p^r c^{tu}
 tempus quousq^e d^{ns} Rex possit ordinar^e p^r alio capitaneo
 t hoc p^r c^{tu} tempus.

I^t fiant consīles l^{re} cōit^r alⁱ d^{nis} i^{bm}.

ix^o. die Ap^l a^o t^c. xv. in ca^ma consilii pliamenti ap^d
 Westmⁿ, in p^{nc}ia Reg^e i^{bm}, p^{ntib}z d^{nis} Duce Glouc^e
 D^{no} Cardinali, Archiep^{is} Cantuar^{is} t Ebo^z, Ep^{is} de
 Londoⁿ Carleoleⁿ Assaveⁿ Roffeⁿ t Wigorn^e, Cōitib^z
 de Hun^t War^r Northūb^r t Suff^r D^{nis} de Tiptot t de
 Fanho^p, Can^c t Custode p^rvati sigilli.

D^{ns} Card^{is} reportavit Regi q^d Can^c Fran^ç nōiavit Arch-
 iep^m Ebo^z t Ep^m Lin^c ēe de consi^l R^e, et non vellet
 nōiari aliquē Fr^l locūteⁿ R^e in Fran^ç.

Cōissar^e p^r ma^{ria} pac^e¹.

Arch^{is} Ebo^z.

Ep^{us} Lincolⁿ

Cōites de War^r t de Suff^r

Barones de Hung^{ford}

[de Tiptoft] t de Fan-

ho^p.

Portent l^{re} o^{im} nōiūm d^{no}z

s^pualiū t tempaliū t o^{ia}

feod^e R^e.

I^t nōia omniū qⁱ p^rstarūt R^e

pecunias.

¹ With the King, or, as he was styled, "the adversary," of France.
Vide Fœdera, vol. x. p. 664.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap^l anno ꝑc. xv. in ꝑncia R in ca^ma consilii
pliamenti ap^d Westm̃, ꝑntibz ꝑc i^m dñis Duce Glouc̃
Dño Cardinale Archieꝑis Cantuar̃ ꝑ Eboꝝ, Eꝑis de
Londōn Carlisle Assaveñ Norwič ꝑ Wigorñ, Cōitibz de
Hunt War̃ Northūbr̃ ꝑ Suff Dñis de Ponyng^e ꝑ de
Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ꝑ Custode privati sigilli.

Dñs ñr Rex de avisamento ꝑdcoꝝ dnoꝝ considerans
qualit̃ indentre int̃ iꝑm ꝑ consanguineū suū Duc̃ Eboꝝ
ꝑ locūtenēcia Franč ꝑ Normā sunt quasi expirete,
et q^d id̃ Dux [non] vellet ult̃ius morari in illis ꝑtibz,
sed vellet esse in Angl̃ voluit ꝑ concessit q^d fierent ĩre
sub ꝑvato sigillo eid̃ Duci regraciando ei ꝑ ꝑviciis ꝑc.
ꝑ desiderando ꝑ easdem ĩras q^d iꝑe vellet morari in dict̃
ꝑtibz post expirač indenturaz ꝑ ctū tempus ꝑc. sciens
ꝑ firmo q^d si id̃ Dux revenit in Angl̃ ordinaciōe R ꝑ
illis ꝑtibz non fact̃ ee ill^d cedet in grave ac maximū
ꝑjudič R dnoꝝ ꝑ subditoꝝ suoꝝ i^m.

It̃ cū t^alibz vel consil̃ibz considerač fient consiles ĩre
om̃ibz al̃ dñis in Franč ꝑ in Normañ.

ix. die Ap^l eisđ anno ꝑ loco in ꝑncia R, ꝑntibz om̃ibz
sup^adcis Dñis excepto Dño de Ponyng^e ac ꝑntibz Eꝑo
Meneveñ ꝑ Dño de Fanhoꝑ.

Dñs Card̃ ꝑ Archieꝑus Eboꝝ qⁱ ~~ass~~ ꝑ dnm R missi
fuerāt ad cōicand̃ cū Cancellar̃ Franč ꝑc. reportarūt R
q^d Cancellar̃ nōiavit ~~a~~ dcm Archieꝑm ꝑ Eꝑm Lincol̃
fore de consil̃ R in Franč.

It̃ dñs ñr Rex de avisamento dnoꝝ ꝑdcoꝝ appunctuavit
cōmissar̃ ꝑ mat̃ia ꝑac̃ Archieꝑm Eboꝝ Eꝑm Lincol̃
Cōites de War̃ ꝑ de Suff Barones de Hung^eford̃ Tiptoft
ꝑ de Fonhoꝑ milites.

[*Ibid.* 10th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Savoie. x^o. die Ap^{ri}l eisdⁱ anno ⁊ loco ⁊ in p^{ri}ncia Reg^e ⁊
p^{ri}ntib³ dⁿⁱs Duce Glouc^e D^{no} Card^e Archiep^o Cantuar^e ⁊
Ep^{is} Londoⁿ Assaveⁿ Meneveⁿ ⁊ Wigorⁿ
Cōitib³ de War^r ⁊ Northūbr^e ⁊ Suff^e
D^{no} de Fanho^p.

f The^s Nōia^t sunt Hen^r Bromflet miles ac Jo^hes Popham
hospic^e R^e. miles ⁊ Whytyng^ham armiger ⁊ Jo^hes Stour-
toⁿ miles.

[*Ibid.* f. 93 b.]

x^o. die Ap^{ri}l.
pro campo D^{ns} de Beaumont^e }
D^{ns} de Bourghchier } v^t duo ip^oz
D^{ns} de Willughby }
D^{ns} Dux usq^e p^{ri}mū diem Julii ad
report^e Can^e Frā^e
Dies tractat⁹ Fiāt īre p^{er} c^{et} D^{ns} de
Fiat īra p^{er} D^{no} de Welles
Fiat īra Jo^hi Pophā militi de ēendo
d cū R^e cū ōi festina^e

Pro tractatu t ⁊ g Cōes War^r
⁊ p consil^e t g t D^{ns} la War^r ⁊ de Suff^e
D^{ns} de Hung^oford^e
- Archiep^{us} Ebo^z
- R^eff^e Epⁱ Lincolⁿ duo isto^z archiep^{us} ⁊ ep^oz
Peant xvij. die Ap^{ri}l - ⁊ Norwi^e
Rauf Botiller
Jo^hn Stourtoⁿ
- H Bromflet

[*Ibid.* 11th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Lra salvi
conduct^o
Savoie.

xj. die Ap^l eis^d anno ⁊ loco p^{nt}ibz ꝑc i^{bm} in p^{nc}ia R^e
 d^{nis} Duce Glouc^e D^{ño} Card^e Archie^pis Cantuar^e
 ⁊ Ebo^z E^pis Londoⁿ Cōitibz de Hun^t ⁊ de War^r
 ⁊ de Northūb^r D^{nis} de Tiptoft ⁊ de Fanho^p.

[*Ibid.* 13th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xiiij. die Ap^l a^o xv. in p^{dc}o loco p^{nt}ibz ꝑc i^{bm} in
 p^{nc}ia Reg^e d^{nis} Duce Glouc^e D^{ño} Card^e Archie^pis
 Cantuar^e ⁊ Ebo^z Menevenⁿ Norwi^c Assap^h ⁊ Wigorⁿ
 E^pis ac Carliolenⁿ Cōite de War^r Northūb^r
 Suff^e D^{nis} de Tiptoft Hung^oford^e ⁊ Fanho^p
 Cancellar^e ⁊ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Archie^pus Ebo^z concessit se ire in ambassia^t R^e p^r
 tractatu pac^e.

Et sic fecit Comes Suff.

H^s deptyng discoragyng of þe oþ^r ptie to come to þe
 said^e traitie by cause þ^t þei wold seye þ^t he seyng þe
 unlyklynese þ^t w^z þe K['] had w^t it.

Considera-
 cōsof h^s ac-
 qⁱtailles....
 fices at all
 tymes.

... sidera^c
 wysdom
 discre^con
 good con-
 sail.

Whe^r þ^t [it was desired^e on þe K['] behalf of] my
 Lord þe Cardinal desired^e [for to go unto þis consail,
 the same my Lord desired^e] of þe K['] licence now to
 depte oute of Eng^l to þe courte for to doo h^s duetee
 considered^e þ^t he hath the K['] patent of reste, also
 [þ^t] now God^d hath sette þe K['] in such age þ^t he may
 be þe better absente him, all þabovesaid^e lord^e con-
 sideryng þe jup^r unseuretee of þe wey ⁊ þe greet jupdie
 of h^s psone and þe grete good^e ⁊ neig^hyng to þe said^e
 pees þ^t h^s p^sence myzt doo whe^p he we^r on þe said^e
 tretie or elles he^r in Eng^l, concludedeⁿ þ^t in no wyse
 þei ne durste consaille þe Kyng to licence him after his
 desi^r, and namely at þ^s tyme, and þ^t h^z þ^rfor þ^t he
 myzt be stured^e [by þe K[']] to leve h^s [said^e] desir^e.

[*Ibid.* f. 94.]

Sic. Die Sabbi v^{iz} xiiij. die Ap^l in p^{nc}ia R in ca^ma consilii pliamenti p^{nt}ib³ t^c i^{bm} d^{nis} Duce Glouc D^{ño} Card^l Archiep^{is} Cantuar^l t^c Ebo^z Ep^{is} Norwi^{ch} Carliolen^l t^c Wigorn^l Ep^{is} C^oitib³ de Northūbr^l t^c Suff^l D^{nis} de Hung^lford t^c de Tiptoft Cancellar^l The^s t^c Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Pdona^{ço} finis t^c feodi p^r iris patentib³ de denzein p^r Ticolinio.

D^{ns} n^r R de avisamento t^c assensu d^{no}z de consilio suo vult t^c concedit q^d fiat warrant ~~du~~ sub pⁱvato sigillo suo Cancellar^l suo Ang^l mandando ei^d q^d i^pe fieri fa^ç sepalia brevia [p^{cl}ama^ç] s^b magno sigillo [R] o^mib³ t^c sing^lis portub³ regni Ang^l men^ç faciencia q^d d^{ns} n^r R quib³dam de causis i^pm t^c consi^l suū moventib³ vult q^d nullus eskippet nec eskippari fa^ç [absq^{ue} speciali licencia Reg^e] aliquos pannos laneos extra regnū Ang^l nisi f^uint pⁱvilegiati p^r i^{ras} patentes R ut sunt isti de Prucia de Portugalia t^c v^l ali^l nisi statuta regia ad in pliamen^t R p^r v^l in pliamentis p^genito^z suo^z v^l p^decesso^z suo^z p^r antea [fa^ç] velint aliq^{ue} aliq^os pannos laneos eskippari p^mitter^r. Proviso q^d non sit aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie anted^{ce}.

The K['] wol by p^advis t^c assent of his counsail ~~p^t p^re be~~ for c^{et}ain causes him and his consail moevyng p^t p^r be maad^t a warrant und^r p^e pⁱve seal unto p^e Chaunceller of Eng^l ~~cha~~ cōmandyng him to [do] make sev^all writte und^r p^e Kyng^e grete seal to p^e K['] coustums t^c o^p^r [h^s] officers in all t^c ~~ev^{er}ich~~ p^e portz of Eng^l cōmandyng h^e p^t p^ei souff^r no man shi^p [nor do shi^p] any wol^{le}n clooth ~~or o^p^r m~~ o^v p^e see [nep^r] carie oute of England^r eny wollen cloth] withoute p^e Kyng^e specialle licence, but

yif he have power [~~of þe K'~~] so to do ~~by of þe K' by~~
~~vertue of h^s graunte or elles of h^s confirmacon by h^s~~
~~lres patentes her befor by our pgenitours or by us~~
~~by our or þeir lres patent undr our~~ [~~þ our þe K'~~]
 gret seel.

[The following article occurs on parchment, in a contemporary hand,
 but not in that of the Original Minutes.]

xiiij^o. die Aprilis anno ꝑc. xv^o. dñs n̄r Rex [c̄t̄ de
 causis iꝑm moventibꝫ] de avisamento ꝑ assensu dñoz de
 consilio suo vult ꝑ concedit q^d fiat warrant sub privato
 sigillo suo Cancellario suo Anglie mandando eidē qđ iꝑe
 fieri faç sub magno sigillo Regis sepalia brevia omibꝫ
 ꝑ singulis custumaꝝ ꝑ aꝝ officiaꝝ Regis in quibuscumqꝫ
 portubꝫ regni sui Anglie eosdē firmiter injungentes q^d
 iꝑi non ꝑmittent aliquos pannos laneos eskippari extra
 regnū Anglie absqꝫ speciali licencia Regis nisi ꝑ tales
 extraneos qui sunt de amicia Regis ꝑ sunt ad hoc per
 Regem privilegiati ut sunt isti de Prucia Portugalia

Proviso semp q^d non sit
 aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie antedcē, ꝑntibꝫ
 ꝑc ap^d Westm̄ in caṃa consilii parliamenti dñis Duce
 Glouc̄ Dño Cardinali Archieꝑis Cantuaꝝ ꝑ Eboꝝ Eꝑis
 Carlioleñ Norwiceñ ꝑ Wigornieñ Cōitibꝫ de Northūbr̄
 ꝑ de Suff Dñis de Hung^oford ꝑ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄
 Theš ꝑ Custode privati sigilli.

[*Ibid.* f. 94 b. *Original Minutes.*]

~~R a nez t̄schs ꝑ t̄n amez foiaulx les goevnueuar~~
~~eschevyns juratz ꝑ cent pars de n̄re citee de Baione~~
 saluz, A laudience de nous ꝑ de n̄re consail il est
 devenuz pmy la grevous complainte de n̄re ame lige

Rogger Spycer m̃chant de ñre ville de Bristwit en ñre roy^e Denglet̃r q̃ comb̃n q̃n une cause dappelle nadgairs pendant devant ~~les goevnours eschevyns juaratz~~ ~~et cent pars~~ [le maĩr] de ñre d̃te citee pent̃r le f̃dit Rogger dune pt et un Sanbate de Fargud citein de mesme ñre citee daut̃r pt sentence feust p ~~eux~~ [luy le dit maire] dōnez p^r le dit Rogger [sicōe il appiert p credibles evidenc̃e ~~de vs vo^s~~ en la corte de mairallte de mesme ñre citee remaignantz a ce q̃st dit] de la quelle sentence mesme le Sandbate appella a la ~~courte~~ [Justice des appellees] civiles et criminelles de Gascoigne, la quelle sentence mesme le juge conferma [cōe dit est nientmains ycelle execuçon ~~yeell~~ mesme le Rogger] unquore ~~mesme le Rogger ne poet avoir~~ [nad peu avoir ~~execuçon de mesme le juggedment~~ [sentence] ja soit q̃il] [pur le execuçon de la quelle mesme le Roggier ad] longement et ove grande instance ~~il ad~~ et diligence ~~il ad~~ pursuez p^r ~~mesme le execuçon~~ avoir a ses grandz coustag̃ et despenses en no^s suppliant [hūblement] de luy ycelle faĩr avoir cōe justice la requiert. Et no^s considerantz ce q̃ dit est et vuillantz droit estr̃ fte et administree a chun de noz subgitz, volo^s et vo^s mandons q̃ a toute bone haste ap̃s la veue dicestes [~~et sanz~~ ~~oult̃r delay~~] vous facez faĩr avoir a mesme le Roggier bone due et convenable execuçon de le f̃dit jugement ~~sanz lui~~ solonc les loyes et usag̃ de ñre citee desf̃d, en faisant oult̃r ce avoir au dit Roggier due recompence et satisfacçon p^r les coustag̃ expenses et damages q̃ux il ad euz et sustenuz en moien temps p^r la poursuite de la susd̃te execuçon et a cause dicelle. Et ce ne lessez ~~en nulle maniere.~~ D ~~et~~ q̃appelez devant vo^s ceux q̃ de droit doivent en ceste ptie estr̃ appelez et veue bn p vo^s [et examine] la f̃dite sentence et appelle vous facez avoir a mesme le Rogg^s sur mesme

la sentence plein droit execuçon ⁊ justice selonc les loyes ⁊ usag^e de n^{re} citee desf^d. Et ce ne lessez en nulle maniere. D

A n^{re} chr ⁊ bn ame Gēmote Dalbag . . lieuten^t
⁊ gouvⁿour de n^{re} citee de Bayoñ f

[*Ibid.* f. 112. *Original Minutes.* 16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Ap^l inf^ascript^e loco ⁊ a^o p^{nt}ib³
dnis Duce Glouc^h Archiep^o Cantuar^h ⁊ Ebo^z Ep^{is} Car-
liolen^h ⁊ Assaveñ Cōitib³ de Hun^t War^r Northūbr^h ⁊
Suff^h Dñis de Hung^hford^h ⁊ de Fanho^h.

Fiat Ira salvi conduct⁹ p^r Jo^he de Savoyse ⁊ xij. psonis
in cōitiva sua duratur^h vsq³ p^{imū} diē Junii.

Dñs de Fanho^h concessit se
p^{stare} Regi - ccl. marc^h

Of the last
p^{tie} of p^e xv.

Dñs de Tiptoft concessit se
p^{stare} Regi - ccl. marc^h

undr' condic'on p^t
he may have good as-
signem't of all' p^t p^e K'
oweth him at p^s day ⁊ p^t
may be founde due unto
him by accountes her'-
after.

Dñs de Hung^hford^h cōcessit
se p^{stare} Regi [si non ibit in
fvič R^h] - - c. li

M^r Th Bekyngton^h - xl. li
Custos p^{ivati} sigilli [si pot^{it}
bonas assignač sive soluč de ōi
eo q^d ei p^r R^h debi^t existat] c. li

Comes Suff^h - ccl. marc^h

si ⁊c. o'es cōites sil'i
modo volu'int facer'.

Of p^e latier
p^{tie} of the xv.
erga cras.

Comes Northūbr^h - c. li

erga cras.	Comes Huntynghdon	- c. li
	Epus Wigorn	- c. li
As þe Tref ⁊ he may accorde.	Epus Bathon	- c. li
	Epus Assaveñ	- x. li.
What assigne- ment he wol gyve he wol agree.	Epus Carlisle	- c. marc
As þe Tref ⁊ he may accorde.	Archiepus Eboꝝ	- cc. li.
	Dñs de Cromewell	ccl. marc
	Archiepus Cantuar	d. marc
	Whityngham	e. marc c. li
	⁊ Rauf Rochefort	- c. marc
	M ^l viij. [ix ^c] iiij ^{xx} iij. li.	

[*Ibid.* 17th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xvij. die Ap^ll̄ dñs a^o ⁊ loco pñtibz dñis in pñcia R^e
Dño Card Archiepis Cantuar et Eboꝝ Eps Carlisle W
Assaveñ ⁊ Wigorn Duce Norff Cōitibz Northūbr Suff
Dñs de Hung^oford ⁊ de Fanhoꝝ
Cancella^r ⁊ Theſ.

Hit is appointed for Guysnes for 1 quarter

~~Yif John de Savoie.~~

John de Savoie saufconduyct for to endur for ij.
monethes ⁊ yif þ^o nede any lenger saiffconduyct þ^t þe
Chan^c of Frāce have in cōmandement to make it.

To bringe þe names of lord^e knyzt^e ⁊ squiers to
morow.

Be þ̃ maað ĩres for Whetherby¹ } Wednesday after
 Be it wist [of my Lord of Glouc̃] } Seint Georges day.
 whoo put up þe bille - - - }

York } To see þolde endentur̃ of þerle of Mortain
 Chañc } for Anjou ʔ Mayñ ʔ also h^s ar^{les} ʔ
 Hung^ʔford̃ } to reporte þe difference betwyx hē

[*Ibid.* f. 95.]

xvij. die Ap^{ri}l in p̃script̃ a^o ʔ loco ʔ in p̃ncia R̃ p̃ntib³
 dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dñō Card̃ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ʔ Ebo^ʔ
 Ep̃is Assaveñ ʔ Wigorñ Cōitib³ de Hunt̃ War̃ Northūb̃r̃
 ʔ Suff Dñis de Hung^ʔford̃ Fonho^ʔ Willo Pheli^ʔ Can-
 cellar̃ The^ʔ ʔ Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Lecti fuerūt c̃ti ar^{li} Cōit̃ War̃.

Sic. þ^s day was þe p̃ve seal of restreint of cloth was rað in
 þe consail ʔ confermed̃ as for þ^s tyme.

¹ The following, which occurs in f. 95. of the same volume,
 was probably a copy of the Letter alluded to:

Depar le Roy.

Ch̃ ʔ bn ame ʔ Pour c̃taiñes ĩsgrandes ʔ ĩschargeables matieres
 nous ʔ ñre counsail especialment moevantes volons de lavis ʔ
 assent de mesme ñre counsail ʔ vous mandons ~~fermement~~
~~enchargeantz~~ [estroitement] q̃ toutes autres choses lessees ʔ ex-
 cusaçons cessantes soiez en ṽre prop̃r̃ psone devant nous ʔ ñre
 dit counsail a ñre paloy^s de Westm̃ le Mesquerdy p̃ch̃ ap̃s le
 feste de Seint George p̃ch̃ venant saunz nulle defaute p̃r y
~~respond̃r as c̃taiñes matieres ʔ choses q̃ a ṽre venue [q' a l'ors] vo²~~
~~front~~ [oyer ʔ receiver ʔ oyer ce q̃ p̃ mesme ñre consail fra]
 monstrees ʔ declarees a ṽre venue illoeqs ʔ Et ce ~~sur la foy ʔ~~
~~ligeance q̃ vo² no² devez~~ ne lessez en nulle manier̃ D

Au Wetherby de Norwiz.

[*Ibid.* 18th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Ap^{il} ap^d Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia R̄ Glouc
Card Cantuar Eboꝝ Warr Northūbr̄ Suff Hung^{ford}
Pheliḡ Can^c Theḡ & Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

The ij^d. ar^{le} of my Lord Card is graunted.

He hath leneḡ x^{ml}. marc.

He hath differreḡ þe day paiable of x^{ml}. marc þ^t lord^e
be bounde inne unto him [unto Cristenmasse next]
He hath also ~~leneḡ~~ differreḡ h^s day of iiij^{ml}. marc [unto
þe same tyme] & he wol delive unto þe K' þe joyalx.

Be þ^ḡ maaḡ a fre to my Lady of Westm̄ t̄ þ^t she wol
confourme here to þar^{le} of my Lord of Warrewyk.

xviij. die Ap^{il} a^o &c. xv^o. ap^d Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia R̄,
pñtib; Dñis Card Archieḡo Eboꝝ Cōitib; de
Warr Northūbr̄ & Suff Dñis de Hung^{ford} Pheliḡ Can-
cellar Theḡ & Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Dñs de la Warr.

Stourtoñ concessit se ire in ambassiata R̄.

Hung^{ford}

ad Dñam de Westm̄

{ Alreḡ
Stokdale

* Warrewyk.¹

* f. 95 b.

The K' wol þ^t he have as large & ample power as þe
Duc of York haḡ usyng after þe fourme of an instruc^{con}
þ^t shal be ~~maae~~ [yeveñ] þ^ḡ upon unto him.

¹ Richard earl of Warwick was appointed lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy on the 16th July in this year. *Vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 674.

He shal have paiement for iiij^c. speres w^t him [t^e þe bowes þ^oto] t^e viij^c. li. [t^e þe bowes þ^oto] to be paied t^e contented in money t^e m^{ch}andise.

~~For [half] a yer w^t in þe which þe K' shal be lorned.~~

R^o. The K' wol [especially] at þ^s tyme appointed p^rvis . . . for þe keping of þ^t land for a yer t^e an half, ~~and trustyng to God~~ þ^t w^tinne þe yer t^e an half ~~by þe good~~ [labor t^e] diligēce ~~of h^s cousin of Warr t^e of lieut^e t^e of h^s ch~~ þe worshipful ~~fad^r in God~~ and befor^e þe ende þ^oof p^rveie þ^ofor [for þe tyme to cōe] as þe t^e þe necessitee t^e behove þ^oof shal req^r Trustyng alwey þ^t be the good labour t^e diligence t^e of h^s said^e cousines ~~for raisons~~ the land shal so growe þ^t þe necessitees shal not be so gret as þei be now.

[*Ibid.* 26th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxvj. die Ap^ril a^o t^c. xv. in Cam^a Stellata R^e ap^d Westm^e p^rntib³ t^c i^hm d^{no} Duce Glouc^e Cardinali Archiep^o Ebo³ Comit^e Warr^e [Northūbr^e] Cancellar^e The^s t^e Custode p^rivati sigilli.

Dñs de la Warr^e concessit se ire in fvičo R^e.

To þe mai^r sherrieifs aldremen t^e coialtee of Norwich^e ¹ For as moche as þ^t þe K' is enfourmed di^vs bondes beth betwix di^vs of þe K' subgitt^e þ^oe as for þelleccioⁿ of þei^r mai^r whe^r þorough di^vs grete rumoures [t^e inconvenienc^e] beth lyke to ensue, þ^t God forbede, The K' ~~wel þ^of~~ hath deputed cōmissaries [t^c.] to be p^rsent þ^oe at þe day of þe said^e ellec^con for to her see þ^t no such rumoures noþ^o inconvenienc^e ensue t^e ~~to reporte~~

¹ *Vide* Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104 106.

⁊ yif þʒ any folowe þʰ God̃ forbede ⁊ þʰ þenne þei seese þeiʳ franchise [into þe Kʰ hand̃] as for þellec̃con of þeiʳ maiʳ unto þe tyme þʰ þe Kʰ yeve hē oþʒ in cōmandement.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b.]

The xxvj. day of Aʒill þe xv^e. yeʳ ⁊c. In þe Sterred Chambʳ at Westm̃. The lord̃ of þe Kʰ counsail þʰ tyme beyng þʳsent þʳe considering þʰ þe bondes ⁊ ~~alliance~~ [confederacies] þʰ of late tyme have be had ⁊ maad̃ among̃ ⁊ betwiẏ diʳs of þe Kʰ subgitz in hʳ citee of Norwič have late caused̃ grete rumoures ⁊ discenciones in þe said̃ citee wheʳ þorough þʰ at þellec̃con of þe maiʳ of þe same citee on May day next folowyng grete divisioñ [at þʰ tyme] is lyke to ~~falle~~ be among̃ þinha-bitantz þʰ said̃ ⁊ grete inconvenientz to ~~falle~~ ~~þʳ~~upon ensue þʳupon þʰ God̃ forbede wʰoute þʰ [it be pʳveied̃ of] hastye remedie on þʰ behalf. For somuch ⁊ for reste ⁊ pees to be had̃ among̃ þinhabitantz þe same citee have deputed̃ ordeined̃ and assigned̃ þʰ Kyng̃ cōmissaires in þʳ ptie A. B. ⁊ C. to goo in aʒ haste to þe said̃ citee so þʰ þei be þʳe on Tewsdai next cōmyng at þe ferrest and to be þʳsent on Wednesday þenne next folowyng̃ ~~at þe~~ in þe gildehalle þʳe to see þʰ þellec̃con of him þʰ shal be chosen into meiʳ þʳe þe same day be had̃ ⁊ maad̃ wel ⁊ deuly after [the fourme ⁊ effect of] þe franchises libtees ⁊ pʳvileg̃ graunted̃ by þe Kyng̃ noble pʳgenitoures ⁊ by þe Kʰ confermed̃ unto þe said̃ citee and þʰ þe Kʰ be duely c̃tified̃ þʳof in fourme acustomed̃ und̃r þe comē seal of þe said̃ citee. And also þʰ þei see ⁊ ordeine þʰ þʳ be nooñ þʳsent at þe tyme of the same ellec̃con but such̃ þʰ of ryzt oughte to be þʳe. And þʰ yif any of þe Kyng̃ subgittz doo or attempte any thing into þe contrarye

of þees pmisses to c̃tifie þe K' þ}of w^t all a^{ll} ~~the~~ cir-
cūstancē & dependentē ~~thūpon to pententēte &c.~~ And
þei to do þeir pt to lette all such ryottes & rumoures
& to punisse þe favoureures þ}of asfer as lawe & resoñ
wol.

Th

[*Ibid.* 27th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xxvij. day of Avill, þabovesaid yē & place,
pnt my Lordē Glo Card York Warē þe Lordē
Hungford & Tiptoft Chaunceller Tref & Pive Seal.

Be þ} maad all executories upoñ my lordē act of Somset
&c. to have him undr̃.

.....
..... Verte

* f. 96. * for shippes
for þe see

ƒ Will Wolf
ƒ Th Nevill
The Baroñ of Carreau

[*Ibid.* 29th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Penultio die Ap^{ri}l a^o xv^o. in Cama Stellata ap^d Westm̃,
pntibz dñis Duce Glouc̃ Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ ~~Dñe~~
~~de Tiptoft~~ Cōitibz de Huñ Warē Northūbr̃ Dñis de
Hungford & de Tiptoft, Cancellar̃ Theſ & Custode pⁱvati
sigilli.

For þe see iij^{ml}. men ~~wher~~ for vj. wokē wherof v^c. speres
& þe remenant bowes, and to have half in mōnoie & half
in vitaille.

~~Be þ} writte to sende to all p~~

~~Tiptot leneth.~~

for þe see. Be þȝ maad pⁱve sealx to þe Baroñ of Carreau.

John de
Savoie.

As for þ^e mōnoie as þ^e shold^e whereof ĩres patent^e shold^e
be maad and to amende his sauf conduyct for xj. men.

[*Ibid.* 30th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Ultimo die Ap^ril anno ꝛc. xv. in Cama Stella^t ap^d
Westm̃, p̃ntibȝ ꝛc ĩbm dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali
Archiepo Eboꝝ Comite War^r [ꝛ Northūbr̃] Dñis de
Hung^oford^e ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar^e The^s ꝛ Custode pⁱvati
sigilli.

Lect^e fūāt ꝛ concordat^e ĩre patent^es p Dño Aurelianēñ
quas Joñes de Savoie ĩebit secū in Fran^{c̃}.¹

Burton ^e	Kent	}	fiāt ĩre Dñis de Welles ꝛ de Beau- mond ^e .
Baroñ	Surr ^e		
Caudray	Susse ^x		
Stopyngdon ^e	Susse ^x		
Arderne	Essex		
Asshfeld ^e	Hertford ^e		
Quatremaings	Surr ^e		
Alred ^e	S	}	Breknok vñ Levesham
Derby			
Bate			
Kent			
Susse ^x			
Surr ^e			
South ^e		}	Yerde
South ^e			
Wilte ^s			
Dor ^s			

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 665.

Berk ^ſ	}	Derby ṽl Haseley		
Oxeñ				
Bu ^k				
Devoñ	}	Baroñ	Merstoñ q ₃ offi ^c & i ^b m	
Cornewail ^l				
Som ^s		Baroñ		
Wir ^c	}	M' Jo ^h n Hody vel Whitgreve		
War ^r				
Glou ^c				
Derby	}	Asshefeld ^t		
Staff				
Wircestr ^e				
Salop ^e	}	Harper		
Hereford ^t				
Chestr ^e				
Lancast ^r	}	Giles Thornedoñ vel Will ^t Say		
Chestr ^e				
Yorkshi ^r	}	Manfeld ^t		
No ^t				
Northūb ^r				
Cumb ^r				
Lincol ⁿ	}	Jo ^h n . . .	Lincol ⁿ	}
Leycestr ^e			Camb ^r	
North			Li	
Hunt			Lincol ⁿ	
Bed ^e			Norff	}
Bu ^k			Suff	
Oxeñ			Bed ^e	}
Rotland ^t			Bu ^k	
				Caudray
				Th Rookes

Camb̃r

Norff

Suff

Essẽx

Hertford̃

} Stoppyngdoñ ṽl Hotoft

[*Ibid.* 1st May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Primo die Maii a^o xv. in Ca^ma Stella^t R^e ap^d Westm̃
 p̃sentibz ꝑc i^mm Dño Cardinali [E^po Lincolñ]
 Cōite War^r Dño de Hung^fford̃ Cancellar^t The^s t Custode
 privati sigilli Archie^pis Cantuar^t t Ebo^z.

Lecti fuerant corā Dño War^r ar^{li} sui t r̃nsiones ad
 eosd̃ t p̃ i^mm assentati cū a^l inficiōibz.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 112. a modern
Transcript.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 2nd May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

A lui treshonure tresreverent tresgracious et tresre-
 doute seigñ luy Roy, Supplie humblement Guillyam Pieres
 Sarasyn jadys mescreant ore est convers a loy Dieu lui
 Roy Omnipotent et baptisez le veille du Seint Piere et
 Paule apostollez a Loundres la dit veille avener a deux
 annz passez en leglise parochial de Seint Magne al pe
 de pount du la dite ville, luy quele Pieres ore en veillesce
 par maladie de jour en jour pluis fort est abesse et
 empoṽy et que pur la vray desir du coer du creer a la
 loy Dieu ad esloigne luy pays des mescreantz refuse
 toutz ses avoirs moundaynes sez parentz et amys et
 venuz cy en ṽre terre de vous requers du bon aide en
 sustenance de sa vie. Que plese a ṽre gracieuse roiale et
 de ṽre grand almoigne considerant la poverte du dit

suppliant et la grande necessite de sustenance a sa vie dordeigner pur le vivre du dit suppliant viande boir et vesture a son corps necessaire et raisonnable et houstiel ou de reposer son corps es lieux as tielx convers avant ces heures par voz tresnobles progenitours Roys Dengleterre ordeigne sur cest cause fondez et de ent envoyer as gardeins des ditz lieux voz lettres especialx eux comandant densy ordeigner pur la sustenance de vie au dit suppliant en accompliment des voloires de voz tresnobles progenitours suisditz pur Dieu et en oevre de charite.

(*In dorso.*) Lre ent feust fait a Westm̃ selonc lendorsement.

Le second jour de May lan ꝑc. xv^{me}. le Tresorer reporta a le conseil que le Roy voet que le suppliant eit deux deniers le jour a prendre chescun an pur terme de sa vie en lescheq̃ as termes de S^t Michel et de Pasche par oveles portions.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 97. *Original Minutes.*

6th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The ~~lord of~~ þe [vj. day of May þe xv. yeȝ ꝑc. at Kenyngton in þe grete chābr̃ þe þe] K' eōsail consideryng þ^t wher̃ þe Lord Fanhoþ by vertue of a subsidie graunted of mennes londes ꝛ possessones in þ^s land unto þe K' by þe cōes of þ^s rea^e in a plement holdeñ at Westm̃ þe x. day of Octobr̃ þe xiiij. yeȝ of þe K' regne¹ the Lord said Lord was as ~~oþ^r of his estate weȝ dede~~ paied after [for all] h^s lyvelood aswel for priories alienes as for ~~oþ^r of h^s lyv~~ [all oþ^r of h^s] lyvelood þe said subsidie w^t temporell men. And after þ^t he was ~~acessed w^t spirituall~~

¹ Vide Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 486, 487.

~~men to paie~~ constreyned ~~to paie~~ to paie [~~to yev~~ to þe Kynȝ] dismes w^t men of holy chirch for þe said priouries alienes the which dysmes amounted to þe sōme of xlv. marc̃ so þ^t ~~is~~ [he] was for þe same priories double charged and [~~þe said lord~~ also þe K'] considering þ^t þe ~~Tres~~ said Lord [Fonhoþ] is accorded w^t þe Tref of Engl to take of þe said xlv. marc̃ so by hī paied for dismes xx. marc̃ [ayen] t̃ to relese unto þe K' þe remenant þ^off For so moch ~~have~~ [hath] appointed þ^t þe be maad a war̃ to þe Tref t̃ Chābleines to paie unto þe said Lord [Fanhoþ] xx. marc̃ [for þe cause abovesaid] takyng a relees of him of þe said xlv. marc̃ for þe K' discharge þ^off ayenst him for eṽ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

x^o. die Maii a^o t̃c. xv. in Cam̃a Stellať R̃ ap^d Westm̃ p̃ntib; t̃c iĥm Dñs Canč Angl Cancellar̃ Frācie Comite War̃ Dñis Hung^oford Cromewell Theš Tiptoft ac Dño de Willughby.

For þe half yer̃. paiement for a quart̃ in hande t̃ for a quart̃ at þe see side.

. . die Maii 9^r in alio papiro p̃ eod̃ die

To make an act ~~of~~ to borowe m^l. m^l. marc̃ t̃ to assigne it of þe xv. at Witsontyde.

Joĥ de Savoyse saufconduyct to endur̃ from þ^s day for ij. moneth̃.

Also a saufconduyct for a man of my Ladyes Say called Grym Goupil. þe saufconduyct to endur̃ for xl. dayes.

The Kyng consideryng þ^t for þe paiement of viij^c. speres t̃ þe bowes þ^oto ~~þ^t shal in haste be~~ now beyng in France þe which shullen ~~in haste~~ w^t inne short tyme bee at þe

Kynges wage þæt fauteth þe sōme of m^l. m^l. d. marcȝ
 Forsomoch by þadvis ʔ assent of h^s consail wol þæt þe
 Tref ʔ Chābtl of h^s eschequier borowe in h^s name
 m^l. m^l. d. marcȝ ʔ of [ʔ for] þe same sōme [to leye þe
 Kynges weddes or] to make ~~assu~~ sufficeant assignement
 of [to] him or of [to] hē of whom it ~~was~~ [shal be] so
 borrowed of [that ptie of] þe xv^e. graunted unto þe K'
 by þe cōes of þ^s h^s rea^e paiable at Witsontyde next
 cōmyng.

[*Ibid.* 11th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Maii anno ʔc. xv. in Magna Camā & ap^d
 Kenyngton ʔ in pñcia & pñtib; dnis Duce Glouc Dño
 Card Archiepo Eboꝝ Epis [Londōn ʔ] Lincolñ Cōitib;
 de Warř ʔ de Suff Dñis de Hung^oford Scroop Tiptoft
 Willughby De la Warř Welles Cancellar Theſ ʔ Custode
 pⁱvati sigilli.

Sevāll warř passed for my Lord Tref.

Concesf est licencia legat exeundi extra regnū cū eqⁱs
 bagagiis bonis ʔ hñesiis suis.

Will Aleyn concesf se ire in fvičo & ad apportand auř
 ʔc in Frāc.

Be þæt mađ a warř to þe Tref ʔ Chambleins to paie
 unto þerle of Warř in ptie of paiemēt of þe xv^e iiij. li. ~~x. s.~~
 [vij. d. ob] to him due ʔc. m^l. marcȝ in hande ʔ to
 [sufficeantly] assigne him of þe remenāt or by [þe K'
 wedde to leye unto him sufficeant] plegge ~~to satisfie~~
~~him of~~ [for] þe remenāt so due unto him.

Iť a warř to þe Tref ʔ Chambl to paie to maistres
 ʔ marin's for mōney by wey of app^ost for þe keping of
 þee see.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 14th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The following article occurs on the same paper as, and precedes the following Minute of the 14th May, but it is in a different, though contemporary, hand.]

It is appointed by þavis of al my lordʃ of þe counsail that of þe xx^m. m^{ar}c þ^t the Kyng haþe late borrowed of þe staple of Caleys that þe T'sorer of Englandʃ shal deliue the sōme of m^l. li. to þe T'sorer of Caleys forto be employed upon archs on horssebak unto þe nombre as ferr as it may strecche for þe tme of half a yere taking viij. d. a day and thise archs to be pourveied in Englandʃ and to be sent unto þe castell of Guysnes by my Lorde of Glouc capp^{ne} of þe same place for þe seuretee of þe same.

xiiij. die Maii a^o xv. apđ Fřes Pdicatores Londoñ dñi de consil Rē consesfūt ut f^a pñtibz dñis Duce Glouc Dño Cardinal Archiepo Eboꝝ Cōite Northūbř Cancellar Theš t Custode pīvati sigilli.

Iť sup isto ar^{lo} fiat warrant p exoñacōe dce sūme p Theš Caleš in compoř suo.

Eisd die t loco concesf fuer t concludē int fuerūt indentuř int R t Dñm de Willughby.

Iť diuř garř p Theš t Camar dirigend.

Iť emendet garrant direct dñis Theš t Camar qđ pñit p illis de Hansza.

For my Lord
Willughbyes
ar^{les} York.

[*Ibid.* f. 97 b. This article occurs on the same paper and in the same hand as the following *Original* Minute of the 14th May.]

Caleys
xij. ar^{le}.

For as moche as my said Lord of Warrewyk hath graunted to relesse unto þe Kyng of þ^t þ^t shal be founde due unto hym in þ^s ptie m^l. li. on condiçon þ^t he may have paiement or sufficeant assignemēt of þe remenant of þe sōme þ^t in þ^s ptie shal be founde due unto him

forsomuch the Kyng wol þt þ} be maad a warre undr þi
 h^s pive seel direct to þe Tref & Chābleins of h^s escheq^r
 cōmaundyng hē þt of suche sōmes as [is &] shal be founde
 due unto h^s said cousin in þ^s ptie ~~þt as good may growe~~
~~unto & come~~ [he releesyng þ} of unto þe K' m^l. li.] þei
 make [unto] him paiement or sufficeant assignement
 for [of þe remenant þt so is &] shal be founde due
 unto him] of such good^e as ~~groweth &~~ shal [growe &]
 come to þe Kyng^e use.

P'sent at þe Freres P^dcheoures at
 Londoñ at afternooñ for þe re-
 q̃st^e of Frāce & Normādie my
 Therchebisshop^e of York & of
 Roan [Chācellr of Fr] my Lord
 þe Chan^c of Engl Therles of Warre
 & of Suff my Lord Tiptoft.

The xiiij. day of May þe
 xv. ye^r &c. at þe ~~Grey~~ Freres
 P^dcheoures at London [at after-
 noon] my Lord of Suff delivēd
 unto my Pive Seal a ryng & to
 token þt he [fro my Lord þe
 Cardinal latyng him wite þt my
 said Lord þe Cardinal] wold þt
 þ^s bille sholde passe ~~undr~~ as it is desired & to þe same
 entent my Lord^e [of York Warre] þe Chaunceller & my
 Lord of Suff have yeve þeir assentes.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. 5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Quinto die Junii anno &c. xv^o. ap^d Fr̃es P^ddicatores
 Londoñ p̃ntib; &c i^{bm} Dñis de Glouc Archiep̃is Rotho-
 magen & Eboꝝ Cōitib; de Huñt & de Warre Cancellar̃
 Thẽs & Custode privati sigilli.

Soit fte garrant dessouz le pive seal nre &r le Roy au
 Robt Whytyngham Tref de Caleys [p^r sa descharge]
 p^r deliver une balinger ~~nadgairs~~ avec tout lapparail
 dicell nadgairs p le Roy achatez de les executoures de
 nadgairs Counte Darondell au a monf le Counte de Huñt
 admirall d'Englet^r p^r ~~yeell vitailier & estofer de gens~~

My lord
warre of
Warre.

~~[et mettre sur la mer]~~ par la guerre la quelle baling le
d Counte ad achatez du Roy.

parles of þe Chanç of Fr̃ weŕ Fiat Cancellar̃ Fr̃ in-
answered þ^s day. digena largissio modo.

Be þ^o maad an ar^{le} how
þ^t þ^s mōnoie shal be em-
ploied.

Card

Cant^o birs

Staff

Hung^o f

Tiptot

Fiāt ĩre de ěend eor
[cū al] consil & in
crastino Sçi Johis p̃x.

To amende þanswer
of my lord of Warre

Also þe feffemēt þe K'
graunted on Whitsone-
moneday, p̃nt f W. Pheliþ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. It is not *certain* that the date of this Minute is the
5th June, as the figure occurs close to the outer margin, which
has been pared off. It is, however, most probable that no figure
preceded the "v."]]

v^o. die Junii a^o xv^o. ap^d Fr̃es P̃dicatores Londoñ
concesf fuit p̃ dños de consil & qđ fierent sepalia war-
ranta šb p̃vato sigillo & divf psonis de com̃ Cestr̃ & Lanç
de ěendo corā consil & in octab Sçi Johis sub fide &
ligeancia ad audiend̃ ĩc. p̃ntib; ĩc ĩbm Dño Cardinali
Archiepo Eboꝝ Cancellar̃ Theſ & Custode privati sigilli.

It̃ concesf fũunt sepalia warre parcañ de Pleschee p̃
una dama, de Apechild p̃ al dama, & de Windesoñ p̃
ij^b. damis p̃ Cancellar̃ Franç.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. *Original Minutes*, 8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yeŕ ĩc. my lord þe P^lve
Seel send̃ to þe K' from þe at þ^t tyme beyng
at Westm̃ for to have in knowlech of ~~ětain matiere~~ h^s
entent in ětain mat̃s as for þe seuretee of

my Lord of Warre as touching þe lordshypp of Bergevenny
 &c. an oþer þe pdon of my Lord of Willughby
~~emanded unto~~ said þat so as his counsail be agreed
 þto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report
~~þe sa~~ [maad] to þe said lord seide þto þe same matier
 þei wer agreed befor & yet þei agree hē to þe same.

~~¶ As Tref Chambl &c. f. Nous volo de lavis &
 assent de nre counsail & vo mando q p les gag &
 regardz q sont duez a nre ch & foial [chlr] Francoys
 Arragoneys cappitain de noz chastel & ville de Mount-
 arges & a noz souldoures demorrantz sur les seur &
 sauferde de dyceill ven jusqs a la feste de Pasq darrein
 passez vous facez paier de nre tresor a mesme le Francoys
 en plain paiement [et satisfaccon] de les gag & regardz
 desd jusqs a le dit feste vo facez paier de nre tresor
 oyt centz livres a nre d.~~

¶ As Tref & Chābl &c. f. Nous volo de lavis & assent
 [de nre consail & vo mando] q p ce qst ~~duez a p~~
 no duez a nre ch & foial chlr Francoys Arraganoys
 cappitain de noz chastel & ville de Mountarges p vertue
 de les appointment & acconte fait pentr nre isch &
 foial cousin le Counte de Suff & luy p la seur & saufer-
 garde de noz chastel & ville desdtes jusqs a la feste
 de Pasq pch venant vous facez paier de nre tresor
~~a mesme nre~~ au dit Francoys p mesme le temps oyt
 centz ~~livres~~ sessant & dys sept troys souldz & dys deniers
 D

[The following article, which is a fair copy of the first of the pre-
 ceding Minutes of the 8th June, occurs in a different, though
 contemporary, hand.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yere &c. my lord þe Prive
 Seal send to þe Kyng from þe lordes of his counsail at
 þat tyme beyng at Westmynstre for to have knowlech

of his entente in certaine matieres as for þe seuretee of my Lord of Warrewyk as toucheing þe lordeshiþ of Bergevenny &c. an oþer as for þe pardon of my Lord of Willughby seið þat so as his conseil be agreed þerto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report maad to þe said lord seide þat to þe same matier þei were agreed before and yet þei agree hem to þe same.

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. *Original Minutes.*]

Henri ~~to þe worshipful fadir in God þe Bisshoþ of Bath our Chauncello~~ au Chaunceller &c. f Cõe no^s sommes agreez daccepter estat p^r le tme de deux ans & dun semaigne de [nre t^{sch} & foial cousin] Richard Counte de Warrewyk de les chastel manoir ville & f^{rie} de Bergevenny avec les appurtenanc^e ou des autres psones de ce a estr^e enfeoffeez en fee simple p le dit Counte la quelle feoffement [ensi] a estr^e fait Nous volo⁹ q̃ sufficeant licence soit fte en due fourme saunz fyn ou fee p^rce ~~estr^e fa~~ affair ou p appaier en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autr^e p lieu Et no^s volo^s & grantons q̃ depuis la dte lease & dun semaigne ainsi a luy fte q̃ no^s volons cōmettr^e p noz lres patentes la garde des ditz chastel manoir ville & f^{rie} lo^r appurtenanc^e et les issues & pffitz diceulx as tieulx psones cōme le dit Counte nōmera durant deux ans de le dit tme de la cōmencement dicel Rendant tantseulement p^r yceulx sys souldz & oyt deniers p an a le feste de Seint Michel larchangel. Et out^r ce no^s volo^s & grauntons q̃ le dit Counte ou autres psones p luy anōmers a tieulx temps cōe le dit Counte desirera a^{va} ou a^{vo}nt de nre graunte la residue du dit tme de & en les ditz chastel manoir ville & f^{rie} de Bergevenny avec lo^r appurtenanc^e & les issues & pffitz dyceul^x ap^s la fyne des

ditz deux ans saunz aucune chose rendr^r p^r ycell^r saunz autr^r graunte de ce a estr^r fte a aucune autre psone. Et q^l les dit feoffees ap^s le dit t^me de le dit lease a no^s ainsi fte finisshee av^ont sufficeante licence roial a estr^r fte en due fourme p^r refeoffer le dit Counte de t^r en les ditz chastel manoir ville t^r f^rie avec lo^r appurtenanc^e a avoir t^r tenir a luy t^r a ses heires p^r toutz joures saunz fyn ou fee en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autre lieu p^r ce a estr^r fte ou paiez vo^o mando^s t^c.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 11th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Junii a^o xv. in Ca^ma Stella^t & ap^d Westmⁱ. p^{nt}ib³ t^c i^{bm} d^{nis} Archiep^o Ebo^z Co^{ite} War^r Cancellar^r The^s t^r Custode pⁱvati sigilli conces^f t^r appunctua^t fuit p^r d^{nos} de consil^r & quodd^m ac^t p^r solu^c Dⁿⁱ War^r in Fr^r.

Fiat lra Willo Aleyn p^r expen^t Cancellar^r Fr^r.

[*Ibid.* 12th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xij. die Junii a^o t^c. xv. in Ca^ma Stella^t & ap^d Westmⁱ. p^{nt}ib³ t^c i^{bm} D^{nis} War^r Cancell^r The^s t^r Custode pⁱvati sigilli¹

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. 13th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xij. day of Juyn the xv. ye^r t^c. in þe Sterred Chamb^r at Westmⁱ it is accorded t^r assented by þe lord^e of þe K['] consail þ^t þ^l eas þ^l is due by þe K['] ou^r

¹ This occurs at the bottom of the folio, and the following part is not preserved.

sou^vain lord^r unto my Lord^r of War^r ~~for~~ [as he seith]
 c^tain s^omes of m^onie as for m^onie lent ~~o^v passignment~~
~~[of] p^t he hath of p^e K' for p^e same cause~~ and fvice
 dooⁿ unto p^e K' he beyng in p^e rea^e of Fr^e p^t is to say
 for m^onoie p^t my said^r Lord^r [as he seith] borrowed^r for p^e
 saufgarde of Meaulx xj^e vj. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. also for p^e wag^e
 of xx. speres [&] lx. bowes for ij. monethes p^e tyme of ~~y^er~~
 [p^e K'] corona^con in Fr^ace an ciiij^{xx}xix. li. and by a bille
 of debent^r of Hotoft^e p^t tyme Tresorer of p^e werr^e as
 it appereth by p^e said^r debent^r ciiij^{xx}xviiij. li. vij. s. iiij. d.
 ob. Of p^e which s^omes for as moch as p^t my said^r
 Lord^r hath graunted^r to do [at p^s tyme to] p^e K' fvice of
 wer^r in h^s rea^e of Fr^ace for a c^tain tyme my said^r Lord^r
 shal have of p^e K' m^l. marc^e in hande that for p^e re-
 menant of p^e said^r s^omes [p^t is to say viij^cxxxvij. li. vij. s.
 iiij. d. ob] my ~~L^or~~ said^r Lord^r [shal] have sufficeant assigne-
 ment [of [&]] ~~te~~ upon [a^l maⁿ of] pⁱssues p^ffitz [&] revenues
 of Southwales p^t shal come unto p^e K^e use [aswel ~~for~~ of
 sessione as elles] to be paied^r egaly ~~w~~ of p^e same s^omes
 w^tinne iiij. yer. next folowyng after the feste of Trinitee
 next c^omyng ~~and yf it happen~~ [so alwey] p^t [[&]] p^e
 mariage of therle of Arondell w^tinne p^e same tyme be
 not sold^r and yif p^t it happen w^tinne p^e said^r iiij. yer to be
 sold^r [[&] p^t my said^r Lord^r have no^ping received^r by vertue
 of p^e said^r assignem^et upon Southwales] pat penne my
 said^r Lord^r of War^r [shal] have paiement [&] sufficeant
 assignement of p^t p^e said^r remenant ~~er~~ ~~of~~ of [&] upon p^t
 p^t shal be paied^r for the said^r mariage [restoryng p^e same
 assignement of Southwales]. And yif it so be p^t my said^r
 Lord^r by vertue of the said^r assignement upon South-
 wales receive any m^onoie for the said^r remenant [and in
 p^e same tyme p^e said^r mariage be sold^r] p^t penne of p^t
 p^t so remaigneth unpaied^r of p^e said^r remenant p^t my
 said^r Lord^r [shal] have paiement [&] sufficeant assignement

of ⁊ upon þe ~~said~~ mariage abovesaid restoryng also þe ~~sa~~ passignement of Southwales abovesaid.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xv. day of Juyn þe xv. yeȝ in þe Sterred Chābr at Westm̃ pnt þ' my Lord^e therle of War̃ þe Lord Hung^oford the Chauncellr Tref ⁊ Pive Seel ⁊ all the jug^e.

Compuerūt Joħ Cambrugge Joħn Gerard Robt Toppes Robt Launesdale Joħn Cypat̃r Edmond Broo Will Hempsted Henri Pykynḡ Will Asshewell Gregory Drap ⁊ mandať est eis qđ null^o eoꝝ absq; mandato R^e se sepet šb pe^a mill li. ⁊ dať est eis dies compend̃ in die Mart^e p̃x.

My Lord^e power of War̃ is granted to have it as my Lord of York hadde it.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Junii anno ⁊c. xv. in p̃ncia R^e in Magna Cam̃a sua ap^d Kenyngton p̃ntib; dñis Duce Glouc Archiepo Eboꝝ Epo Lincoln Cōitib; de Hunt ⁊ de Suff Dño de Suff Hung^oford Cancellar̃ Theŝ ⁊ Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Hit is graunted a p̃doñ as it is desired yif it so be þ^t my Lord þe Card have īres of ~~sale~~ [rejoysing] of þe jewelx ⁊c.¹ The which p̃doñ shall be seeled ⁊ delived unto þe Tref unto þe tyme þ^t my said Lord Card come unto þe K^e p̃nce at þe which tyme þe K' wol delive

¹ A general pardon for all transgressions was granted to the Cardinal on the 26th of this month. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 670.

unto him þe same p̄doñ w^t þees word̄ þ^t how be it þ^t he have þe K^r p̄doñ of þe said̄ jewelx yit þe K^r trusteth in him þ^t at such̄ tyme as he shal [mowe] paie unto my said̄ Lord̄ þe Card̄ such̄ sōmes of mōnoie as þe said̄ jewelx weñ leyde unto him for þ^t my said̄ Lord̄ wol [of h^s kyndenesse] delive unto him ayen þe said̄ jewelx ~~as for h^s owne~~ And yif it so be þ^t my said̄ Lord̄ have no such̄ īre of rejoysing of jewelx as above þ^t þenne þe K^r wol sende unto him ⁊ leye befor̄ him ~~the weighte~~ what þe said̄ p̄doñ wolde weye as touching þe said̄ jewelx.

Also þe K^r hath̄ graunted̄ þe p̄doñ ~~of~~ for þe Lord̄ Willughby. But first þ^t my said̄ Lord̄ Willughby make a genalle acquittance unto þe K^r.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 17th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Die Lune viz xvij. die Junii a^o ⁊c. xv^o. in Cama Stellať R^e ap^d ~~Keny~~ Westm̄ p̄ntibz Dñis Archiep̄o Eboz Ep̄o Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dño de Hung^oford̄ Cancellar̄ Theš ⁊ Custode p̄vati sigilli.

Fiat ĩra p̄ Francisco Araganoyz p̄ dccc. ĩi. p̄ vad̄ suis ⁊ soldar̄ p̄ tempe quo fuit cappitane^o ĩbm usq̄ fm Pasche p̄x ⁊ fiat de dat̄.

[*Ibid.* 18th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Junii a^o ⁊c. in Cama Stellať ap^d Westm̄ p̄ntibz Dñis Archiep̄o Eboz Ep̄o Carlioleñ Dño de Hung^oford̄ Cancellar̄ Theš ⁊ Custode p̄vati sigilli ac justiċ f̄vientibz ⁊ attornat̄ R^e.

Cōpuerunt p̄dci hōies de Norwich ⁊ ~~dat̄ est~~ mat̄ia & cōpitionis sue fuerat eis monstrata ⁊ dat̄ est eis dies řndendi in die Ven̄is p̄x.

Fiat warř ꝑ Dño de Fanhoř ꝑ xx. marc̃ ̃tc.

Iř ꝑ Mřo Adam Moleyns ꝑ viij. marc̃ x. š. viij. đ.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 19th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xix. day of Juyn þe xv. yeř ̃tc. in þe Sterred
Chambř at Westm̃ pnt my lordē the Chaunceller Tref ̃t
Pⁱve Seel ̃t þe Kē justicē Kē fgeantz ̃t attourney, Will Pek
of Bedfordshiř late assigned ~~by þe K' w^t op^l~~ by þe Kē
cōmissiōn to enquer¹ [of felonees insurreccōns ̃tspasses de-
ceites ̃tc.] ut in cōmissione sworn upon a boķ befor̃ my
said lordē ̃t justicē for to seye þe treuthe of þingē þ^t he
shold be demanded of ~~caus K' seide~~. First it was demanded
of him ~~what he ̃t~~ how [̃t what devoir] þ^t he ̃t h^s op^l co-
missioners dideñ for to execute þe ~~sa~~ Kē said cōmissiōn
[̃t yif] and yif ~~any trouble weř at þe tyme if þt it sholde~~
~~have ben executed who þ^t pexecuēon þ^l of weř lette who~~
~~̃t which weř causer or causers þ^l of ̃t how for w wher for~~
~~[it was lette]~~ [þei sette not why ̃t for what cause and yif
þ^t any ~~pe~~ gaderyng of poeple was þ^le þ^t day how ̃t by
whom] and shortly þ^t he shold enfourme my said
lordē þe treuthe in dede ̃t þe circūstancē þ^l of how þ^t
þ^t þei demened hē by vertue of þe Kē said cōmissiōn
[̃t yif any ryot gaderyng of people was þ^le þ^t day
was þ^le þe day þ^t is shold by whom ̃t in what fourme]
To þe which demandē þe said Will as answered þ^t be
vertue of þe Kē said cōmissiōn ~~he wrote~~ on þe Friday
~~viz~~ [þe Saturday v'z] he ~~wrote unto~~ delived a p̃cept
unto þe Sherrief of Bedshiř for to come befor̃ ~~se~~ þe
said cōmissiōns a sufficeant panel on þe Tewsday next
after þ^t at Senleshoo in þe said shiř for to enfourme

¹ See also the Minutes of 28th June and 28th July for further proceedings on this subject.

Etifie hē ⁊ of þ^e pointes in þ^e said cōmissiōn At the
 which day þe said Will & John Ludshoþ on oþ^r of þe
 same cōmissiōns comēn to þe said Senlshoo ~~befor whom~~
~~was comen to þ^t towne~~ wher þ^r was þe Lord Fanhoþ
 comēn to a place of h^s owne. And as þe said John &
 Will stodeñ at in þ^r a place by þe chirch wher þ^t þei
 purposed hē to sitte þ^t day in sessions þ^r cam Enderby
 & ~~abe~~ w^t a v^{xx}. or vj^{xx}. of defensable men w^t ~~on~~ foote w^t
 bowes sōme bent arowes palatt^e [sōme] doublett^e of
 defense & gisarmes & polaxes [t staves] t passed by hē
 þorough þe towne oute of þe same t mette w^t þe Lord
 Grey comyng ~~en her~~ þiderward w^t l. or xl. lx. men
 [as he supposed] arraied as above and broughten him to
 towne to þe chirch þ^re. At þe which tyme þe said John
 & Will m^vaillyn what ~~my~~ þe said [Lord Grey] ~~lord~~
 dedeñ þ^re t what poeple [he] w^t þe said Lord Grey
 [comeñ unto] him ~~comeñ unto him~~ at þe which þeir
 cōmyng þe said Lord Grey asked hē what þ^t þei dedeñ
 þ^re and þei answered for to sitte þ^re by force of þe K^e
 cōmissiōn directed unto hē t oþ^r psones þe which þ^t
 þei shewed unto him ~~Te~~ And þe said Lord seide þ^t he
 wolde abide t see what was doo þ^re þ^t day. At þe which
 tyme þe foresaid Enderby seide unto þe said John &
 Will þ^t þe [labour of þe] said cōmissiōn was stolen oute
 t laboured by nyzt^e for to endite þe said Lord Greyes
 tenant^e [and þ^t þei þ^t beth now in cōmissiōn an oþ^r
 tyme may be w^toute] And þenne ooñ Roger Squyer
~~seid aye~~ toward þe said Lord Grey seid unto þe said
 Pek þ^t he beyng toward þe [said] Lord Fanhoþ m^vailed
 þat he wold yeve þe same Lord Fanhoþ counsail to sette
 þe said sessions þ^re consideryng þ^t it was þe said Lord
 Greyes towne. To whom þe said Pek answered þ^t it was þe
 K^e matier t noon oþ^r t for him it was sette þ^re [t þ^t ~~my~~
 þe said Lord Fanhoþ had noþing adoo þ^r w^t t ~~my þe some~~

oon of þe said Lord Greys counsell desiryd of the seyd
 John & Will þt no ssessions sholde be holden þe þt day
 for þe multitude of poeple þt was come þidr þt day & ~~more~~
~~sholde come~~ [was lyke to come] & ~~þat þe said Lord Grey~~
 had but short warnyng & yif he had hadd rather warnyng
~~me sholden have come þider~~ hit it was asked of þe said
 Pekke which it was and he answered þt as he supposed
 it was John Boughton. And þupon ~~comen~~ come in
 Fitz w^t ~~div~~ ^{se} ~~ps~~ þe pson of Shitilyngton & þe pson
 of Barton. At whoes comyng ~~amonge in þe pnce of þe~~
~~said Lord Grey & of Beginn to Enderby & þe~~ [seyde
 to þe] said John & Will Fitz is come & þe oon of þe
 justic of þe pees in þe quoz & þe said Lord Grey & he
 shal holde þis day sessiones her [by ~~he~~ ~~you~~ ~~he~~] & enquer
 as wel for þe K' as þei. And þupon þe foresaid psones
 laboured betwix þe foresaid lord to sette hē in reste
 & pees tretynge þe said Lord Fanhoþ ~~þt þe~~ amonge & op^y
 treties to avoyde þe towne w^t h^s meyny on þt oon syde
 of þe towne and þe said Lord Grey ~~at~~ was agreed to
~~do þe same~~ [dept] w^t h^s felowship on þt op^y syde of
 þe towne. ~~To þe whic~~ and þe sessiones for to be
 holden. To þe which desir þe said Lord Fanhoþ agreed
 & ~~depte~~ [after whoes agreement after þe] cōmyn
 [of þe said psones] unto him for þe pees to be kept
 he seynge what multitude of poeple cam to þe Lord
 Grey ~~he~~ send to Amphill for h^s harneys & moir men]
 And [þe said agreement] þs reported to þe said Lord
 Grey & h^s counsail [by þe said psones] the said Lord
 Greys [consail] answered þt þe ~~Lord Grey~~ said psones
 had noon auctoritee [of þe Lord Grey] for to reporte to
 þe Lord Fanhoþ as þei ~~de~~ dide w^toute þt þe sessiones
 weir adjourned for tē it weir no worship to þe Lord Grey
 for to depte & þe sessiones to be holden wher þt h^s
 tenant myzt be greved. And þe said cōmission's con-

sideryng þe pill þ^t was [lyke] for to have falleñ þ^t day yif þ^t þe said sessiones hað be holdeñ and also þ^t þe said Lord^e Grey & Fanhoþ hað cōpmised hē by þe labor of þe said cōmission^{is} & psones to stande & [to] thaward & arbitrement of c̄tain psones as for þe mariage of a wōman & for c̄tain good^e &c. adjourned þe said sessiones to þ^t eende þ^t a good eende myzt be hað þ^{is}inne & pees to be kept.

~~The said Will Peke also s~~

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 22nd June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xxij. die Junii anno ꝑc. xv. in Camera Stellat^r Re p̄ntib^z ꝑc iñm dñis Duce Glouc^r Dño de Hung^rford^r Cancellar^r The^s & Custode p̄vati sigilli.

The Tref seide befor^e þe Chaunceller & P^rive Seel þ^t þ^{is}e as he hath paied oute for Caley^s þe sōme of a vij. or viij^{ml}. li. þe which he shold^e take of þe marc of þe sak assigned to Caley^s for his repaiement ayen wolde þ^t noþing þ^t sholde passe into þe contrarie herof.

For þe deniszein of þe Chauncell^r of Fraunce.

[*Ibid.* f. 101 b. 28th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xxviij. die Junii a^o ꝑc. xv. in Camera Stellat^r Re ap^d Westm^r p̄ntib^z ꝑc iñm Dño Cancellar^r The^s & justic^r Re capitalib^z & capital barone.

Knewe not
unto þe same
day on þe
morowe þ^t
any sessiones
sholde be
holden.

Fitz knowleched¹ E^rderby moeved^e him for þe sessiones of þe pees and he wold^e not for þe cōtrei was not sōmoned^e.

¹ See the Minutes of the 19th June and 28th July.

Also he seyth þ^t my L^rd Grey ~~be~~ destroubled not þ^e pees noþ^r lette not þe sessions to be holde t̃ þ^t þei we^r not defensably arraied.

Also he seith þ^t seyng þ^t þe Lord Fanhoþ was ~~armed~~ arraied t̃ þe Lord Grey unarraied yif þ^t þei hadde sette in sessions it wolde have caused grochgyng t̃ þ^rfor þe special sessions we^r diferred.

Also he seyth þ^t both þe lord^e t̃ grete multitude of poeple was come to Senleshoo or þ^t he was come.

Ludeshoþ

Knowleched Pekke t̃ he come to þe towne w^t þ^e Lorde Fanhoþ Endirby hað folowyng [him [an] l. psones whereof vj. of h^s owne w^t w^t wepenes bowes t̃ gisharmes. The Lord Grey asked Ludeshoþ what þ^t þei dede þ^re t̃ he seið for þ^re to holde þe sessions t̃ he asked yif þ^t þei hað any op^r place to holde hē but þ^re hit was holde þ^re in despite of hī, nev^rthelesse he wold not lette þe sessiones but he wold [wite] what þe cōmis^r mened or þ^t ~~he~~ [þei] wente. Wautoñ t̃ Grimesby seyde ~~te~~ t̃ y^t þe lord^e wolde putte hē on ij. men of þe on ptie t̃ ij. on þ^t op^r t̃ þei to make an eende betwix hē t̃ þe sessions to be adjornd. When þe sherrief was come Wautoñ [t̃ Endirby] seið ~~he wold requir þe sherrief to reteine a panel t̃ to sitte for þe pees~~ [þ^t when þei have doo þei wold sitte for þe pees and availle þe K' in þ^t sessions as much as þei dede] t̃ [þenne Ludeshoþ] seyde þ^t and ~~þe cōmis^r hað~~ [þei] sette þe Lord Fanhoþ wold have sette w^t hē t̃ þenne it wold have ben an evel sitting. The Lord Grey came w^t an l. horses. The diferryng of þe sessions w^t was for þinconvenienc^e þ^t was lyke to falle and also þ^t þe jurreurs ~~wold~~ [durst] not have appiered and hangyng þis cōicaçon þe contrey felle in to þe nōbr̃ of v. or vj^e. psones to þe Lord Grey from h^s lordshipes sōme of Northamptoñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 102, *Original Minutes.* As a blank is left in the MS. for the *day* of the month, these Minutes are placed at the *end* of the Proceedings of the Council in the month of June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The day of Juyn þe xv. yeñ ̄tc. my lordē
be of þe Kē counsail beyng at Westm̄ sendeñ my lordē
and said unto þe K' amonge oþʳ þinge w^t þis cedula for
to wite of h^s hieghnesse yif þ^t he ~~were accorded~~ [he had
graunted] to þe contentes w cedula.

The day of Juyñ þe xv. yeñ [̄tc.] my Lord
Pive Seal beyng by þe cōmandement of my lordē of þe
K' counsail w^t þe Kē at Coppedhalle beside þabbey of
Waltham desired of h^s [hieghnesse] on my said lordē
behalf ~~whether~~ [yif] þ^t he had yeve h^s assent to þe con-
tentes w^t with inne þis bille as þ^t my lord perchebisshoþ
of York had reported unto my said lordē þ^t h^s hieghnesse
hadd [en þe yeve on þe Moneday¹ next after Whitsonday].
To whom þe K' answered þ^t he ~~was not avised þ^t he had~~.
~~Nevthelesse þe K' cōmanded my said Lord Pive Seal þ^t~~
yif [it shold seme to] þe lordē of his counsail at þ^t tyme
beyng at London wold assente þ^t þis same cedula shold
[̄t myzt] passe in fourme as it is maad mencon of with
inne. þ^t þenne my said Lord shold doo it to be executed by
h^s ~~pive seal~~ warrant undr h^s pive seal in due fourme. And
~~yif it so happened~~ Whoes report on þe morowe next after
my said Lord declared unto my said lordē, at þe which
tyme it was þought expedient unto my said lordē þ^t it
shold passe as it is maad mencon of w^t inne. And þ^t by
cōsiderac . . þ^t elles my said Lord of War̄ wold not
in any wyse doo unto þe K' fvice of wer̄ ~~at~~ in h^s rea^e
of Fraunce ̄ duchee of Normandie as þ^t he ~~hath~~ [had]

¹ May 20th.

graunted ~~him to doo herbefor~~ to doo undr ertain con-
diçons contiegned in h^s ar^{les} ministred unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* The following article is written on a separate paper from the
above, but in the hand of the *Original Minutes*.]

. | for lyvées
Tresoř | for distresses

York Lincoln Warř Hung^gford Chanç Treš ʔ Pⁱve Seel.
passignemēt of my Lord of Warř is passed.

To þenke þ^t þe Chanç of Fř bringe in h^s ar^{les} ʔ answers.

Loys Despoye, yif þ^t þe Chaunceller of France may be
entreted þ^t þe same Lowes may have xx. archrs of h^s
mōn . . . it is wel and elles þ^t þ^ʔ be maad a warř unto
þe Tref ʔ Chābł to make paiement for þe said xx. archs
for half a yeř.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. The date of the following article is illegible.]

. at Kenyngton in þe Grete Chābř þ^e the
Kyng wol þat ~~fre~~ [of] þe some of x^{ml}. març said
Lord þe [Cardinal] good seur ʔ sufficeant assignement
of þe xv. ʔ d x. last graunted by þe cōes ʔ clergie of þis
rea^e unto þe Kyng. And moreov þe Kyng wol þ^t of
~~such casueltees~~ [from hens forthward] fro tyme to tyme
til þ^t my said Lord þe Cardinal be fully ~~satisfied ʔ con-~~
~~tented of þe said some~~ [paied of þe said sōme] that
~~þe Tr~~ my said Lord þe Tresorer ~~assu~~ make ʔ delive unto
my said Lord þe Card sufficeant assignement upōn such
[casueltees] as shal falle into þe Kyng^e hande [ʔ come
unto h^s use] at such tymes as þei shal falle Receivyng
ayen toward him for þe Kyng^e use as moch of þe said
assignement of þe xv. ʔ of þe x. as þe said assignement
of such casueltees wol stretche unto.

And moreov^r [he wol] ~~yif~~ p^t [as ofte as] my said Lord þe Card^e desi^r to have h^s said assignement or p^{ce}ll þ^of changed þat my said Lord deliv^yng such assignement to my said Lord þe Tref he [doo] make unto my said Lord þe Card^e such assignement of þe same sōme p^t he wol so resto^r as may be accorded betwix my said Lord þe Card^e & him.

[*Ibid.* f. 103. 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

viiij. die Julii a^o ꝑc. xv. in ꝑncia R^e in Magna Cam^{er}a sua ap^d Kenyngton^e ꝑntib³ ꝑc i^hm Archieꝑo Eboꝝ Eꝑo Lincolⁿ Cōitib³ de Hunt Staff & de Suff^e Dñis de Hung^o & de Tiptoft Cancellar^e The^s & Custode ꝑvati sigilli ac Willelmo Pheliꝑ.

Fiat Ira Gilb^{to} Par ad deliband^e Glouc^e m^{ro} ordina^ç in Normaⁿ v^e. de xl. c. li. de salpet^r & j. piꝑ de sulphu^r & m^l. arcz & m^l. garb de siett^e p^r le Counte de Warr^e.

Fiat Ira The^s & Cam^{er}ar^e ad solvēd^e Cancellar^e Fran^ç in ꝑtē solu^ç annuitat^e m^l. marcaꝝ capiend^e ad festa Pasche & S^ci Mich^e ꝑc. ij^e. & l. marc^e p^r v^z a fo Pasche ult^e usq^e ad fm Naⁱ S^ci Johⁿ.

Be þ^o maad^e Ires to archedeaknes denes bisshoppes & to all to leene þe K['] mōnoie upoⁿ seuretees in þ^s h['] necessitee.

And þact of plement may be obfved^e for þe takyng of þe marc of þe sak the K['] wol p^t and Caley^s may be wel ordeined for & fved^e of a marc of þe sak that to þe sōme of p^t þei of Caley^s have late had^e of þe revenues of Engl^e ꝑc. ~~viiij^m. li.~~ p^t of þe same sōme þe Tref of Engl^e doo make laie of the marc of the sak

graunted to Caleys yif þ^t it be not contrarie to þe said
act. In þ^s matieŕ be it cōeð w^t Whitynghā.

Steward^e to depte. þnt York Hunt Suff Chan^c Tref.
Lres to Boneville ꝛc.

[*Ibid.* 9th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

ix. die Julii a^o xv^o. in eoð loco in þncia R^e [in Magna
Cama sua ap^d Kenyngton] þntibz ðnis Dño Card Glouc
Dño Card Eþo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Warř Staff ꝛ de Suff
Dñis de Hung^ŕ ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar Theß Custode
pⁱvati sigilli Archieþo Eboz Willo Pheliþ.

Be þ^ŕ maad a warř to þe Tref ꝛ Chāb ꝛ cōmaundyng
hē þ^t asmoche as hath ~~now late~~ be paied [w^t inne þ^s
ij. yeŕ last passed] of þe K^e revenues to þe souldours
of Caleys of þeiŕ wag^e ꝛ reward^e þ^t þe said Tref ꝛ
Chāb^l take somoch up of marc of þe sak [or of þe xx. s
of þe sak] assigned for þe wag^e ꝛ reward^e to þe said
souldoures in þe plement last haldeñ at Westm for to
satisfie þoo psones þ^t in þ^s þe K^e necessitee for þe sould
soulde of men of armes ꝛ archrs in h^s rea^e of France
shal lene þe K['] mōnoie.

Fiat salvus conduct⁹ p P^ho Caudrey ꝛ xij. psonis in
cōitiva sua p ij. mēf.

Be þ^ŕ maad a warř to þe Tref ꝛ Chāb^l tē for vij^e l. marc
from Estr unto Midsom last.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 10th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

x^o. die Julii anno ꝛc. xv. þntibz ðnis in eoð loco in
þncia R^e Dño Card Archieþo Eboz Eþo Lincolñ Cōite
Suff Dñis de Hung^ŕ ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar Theß ꝛ

Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliþ & Justiç & fvient
& attornat Rç.

Ordinaç fuit fça p ill de com Cestr & Lanç ut in a^o
paupir.

[*Ibid.* 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xj. die Julii a^o. xv. in eod loco in pñcia Rç pñtibz &c
ibm Dño Card Archieþo Eboþ Eþo Lincolñ Cōitibz de
Staff & de Suff Dño de H Tiptoft Cancellar Theß &
Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliþ.

Be þ^o maað a lre of saufconduyct in þe largest wyse
to þe berer of þe saufconduyct to come into Eng^d w^t
c. psones for to bringe þe x^{ml}. marc for þe Duc of
Orleance to endure unto þe Feste of Saint Mich next.

Also Francoys Arraganoys to have lres to all cap^{nes}
for conduyt unto Mountargç.

Also to þe Tref & Chābñ to paie unto him cxvj. li.
xix. s. ij. d. for Montarges unto Estr last.

Also lres to Warñ & Chaunceller to have him re-
cōmended to þe first landç þ^t

Also þe lres for þe x^{ml}. marc to be doubled for þe Duc
of Orleans.

The Collecto^r to receive bnfice to þe value of c. li.

That Baudwyn myzt shiþ xl. sarpliers w^toute
custume by divs consideraçons.

verte ad aliud lat^o p eod die

* f. 103 b. * xj. die Julii ut inf^a pñtibz sili^o Duce Glouç & Cōite
Northūbr.

Thar^{les} of þe Erle of Arminak &c. to be sende o^v to
þe Kç consail in Guyenne a cōmissiōn to appointe &
conclude a trieues w^t þar^{les} of þerles & also an instrucçon

of þoo matier^e þ^t þei doubte in þe said^r ar^{les} & also w^t þ^s þ^t not oonly þe said^r Erle shal not suffr^r h^s subgitt^e to go into Fr̃ to warre ayenst him but also he shal w^t-drawe þoo þ^t beth in France.

Also þe saufconduyct for þe c. psones in þe fourme of Englⁱ is graunted^r for þe Duc of Orleance as withⁱ inne.

Also þe ĩres for þe x^{ml}. marc^e as w^tinne to be doubled.

Be þ^ȝ maad^r a ĩre to & Reynold^r Cobham to late þe herauld^r to speke w^t þe Duc of

[*Ibid.* 12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xij. die Julii anno ꝑc. xv^o. in Parva Cam^a R^e ap^d Kenyngtonⁱ in pñcia R^e pñtib³ ꝑc ĩbm dñis Duce Gloucⁱ Archiep^o Ebo^ȝ Ep^o Lincolñ Cōitib³ de Staff Northūbr̃ & Suffⁱ Dñis de Hung^ȝford^r & de Tip Cancellarⁱ The^s & Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

vj. of þat oon p^tie of Norwich & vj. of þ^t op^r to abide of þe most notorie.

The warde of ~~London~~ to Norwich to be cōmitted^r to Welle, the franchises to be sesed^r for a c̃tain tyme.¹

Tappes on to Bristowe to Canⁱ

Weperby.

Strange.

Grey.

Thabbot^e p^tec^on of Chest^r is graunted^r.

¹ John Welle was one of the aldermen of Norwich. *Vide* Rot. Patent. 15 Hen. VI. m. 6.

[*Ibid.* 13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Md þ^t xiiij. day of Juył þe xv. yeŕ ꝑc. in þe Sterŕ Chābŕ at Westm̄ Lydyard seide befoŕ þe lordē of þe Kē counsail þ^t wher þ^t he w late he was bounden to þe Lord Ferreres in c. li. þ^t he sholde stande to ~~pawar h^s award~~ [paward] and arbitrement ~~of Harecourt t̄ hī as touching~~ [of iiij. psones to be chosen by hī t̄ Harecourt þei to make an ende of] all matierē [or debatē hangyng] betwix ~~Harecourt~~ hē. That he wold abide þe said award t̄ arbitrement after þeffect of þe said bonde t̄ to þ^t entent t̄ þ^t no defaute sholde be founde in hī in þis ptie befoŕ my said lordē ~~at~~ chese in ~~h^s p~~ þis behalf Newton t̄ Vampage to be ij. of þe said iiij. psones.

[*Ibid.* f. 103 b. *Original Minutes*, 15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

A fair copy of this article in another, but contemporary hand, occurs on parchment in folio 104, which has supplied many *lacunæ*.]

The xv. day of Juył the xv. yeŕ of þe Kyng our souv̄ain lord. In ~~þe pnce of þe Kyng t̄~~ [his hiegh pnce and in þe pnce] of my Lord of Gloucestŕ in the Chapelle Chambre at Kenyngton þe worshipful fadŕ in God̄ Joñ bisshoŕ of Baath Chaunceller of England in þe name of himself t̄ op̄ of þe [my] lordē of þe Kyngē counsail þoo beyng þe p̄sent þat is to say Therchebisshop of York the Bisshoŕ of Lincolñ Therles of Staff Northūbŕ t̄ of Suff the Lordē Hungfōrd and Tiptoft the Tresorer of England the Keper of þe Kyngē prive seel and & Will Pheliŕ declared as for þadvis ~~t̄ answer~~ of him and of þe said Archebisshoŕ Bisshoŕ Erles Barons Tresorer Keper of þe pive seel t̄ & William Pheliŕ þat it semeth to hem ~~and to þe said lordē~~ þat how weŕ it þat þe Kyng nozt longe agoo þat is to say soon after ye deeth of [noble memoir þe] Quene Kāline his moder whom God̄ assoille

desired & willed þat on Oweyn Tidr¹ the which dwelled
 w^t *the saide* Qwene ~~Katine his moder~~ shold come to his
 p^sence ~~the which Kyng^e said wille~~
~~stranged him for to come with oute þ^t assurance & pro-~~
~~messe we^r maad to him [for whenne & execucon & fulfillig~~
 of þe which þ^e K' desir^e & doute þ^t was had þ^t þe said
 Oweyn *wolde nozt so come w^touten that it were graunted*
and prometted him on þe Kyng^e behalv that he shulde
mowe freely come and freely goo ~~the which freedom~~
 the Kyng graunted him [þ^t he shold ~~have~~ frely come
 to his presence *and freely goo* and willed my said
 Lord of Glouc [to] promitte hit in þe Kyng^e name
~~freely come and also goo~~ [to þe said Owen] The
 which þe Kyng^e graunte and promesse my said Lord
 of Glouc maad to be notified to þe said Oweyn and
 p^mitted him on þe Kyng^e behalf þat it shold treuly
 be obfved & kept him. Nev^othesse þe arreste sith þe
 said graunte now late maad by þe Kyng^e cōmande-
 ment of þe p^sone of þe said Oweyn was & is leful
 & lawful & in no wyse *ayenst* þe worshiþ of þe Kyng
 nor of my said Lord of Glouc, and þat for þe causes
 and resonys þat folowe *Furst* for as moche as whenne
 þe Kyng^e said graunte and off^r was reported [to þe said

¹ Owen Tudor, who married Katherine the queen dowager, and mother of Henry the Sixth. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January in this year. In the "Chronicle of London" the following passage occurs:

"Anno xvj. This same yere on Oweyn, no man of birthe nother of lyflod, brak out of Neugate ayens nyght at serchyng tyme, thorough helpe of his prest, and went his wey, hurtyng foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the whiche Oweyn hadde prevely wedded the Quene Katerine, and hadde iij. or iiij^{or}. chyl dren be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed." p. 123. *Vide also Fædera*, vol. x. pp. 686, 710; and *Stowe's Chronicle* by Howes, p. 377.

Owyn] by Myles Sculle the which was sent by my said Lord of Gloucestre [þ̄for] ~~repor~~ to þe said Oweyn. þoo leyng at Daventre he ne received not nor admitted þe Kynges said graunte or offre nor agreed him not to come þ̄upon seyyng þ̄t þe said graunte so maad suffised hī not for his seuretee o lesse þenne þat it wē sent him in writyng. And for so moch and in shewyng þat he cam not upon þe said assurance or graunte ne upon þe trust þ̄of he at such tyme after as he cam in ful secree wyse to Londoñ dressed him streight to þe seintewarye of Westm̄ and þ̄e held him many dayes. eschuyng to come oute þ̄of. How it were þat diu's p̄sones stured him of frenshiþ̄ & felowshiþ̄ to have comen oute þ̄of[̄] some [in es̄pial] to have disported *hem in* taverne at Westm̄ yate. Moreov̄ at such tyme after þis as þe said Oweyn cam to þe Kynges *presence* after þat he had declared þe cause of his comyng and how þ̄t he undrestood þat þe Kyng was *hevyly* enfourmed of him ~~and thinge putte upon him such as he sholde [have] offended or displeased þe Kyng~~ he [affermed &] declared his innocence and his trouthe. affermyng þat he ne hadde no þing dooñ þat sholde yeve þe Kyng occasion or matier of offense or displaif ayenst him. offryng himself in large wyse ~~redy to deffende him~~ [to answer] as þe Kynges trewe liege man sholde. ~~and to answer~~ to all þing þ̄t any man cowde or wolde surmitte upon him [or say to h̄y] And so submitted himself by his said offre to abyde all lawful answer. ~~And so~~ deptyng [þ̄ be] fro þe benefite of þe said graunte. þough þat he hadde admitted it. namely unto þe tyme þat he ~~have~~ [had] byden þe lawe as toward [any] such þing ~~as bee or can be~~ [þ̄t any man kan or wol *say* to hym or] surmette upon him. Over þis it is not unknowen how þat þe said Oweyn

* f. 104 b. after his said comyng to þe * Kynges p̄nce retourned

ayen into Wales and so hadde ⁊ used þeffect of þe Kynges said graunte, the which graunte havynge reward to þe psone of the said Oweyn þat is þe Kynges liege man and sholde with *oute* difficultee or desir of any such promesse or offre ~~have~~ [had] comen unto þe Kynges psence, was ⁊ is *odious* and moꝛ odious þan a conduyt þat had be graunted in semble fourme to þe Kynges enemy *and oweth* not þʒfor to be extended but to be restreyned to o[nys] comyng of þe said Oweyn and o[nys] goyng ayen þe *which* as it is befor said he [hath] rejoysed. Moreover þarreste maad of þe psone of þe said Oweyn *was* and is maad at þe sute of þe ptie ayenst ⁊ in pjudice of whom ~~the Kyng~~ by þe *cours* of þe K' comyn lawe ~~ne~~ [⁊ also of] statutz ~~also~~ maad upon þe same the Kynges graunte or pteccōn taketh noon effect sauf oonly in þe cases exp̄ssed in þe said statutz in noon of þe which þe said Oweyn *is or standeth* þe which avise so yovyn [to þe K'] be þe said lordes my Lord of G [considynge þe said pmes̄f maad *by him* to þe said Oweyn *on þe Kynges behalf*] desirid for declaration of his worship to be yovyn to h̄y in writynge und̄r þe K's grete sele ⁊ *was* þoo graunted h̄y be þe K' þat he shold so have.

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. *Original Minutes.* The following article, which occurs on a separate paper, relates to the preceding Minute respecting Owen Tudor.]

Furst reherse how he was send aft̄ undir ⁊c.

At what tyme the K' ne my Lord of Gloucest̄ weꝛ not lerned of this malicious purpos and ymaginacioñ of the which he enformed sithe.

~~but~~ Also if any lord or othir be callid to plemēt bi the K' auēte wheꝛ bi hym owed to rejoyse swich p'velege

that he shuld have fre goyng and fre comynge zit for mates of lesse wyzt than ben thes that the K' is enformed as for surete of pees & moche more for gretter.

And sir it was thowzt mervelous and is that the K' liege man shuld desir swiche surete for to come to his p'sence or ellis he wolde not come, the which is more odyous than surete grauntid to the K' enemyes.

And if the enemy beyng undir the K' save condite offende ~~hit~~ he forfetit the ~~hne~~ benefice of ~~the~~ his saf conduyte, moche rathir the K' liege mē thow he were undir ~~save conduyte~~ swiche surete.

More ov thow he hadde suche surete for to save come and save ~~god~~ go, in so moche as he aft ~~the~~ he come to the K' p'sence depteid w'toute any empechement and come azein, if any surete [was] grauntid hym he rejosid the effectet therof.

And among othir ther is a grete thing that meved my lord^e as thei have be lerned whan he come to the K' p'sence he submittid and offered hym to abide and answer to al thing^e that any man wolde sey to him.

And sithe that he is now in warde & sure hande if my lord^e wolde avyse the K' to enlargishe hym and aft that if any rebellioñ murmur or incōvenience growe hit is to suppose that my lord^e hadde to much to answeare ther for.

And aft this done, declare to the K' the disposicioñ of Walys desiring that al men in heñ psones entende in theñ psones &c.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 47. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, dated 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

TRESREVEREND pere en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin,
Pour admener de France en ñre roy^{me} Dangleterre depar
ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans certaine grant sōme de
deñrs pourparlee ent^l nous et leñ Duc cōme vous savez,
est besoing que ses gens aient saufcōduit de nous pour
seuremēt venir pdeca. Mais pour ce que de pñt ne
savons qui aura icelle charge ne en quel lieu sera
assemblee lañ sōme. Nous vous mandons que acellui
qui depar leñ Duc vous sera nōme soit chñr ou autre
de mendre estat et jusques a cent psonnes en sa com-
paignie ou audessoubz vous donnez noz ñres de sauf-
cōduit soubz ñre seel de France en tele fourme que
aviserez estre cō expedient de faire,
pour venir en ñreñ roy^{me} Dangleterre et retourner
en ñreñ roy^{me} de France. Et a fin de abregier les
besoingnes dont len a parle. Il nous pla
samblabeñt vous donner saufcōduiz a auts quil
appartendra pour le ñn de . . . matñes. Nñre ame et
feal cousin se requiz en estes depar Jehan de Saveuses
escuier fviteur de ñreñ cousin Dorleans deñnt estant
pdela la mer donnez a icelui escuier soubz ñreñ seel
tel saufconduit que besoing lui sera pour retourner pdeca
en ñreñ roy^{me} Dangleterre. Tresreverend pere en Dieu
ñre ame et feal cousin ñre f soit garde de vous. Donne
a Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet.

A tsrevend pe en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin
Larchevesque de Rouen ñre Chancellr de
Frañ.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46 b. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany, dated 16th July,
15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

TRESCH'R et l'same oncle. Nous savons c'tainemēt q̃ tous temps estes desirant oir bonnes nouvelles de lestat de n̄re psonne. Pour quoy a v̄re consolation vous signifions q̃ de p̄nt sōmes en l'sbonne sancte et prosperite corporele. graces a n̄re benoit Createur qui par sa misericorde le samble vous ottroit. Et vous prions de tout n̄re cuer que souvent vous veulliez acertener de v̄re bon portemēt. car ce nous est joye singuliere q̃ den oyr souvent en b̄n. Tresch'r et l'same oncle par voz l̄res escriptes le ix^e. jour de May dārmēt passe a n̄re ame et feal conseilr le Sire de Saint Pierre. nous est b̄n apparu le continuel vouloir que avez de vous emploier au b̄n de la paix entre nous et n̄re adv'saire de France cōment celui qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir dev's vous en Bretagne¹. Et que pour estre p̄nt a tout ce qui seroit fait a v̄re assamblee et cōvention avez retenu dev's vous le Bastard Dorleans. lequel y estoit venu pour le b̄n dicelle paix depar n̄re cousin le Duc Dorleans. a fin de tousjours a v̄re povoir induire au b̄n de lad̄ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter. Et oultre plus que vous et led̄ Bastard̄ avez si seuremēt ordonne que en la fināce appointiee pour lallee de n̄red̄ cousin le Duc Dorleans par dela la mer naura aucune faulte. avec plu's aut's raisons f'vans en ceste matiere en icell̄ voz l̄res cōtenues b̄n au long. Sur quoy l'sch'r t̄ l'same oncle com̄n que la sōme de deñrs acordee par n̄red̄ cousin Dorleans nait point este aportee en n̄re roy^{me} Dangleterre dedens le temps

¹ Vide *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 664.

ordonne entre nous et icelui ñre cousin ainsi que pmiz
lavoit, nous vous signifions de c^otain. En ensuiant ce
que ou mois de Mars dañt passe vous escriptvismes
par James Gadart v^{re} secretaire et Bretagne v^{re} herault
que sur toute chose mōdaine avons desire et desirons
paix amour union et concorde par tous bons honnour-
ables et raisonnables moiens, et que pour rev^ence de
Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint
pere le Pape et du saint consille g^onal qui deslors nous
avoient escript sur ceste matiere, aussi pour amour et
a la req^uste de vous ñre t^osch^r et t^osame oncle qui par
vos diz secretaire et herault nous aviez fait declairer
le t^osparfait desir q^u avez de vous employer de toute v^{re}
puissance au d^u bn de paix avecq^s ce pour eviter la
piteuse effusion du sang humain, la desertion du
peuple, et finablem^ont pour nous mettre en ñre devoir
et nous acquiter en^os Dieu et les hōmes, tout ainsi
que deslors le vous feismes savoir encores sōmes concluz
et det^ominez de faire pchainem^ont passer dela la mer ñre
dit cousin le Duc Dorleans pour le bn de la matiere
soubz les manieres et au temps entre nous et lui avisees
et acordees, se a lui ne tient, et en lieu assez prouchain
des marches de Bretagne, a fin que sil vous plaist y
puissiez venir aiseem^ont pour ce que nous en avez requis,
avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans enverrons gens de
grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si
ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne
paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu
et cōsolation des hōmes de bonne volente, si vous prions
t^osch^r et t^osame oncle que en pseverant en v^{re} noble
propos vous vous employiez tousjours pour la conclusion
dicelle paix selon verite et raison cōme en vous en avons
t^osparfait confidence. Tresch^r et t^osame oncle nous
prions le benoit Filz de Dieu qui vous ait en sa sainte

garde et vous doint acomplisseĩt de voz bons desirs Doĩ en ñre hostel de Kenyngtoĩ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet.

A ñre ĩschř ĩ ĩsame oncle le Duc de Bretagne
Conte de Montfort.

—————

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Seigneur of St. Pierre, dated 16th July,
15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

N'RE ame et feal. Nous avons veu les ĩres originaulx que ñre ĩschř et ĩsame oncle le Duc de Bretagne vous a escriptes le ix^e. jour du moys de May daĩment passe. contenans le grant vouloir q̃ ñre oncle a de soy emploier au ĩn de la paix entre nous et ñre adũsaire de France. Cōment . . . qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir devũs lui en Bretagne. Et que . . . estre pĩnt a tout ce qui seroit fait a leur assemblee ĩ cōvention. il avoit retenu devers lui le Bastard Dorleans. lequel y estoit venu pour le fait dicelle paix. depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans afin de tousjours a son povoir induire au ĩn de laĩ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter. Et oultre plus que ycelui ñre oncle et leĩ Bastardĩ ont si seureĩt ordonne q̃ en la finance appointiee pour lallee de ñreĩ cousin Dorleans pardela la mer naura aucune faulte. Avec pluĩs autũ rais . . . fũans en ceste matiere cōtenues ĩn au long es ĩres de ñreĩ oncle. Sur quoy vous signifions de ĩtain en ensuiant ce q̃ ou ~~ma~~ mois de Mars daĩment passe nous escripvismes a icelui ñre oncle par James Gadart son secretaire et Bretagne son herault Comĩn que la sōme de deĩrs acordee par ñreĩ cousin Dorleans nait point este apportee en ñre roy^{me} Dangle-

terre dedeins le temps entre nous et icelui ñre cousin, ainsi que promiz lavoit. Que sur toute chose mondaine avons tousjours *desire et* desirons paix amour union et concorde par tous bons raisonnables et honnourables moiens. Et que pour reverence de Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint pere le Pape et du saint consille gñal qui deslors nous avoient escript sur ceste matiere, aussi pour amour et a la requeste de ñred oncle de Bretaigne lequel par sesdiz secretaire et herault nous avoit fait declairier le t̃sparfait desir quil a de soy sa puissance audit bn de paix, avecqs ce pour eviter la piteuse effusion du sang finablem̃t pour nous mettre en ñre devoir et acquiter deslors le feismes savoir a ñred oncle encores sōmes concluz et dēminez de faire pchainem̃t passer de la mer ñred cousin Dorleans pour le bn de la matiere soubz les maniere et au temps entre nous et lui avisees et acordees, se a lui ne tient, et en lieu assez prochain des marches de Bretaigne a fin que ñred oncle sil lui plaist y puist venir aiseem̃t pource quil le nous a requiz, avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans envoierons gens de grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu et consolation des hōmes de verite et de bonne volente. Lesqueles choses escipvons de p̃nt a ñred oncle. Et encores se bon vous samble len poiez aētener seurem̃t en le exhortant que pour la conclusion dicelle paix il se veuille tousjours emploier selon Dieu raison et verite cōme bon p̃nce catholicque doit et est tenu defaire, ainsi que en lui en avons t̃sparfaite confidence. Donne en ñre hostel a Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet lan 7c. xv^{me}.

A ñre ame et feal conseilr le f de Saint Pierre.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 175. *contemporary* MS. and apparently *Original*.]

Writ, tested on the 23rd July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437, summoning a peer or peeress to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering at Bower in Essex on the 10th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbeloved cousin, for asmoch as þat we by þavis of oure beal uncle of Gloucestre and oþer of oure counsail have appointed þe funelles of oure graundmodre Quene Johane whom God assoille to be holden and solempnized at Caunterbury þe xj. day of August next comyng where þat we have appointed oure saide uncle and oþer lordes and ladyes of þis our reaume and you oon to be present at þe same day to þe worshiþ of God of us and of oure saide graundmodre. We desire þerfore and pray you htely þat all oþer þingis lefte and excusaçons cessyng ye dispose you to be in persone at þe solempnite of þe saide funelles and þat ye leve not þis as oure singular trust yis in you. Yeven undre oure prive seal at Westm þe xxij. day of Juyl þe yere ʒc. xv^{me}.

[*Ibid.* *contemporary* MS.]

To be at Cauntbury at Qwene Johanes enterement.

My Lord of Glouc	* Therchebisshoþ of Cauntbury
My Lady of Glouc	* The Bisshoþ of Norwich
☞ Therle of Hunt	+ The Bisshoþ of Rouchestr
☞ Therle of Northūbr	* The Prio ^r of Crichirch at
☞ + Therle of Oxen	Cauntbury
+ The Lord Fonhoþ	* Thabbot of Seint Austyns þe
+ The Lord Ponyng	* Thabbot of Bataille
☞ The Duchesse of Norff	+ Thabbot of Fevshā
þe yonger	+ The Prio ^r of Rouc
☞ The Countesse of Hunt	
☞ The Countesse of Northūbr	
☞ The Countesses of Oxen	

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 106. *Original Minutes.*

28th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

THE xxviii. day of Juyl þe xv. yer in þe Sterred Chābr
at Westm̃.

Fitz oon of þe justic^e ¹ assigned by cōmissiōn t̃e. to
enquer̃ t̃c. knowleched̃ that he knewe not þ^t he was
cōmissioner in þe said̃ [cōmissiōn] til þ^t it was þe
Tewsday in þe morow tyde þ^t þei sholde sitte on þe same
day ⁊ in þe which tyme of morowe tyde he cam to Sen-
leshoo wher̃ þat þ³ was þe Lord^e Grey t̃ Fanhoþ̃ t̃ grete
multitude of poeple ⁊ And he seyth þ^t Enderby moeved̃
him for to have holden þe sessiones of þe pees [þ^t day
þ³e] and he seyde þ^t ~~we~~ he wolde not for þe contrey was
not sōmoned̃.

Also he seyth þ^t my Lord þe Grey desturbed̃ not þe
pees noþ³ lette not þe sessiones to be holde and also þ^t
noþ³ he noþ³ h^s poeple wẽ defensably arraied̃.

Also he seyth þ^t ~~he said̃~~ [he t̃ þe oþ³] cōmissioners
seyng þ^t þe said̃ Lord Fonhoþ̃ was arraied̃ t̃ þe Lord
Grey unarraied̃ yif þ^t þei hadde sette in sessiones it wolde
have caused̃ grouchgyng and þ³for̃ þe special ~~assises~~
[sessiones] wẽ differred̃.

Ludeshoþ̃

Knowleched̃ þat Pekke t̃ he cōmeñ to Senleshoo w^t
þe Lord Faunhoþ̃ ⁊ and þ^t Enderby hað folowyng him in
þe same towne wher̃ þ^t he yede for to mete w^t þe Lord
Grey l. aboute l. psones sōme of hē w^t bowes t̃ gisarmes ⁊

¹ See the other proceedings on this subject in the Minutes of the
9th and 28th June.

of þe which psones vj. weŕ of his owne men, and þ^t ~~at þe comy~~ when þe Lord Grey was comen into þe towne Ludeshoþ [ʔc.] yede for to see him. And þe Lord Grey asked him what þ^t þei [he] dede þ^ʒe ʔ he seide for to holde þe sessiones by vertue of þe K' ~~special~~ cōmissiōn and þe said Lord Grey asked him yif [þ^t] he ʔ h^s felowshiþ ~~hadden~~ hadden any oþ^ʒ place to have holde þe said sessiones but þ^ʒe. For he seyde þ^t it was holde þ^ʒe but in despite of him. nevthelesse he seyde þ^t he wolde not lette þe said sessions but he wolde wite what þ^t þe comissioneres mened or þ^t þei wenten. And

Also he knowleched þ^t Wautoñ ʔ Ormesby seyden unto him þat yif þe Lord Grey ʔ ~~Fonhoþ~~ wold putte him on ij. men ʔ þe Lord Fonhoþ on [oþ^ʒ] ij. men for all matier ʔc. þei to make an eende betwyx hem ʔ þe said sessiones to be adjourned þeim semed it weŕ best so to doo.

Also whenne þ^t þe Sherrief was come Wautoñ ʔ Enderby seyden þ^t whenne þe said cōmissioners hadden doon þei woldeñ sitte for þe pees and availle þe Kyng in þ^t sessiones as moche as þ^t ye said cōmissioners sholde availle the Kyng by vertue of þeiŕ said cōmissiōn. And þenne seide Ludeshoþ þ^t and þei so setten for þe pees the said Lord Faunhoþ wolde sitte w^t hē and he supposed þ^t it wolde be an evel sitting

He seide also þ^t þe Lord Grey cam to þe towne w^t an l. psones.

He seide also þ^t þe differryng of þe sessions was for pinconvenienc ʔ þ^t had be lyke to have fallen ʔ þe sessiones had be holdeñ and also þ^t þe jurours dursten not have appiered and hangyng þis cōicacon þe contrey

felle in to þe nōbr̃ of v^c. or vj^c. psones to þe Lord
[Grey] from his lordshippes, some oute of Northamp-
tonshiř.

* f. 106 b. * Henri of Lye knowleched þ^t whenne þ^t he came to
Senleshoo he ~~seye my~~ say þe Lord Faunhoř standyng in
h^s place w^t an lx. psones and Enderby hađ an lx. psones,
the Lord Grey cam to towne w^t l. psones.¹

He seyth also þ^t þe contrey felle in to þe Lord Grey
to þe nōbr̃ of ij^c. or iij^c. psones.

He seiđ also þ^t Fitz seyde þ^t Cokain Justice deffered at
Bedford oones a sessiones & counsailled his felowshiř
þe cōmissioners to do þe same þ^t day.

He seith þ^t þe Lord Faunhoř [atþende] þ^t is to say
at þeiř deptyng hađ to þe nōbr̃ of vj^{xx}. men amonge þe
which þ[?] weř non haberjons but oon þ^t Wenlok hađ &
on oþ[?].

The Lord Greyes counsail seyden þ^t whenne þe saiđ
comissioners haddeñ dooñ þei wold sitte for þe pees and
availle þe Kyng in þ^t sessions as moche as þ^t þe saiđ comis-
sioners sholden availle þe Kyng by vertue of þe saiđ
cōmission.

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary*, hand.

29th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

By the King.

Right trusty and welbeloved, For asmuche as
now late we directed our lres undir our pⁱve seal

¹ Another contemporary copy of Henry Lye's testimony occurs on
the same folio.

unto f Rogier Fenys Knyght and othr upon a suggestion nat verray made unto us, as it is said, by the which the Priour of Michelham which is of our patronage as of the right of our duchie of Lancastre of thonnor of the Egle in Susseſs was ameved and put oute aswele of the said priourie as of the possessions spirituel & tēporel þ̄eto belonging by þe said Rogier, and þe cōe seal of the same priourie with all þe goodȝ and cataill of þe said Priour taken and beraste by þe said Rogier in derogacion and disheritance of the libertees and franchises of our said duchie and ayeinst oure lawes & statut of the grete chartre and oþ̄ statutz by the which we undirstande is ordeined that no man shal put away ne to answere of his frehold goodȝ ne catell but by deue processe that is to say by original writ or deue presentement. We wol þ̄efore and charge you that und̄ our p̄ve seal being in yoꝝ warde ye doo repelle and adnulle the saide our lres of p̄ve seal charging the said Rogier and othr cōmissioners to surcese of thair power in that behalf. Soo that our said duchie may use and enjoie the franchises and libertees þ̄eto belonging and þ̄t the said Priour be restored ayein unto our said priourie and possessions þ̄eof with the cōe seal and al othr goodȝ and catell abovesaid and so to stande and dwelle þ̄e undre the proteccion and tuicion of our said duchie. And thise ouꝝ lres shal be unto you souffisant warrant. Yeven und̄ our signet at thabbey of Seint Alban þe xix. day of Juill the yere of our reigne xv^e.

(*In dorso.*) To our
Maistre

[*Ibid.* f. 108. *Original*, on parchment : *contemporary* MS.

Apparently in the 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

¹ Like it to the Kynge oure souv^{er}ain lord to g^aunte youre gracious lres under youre signet directe to the Keper of youre p^rive seel chargyng hym to make a warrant under the prive seell direct unto John Merston Keper of youre jewell^e by the vertue of which lres youre said suppliant may be dyscharged ayenst yow youre heres and executors as for þe deliveraunce of certeyn jewell^e the which was appointed by youre gracious cōmaunde^mt to deliv^e c^eteyn persones as folow for youre yiftes on Newyeris day last passed the y^er of youre regne xv^e.

Fyrste delivered by youre graciose comaunde^mt and appointe^mt to send to Quene Katine for her yeresyfte on Newyeris day she beyng at Bermondese y. tabulett of golde with a crucifixe garnized with saph^r and p^r weyng aboute xiiij. un^ç of gold and was bought of John Patteslee goldesmyth for þe sōme of xl. li.

Item deliv^ed by youre said comaunde^mt to send to Quene Jane for her yerisyfte she beyng at Langeley on that same day a tabulett of gold garnized with iiij. ba^t viij. p^r and in þe myddes a gret saph^r of entaille weyng vj. un^ç j. q^art'n di the which tabulett some tyme was yove the Kynge by my Lady of Gloucestre.

Item deliv^ed by youre said cōmaunde^mt to send to the Cardina^{ll} of Englonde for his yerisyfte that same day he beyng at Essher in Sur^r shire a tabulet of gold with an ymage of Oure Lady on that on partye and garnized with iiij. ru^b and vj. p^r and on that other partie

¹ This article is printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 148.

a ymage the face of camew and the body of an emeraude weyng x. unċ the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by Quene Katine.

Item delivēd by youre said cōmaundemēt to my Lord of Gloucestre that same day he beyng at Grenewich a tabulet of gold with an ymage of Oure Lady hangyng by thre cheynes garnized with vj. countfaitz in manē of diamand vj. saph clxiiij. pī weyng xvj. unċ j. q^arton the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Erle of Warrewyke.

Item delivēd by youre said comaundemēt to send that same day to my Lady of Gloucestre a nouche maad in manē of a man garnized with a fayre gret baī v. gret pī j. gret diamand pointed with thre hangers garnized with rub and pī bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the sōme of xl. li.

Item delivēd by youre said comaundemēt to send to my Lord of Warrewik that same day he beyng in Wales j. saler of gold and of jaspis beyng upon a grene carage enameilled with egles and ij. antilopes holdyng up the staffe of the said saler garnized with vj. rub vj. emeraudes and xxxiiij. gret pī and a saph upon the topett weyng vj. unċ di q^arton and half a of golde the which was some tyme yove the Kynge by Sire Robt Rolleston youre warderobber.

Item delivēd by your said cōmaundemēt to send to my Lady of Stafford the moder on that same day a tabulet of gold maad with ij. levys and with ynne an ymage of the Salutacon of Oure Lady garnized with roses maad with rougeclere and with xl. pī hangyng by a cheyne weyng vij. unċ j. q^arton the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Bysshop of Norwych.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement on that same day to the Bysshop of Norwych beyng with the Kynge at Eltham j. rounde tabulet of gold garnized with xij. garnades and xxiiij. p^r hangyng by a cheyne weyng v. un^c j. q^a torn the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Abbot of Westmynster.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement and appointement to take to youre chambleyn on that said day j. gipsier of velvet russet garnized with silver and gylt that was bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the some of a c. s̄.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement to Maister Richard Praty dene of youre chapel that same day a litell tabulet of gold maad in maner of a boke and enameilled withynne on that oon side with an ymage of the Trinite and on that other side with an ymage of Oure Lady and her Sone garnized with oute with iiij. garnades iiij. saph and xxiiij. p^r weyng j. un^c di q^a torn þe which tabulet was yove the Kynge by my Lady Butiller.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement to Robt Rolleston youre warderobber that same day di. peyre of bedys of calcidoyne garnized with golde the which was some tyme yove the Kynge by my Lord of Gloucestre the which was take fro the kepyng of John Penycoke yomañ of youre robes the which conteyne xij. gaudes and thre litell.

Item deliuered by youre saide comaundement the Erles of Warrewyke and Stafford and youre Chambleyn beyng p^rsent at that same tyme that is to say on Alle halowenday laste at Merton whanne ye wer crouned ye yaf to an heraude Kynge of armes afore that tyme called Aungoye and thanne at that fest his name chaunged by yow and called Lancastre j. belle of sylver weyng xvj. un^c and

an other belle of sylver at that tyme delived to oon that was maade pursevant and thanne called Coler the which weyed viij. unċ.

W. PHELYP CHAUMB'LEIN,

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 114. *Original Minutes.*

ACTA DE ANNO SEXTODECIMO.

21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

THE xxj. day of Octobr̃ þe yẽr of þe Kyng þe xvj. at h^s manoir of Shene þẽr appiered befõr hī of psones called to h^s grete consail þe psones þat folowe.¹

By fõr whom the Chaunceller of Engl̃ purposed iij. causes ~~of þe~~ touching þe gaderyng of þe said̃ consail refvyng op̃ to þe tyme the þ^t þe Kyng wolde cōmande to shewe hē.

The first cause was consideryng þat þe geñal councail beyng at Basile which was gedered̃ for iij. causes p̃ncipally that is to say for extirpaċon of herresies pacificaċon of reaumes ⁊ p̃ncel and reformaċon of maneres exhorbitantz, nowe late have decreed̃ a certaine monytorie ageyns oũr hooly fad̃r þe Pope reclamying ⁊ p̃testyng þ̃ ageyn Etain cardinales p̃sidentz of þe said̃ councail the which monytorie is lykly þat God̃ forbede to gend̃r a scisme in þe chirċ the which eṽy good̃ Xp̃en prince ought to withstonde. Whẽrupoñ þe Kyng̃ desireth̃ to have þẽr good̃ [advises] what wẽr conveniēt ⁊ fittyng for him to doo in þe said̃ matier̃.

The second̃ cause was, consideryng how after þe journey of Arras whẽr þe pees trowed̃ sholde have ben

¹ A space is left in the MS. for the names.

concluded failled our hooly fadir the genal councel wrote to þe Kyng yet for to receive & to cōfourme hī to all resonable meenes of pees and in esþialle the Duc of Bretaigne stured by þe Popes lres & op^y wyse wrote to þe Kyng for þe same cause openyng a mene by þe delivance of þe Duc of Orleance whom he desired to be sent into som place into Normandie for þe same entent. To þe which desire the Kyng hath agreed hī so þ^t þe said Duc of Orleance sholde winne a c̄tain tyme þ^t is to say þe moneth of May last passed ~~and after þat~~ have purveied of a sōme of mōnoie accorded for h^s conduyct pier. the which tyme so assigned failled & was proged to þe moneth of Juy^l last passed. and so from þens to Michelmasse now last passed grauntyng a saufconduyct to hē & þ^t sholde bringe into Ingland þe said to endurie to þe xv. day of Janue^r nexte cōmyng [the which mōnoie is not yet brought. And ~~in þe which matier~~ . . . [for as moche as] it is lykly [þe said matier] to be renewed the King desireth to have þeir good advis what is to doo he^r inne.

The iiij^{de}. cause was consideryng þat þe Kyng^e pgenitours & pdecessoures had of lawdable coustumes & usag^e at þe begynnyng of þ^e yer to purveie by ~~h~~ passēt of h^s greet counsail for all necessaires & charg^e longyng unto hī & to h^s lordship that we^r lykly to falle and sue all þe yer after. folowyng þ^yinne þe steppes of h^s said pgenitours & pdecessoures hath at þ^s tyme called hē togid^r ~~how~~ for to have þeir good counsailx and advises how þe charg^e of the which fro day to day falle unto hī un [to þe] govⁿnance of h^s land^e & lordshipp^e may best p^rveied & ordeined for.

* f. 114b. * xxj. die Octobr^r a^o &c. xvj. ap^d Shene in p̄ncia R
p̄ntibz d̄nis Duce Glouc^r Dño Cardinali Archiep̄is Cantuar^r

et Eboꝝ Ep̃is Lincol̃n et Saꝝ Cōitibꝫ [de] Hunt Staff Saꝝ Northūbr̃ et Suff Dñis de Welles Tiptoft Hung^ofor et Fonhoꝝ Cancellar̃ Theſ et Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliꝑ et P'ho Courtenay Henrico Bromflete et Stourtoñ militibꝫ Dño de la War̃ Dñs Cancellar̃ declaravit dis cauf quare dñs n̄r [Rex] convocari fecit eos ad hoc consil̃.

Prima causa ~~de cita quide~~ [considerato q^b] gen̄ale consil̃ ~~citarūt~~ [decrevit unū mōitoriū 9^a] dñm Papā qui qđ ad ctū diē cōperet ~~in consil̃ s̄b p^a depositionis~~ [p se v̄l deputat̃ in consilio et. ex quo decreto visile ē scisma oriri n̄ et. pvideat̃ de remedio] Qualit̃ dñs n̄r Rex se heret in hac mat̄ia.

S̄da declara
vel qualiter.

S̄da causa quomodo si Dux Aurellaneñ portari fecit aurū in Angl̃ s̄c̄dm qđ appunctuat̃ int̃ Regem et ip̄m [viz p tractatu pac̄] qualit̃ se debet heri et qui ibunt in hoc negocio et. a Chirburgh̃.

Tercia causa qualit̃ ubi habebit̃ aurū p oñibꝫ infra regnū et extra p anno futuro.

Eod̄ die J. Dñs Henricus Inglose decl loctenens Caleſ declaravit in p̄ncia R et p̄dcoꝝ dñoꝝ necessitat̃ Caleſ sup quibꝫ necessitat̃ porrexit Regi billā cui r̄ndet̃ cras.

Nota.

The ĩre þ^t cometh from þe K' Chaunceller et Counsail of Normandie wolde þ^t as þe K' . . . to go to þat such conclusion as he wolde take heñ in Engl̃ ageyns þe sisme et. þ^t . . . þ^oof wolde in þe same wyse write.

Over see all þe ĩres and entitle þe substanc̄ of hē.¹

¹ This line occurs on the same paper, and above the Minutes of the 5th November, (p. 69, *postea*,) which are pasted under and join the above Minutes of the 21st October. The handwriting more closely resembles the Minutes of the 21st October, than that of the Minutes of the 5th November.

[*Ibid.* f. 113. This paragraph occurs on the same paper, and in the same hand as, but above, the following Minutes of the 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437. It is probably part of the Minutes of the 22nd or 23rd of that month.

. & Henri Bromflete ⁊
 appoint of duyc̃t of
 þe Duc of Orleans þ^t þe K' shold̃ confourme hī
 to þe ~~herauld̃ late bar̃ to hī to be sought up~~
 ed to Saveuses ⁊ to Fuzelier of þe which
 credence the Chancellier of Frāce d̃ pees
 take som op̃^þ wey ⁊c. to þe geñal counsail
 in þe [best] mañe [⁊] as p̃cedentz have passed̃ befor̃.

[*Ibid.* 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xxiiij. day of Octobr̃ þe xvj. yẽr ⁊c. in þe K'
 p̃nce at Shene p̃nt my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ my Lord̃ þe
 Cardinal therchebishõp of York̃ the Bisshopp̃ of Lin-
 colñ Saḡ Wircest̃r therles of Hunt̃ Staff̃ [Devoñ] Saḡ
 Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff̃ the Lord̃ Hung̃^þford̃ thabbot of Glas-
 tyngbury Willo Phelĩp̃ Dño de Welles P̃ho de Courtenay
 þe Lord̃ Tiptoft ⁊ Fonhõp̃.

The bille of þe Florentyns is graunted̃ for a yer so
 þ^t þei ~~fully~~ [hooly] ~~descha~~ charge ⁊ discharge [in þ^s
 land̃] paying ãll maner custumes subsidies ⁊ devoirs.

Be þ^þ maad̃ a īre to & Reignold̃ Cobhā to bringe þe
 Dũc̃ of Orleance [to Londoñ] ~~to Londoñ on Satureday~~
~~next~~¹ so þ^t he may be w^t þe K' at Shene on Moneday
 next² for to cōe w^t hī of c̃tain matier̃ [⁊c.] of þe pees
 if þ^t þe Chaunceller of Frāce myzt take paiement in
 Frāce for þe sould̃e of c̃tain men of armes ⁊ arch̃rs

¹ 26th October.

² 28th October.

nowe þe of þe paiement þt þe Duc of Orleance shold
 paie for þe souldes of certain men of armes & archers
 þt shold goo over wt him to Chirburgh ~~wher~~ for h^s
 seuretee wher þe traictie of pees shold be, and as moche
 as þt þe said Chaunceller shold [so] take þt for þe said
 souldes of men of armes & archers þt shold so for þe
 said cause condue þe Duc over paiement myzt be maad
 by þe hande of Tresor & Chamberl. &c. To þe [which]
 question it was answered by divs of my lord þt þeim
 semed good, and to þe which question my Lord þe
 Tresor seyde he ~~myght~~ had no mōnoie to paie for þe
 said souldes ~~wher~~ yif þe ptie advse or h^s ambassadeurs
 þe Duc Bretaigne & op^r for þe matier of pees wol agree
 [to] come to Chirburgh wher þe K' shal confourme
 hī to ~~þe~~ þe paiementz as in Saveuses & Fuzeliers
 instruccon as touching þe xij^m. ~~se~~ saluz in seeles [or
 breke] all þe temporell & spirituel lordes conclude þe K'
 shold rap^r take þe said paiement [of] þan of xij^m. &
 þan breke, sauf^r my Lord of York Cardinal & Glouc^r
 seme þt and þe said Duc & wol breek in þe paiement
 of þe said xij^m. saluz þt þeim semeth [in] all op^r [þing]
 þt folowe [he] wold breek & so it wer in vayn to lede
 him over. Moreover þeim semeth and þe K' go fro on
 þing the pties advse wol labour to dryve hī from on op^r
 & so fro appointment to a newe appointment the which
 shold be ~~g~~ to grete an hert to þe K' in þe matier [for þe
 traictie of] ~~of~~ pees.

[*Ibid.* f. 112 b. Though the following paragraph occurs on a separate paper, it evidently belongs to the preceding article.]

Questio

* f. 112b.

* Their for al þing was assigned by for the which but
 yf þe K' wold breke pact of plement by þe which men
 þt lened mōnoie shold have stille þeir assignement w^toute

any takyng away þ} of he coude not see ~~how he myzt~~ wher
 he myzt have any grounde to make Questio Sic:
 any suche paiement, to þe which Tre-
 sorer it was answered þt we wold be advised þ} of.

[*Ibid.* f. 114 b. 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The v. day of Novēb̃r þe xvj. yẽr
 ꝛc. in þe K' p̃nce at Shene, p̃nt my
 Lord̃ of Glouc̃ my Lord̃ þe Cardinal
 therchebisshõ of York the
 Bisshop̃ of of Salesbury Sic.
 Wircestr̃ th̃erles of Saꝛ Suff the
 Chaunceller Tref ꝛ Pive Seal & Will
 Pheliþ the Lord̃ of Hungford ꝛ Tip-
 toft.

ut xxxj. die Octobr̃ vide þe
 app̃ntẽnt.

Hit is graunted þat of þat þat
 is due ꝛ behinde to my Lord̃ of
 Glouc̃ cappitain of Caleys ꝛ to h^s
 souldoures þẽr for þe tyme þt my
 Lord̃ of Glouc̃ hath be cappitain þe
 þt þe Tresorer of Engl̃ make paie-
 ment to my said̃ said̃ Lord̃ ~~for a~~ Sic.
~~quarter~~ in hande s̃ome in mōnoie ꝛ
 s̃ome in vitail̃ þe iiij. pt þ} of, ꝛ þe
 next quarter þe iiij. pt of þat þt [so]
 remaygneth ꝛ so at þe next quart̃
 þe ij. pt þ} of ꝛ so ~~þe iiij.~~ at þe iiij.
 quart̃ þt þt shal so remaigne.

Also it is cōed þt þe Tref
 of Engl̃ þe Tref of Caleys
 þe Tref of þe cappitaines in
 Caleys see what is þe iiij. pt
 of þt þt is due ꝛ þe unto þe
 souldoures ꝛ þ} of þs p̃vision
 is appointed.

P̃nt my Lord̃ of Cant̃ Londoñ
 Hunt̃ thabbot̃ of Glastyngbury ꝛ of
 Bury the Bisshop̃ of Norwič. Hit is
 ordeined þt þe fgeant of þe bakkhows

or som op^y of p^t office shal go [by
cōmissiōn] in haste to purveie for
Caleys in all haste whete malt barley
otes or ote malt to ~~m^l~~. [v^c.] quart^o of
whete & [~~m^l~~] m^l. quarter of malt.

The Duc of Norff pnt
Devoñ Lincolñ Bromflete
Stourtoñ Boneville.

This vitail^l to be purveied in Kent
& to be carried to Sondewich.

An offi^c of þe halle to purveie
iiij^c. m^l. billet by cōmissiōn.

[*Ibid.* f. 115. 9th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The ix. day of Novēbr̃ the xvj. yer̃ &c. at Seint Joñs
pnt my Lord of Glouc̃ my Lord þe Cardinal therche-
bisshopp^e of Can^t & of York the Bisshopp^e of Londoñ
Lincolñ Sa^z Norwich & Wircestr̃ therles of Hunt Stafford
Sa^z Northūbr̃ & Suff þe Lord^e [Hung^yford^l] Tiptoft &
Fonho^p the Chan^c Tref & P^{ve} Seel & thabbot of Glas-
tyngbury the Duc of Norff & Will Boneville & John
Stourtoñ þerle of Devoñ the Lord^e Lovell Welles &
Henri Bromflete & Will Pheli^p.

A lre to my Lord of War^r & ~~consail in Frāce~~ to
make c̃tain cōmissiōns in Frāce to take on ooñ day þe
moustres of þe feld^l & of þe garnisons to þentent p^t
and p^y be not poeple sufficeant for þe feelde p^t þe K'
myzt in all haste p^rveie for men to be send^l over ~~in w~~
And p^t þe K' myzt be c̃tified p^yof in haste in wyse as
þe K' p^aye^d hī by Pophā & Par

For to sende over mōnoie v^z xxiiij^m. li. & p^y wer
nooñ Englisshmeñ to receive it & it we^r but in vayñ.

As touching þe matie^r of Caleys & for to see how p^t
þe charg^e may be boreñ and yif it myzt be to be ad-
menised^l.

It is concluded þ^t my Lord of Glouc [cappitain] be treté w^t to see how þ^t it may be kept w^t as litel charg^e as may be.

[*Ibid.* f. 116. 12th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xij. die Novēbr̃ anno ꝑc. xvj. in ꝑncia R̃ in p^{er}atu
[hospitali] S̃ci Joḡis juxta Clerkenwelle ꝑntibz Dño Duce
Glouc Dño Cardinali Archieḡo Eboꝝ Eḡis [Londōn]
Lincolñ Saꝝ Norwič̃ ⁊ Wigorñ Cōitibz de Hunť Staff
Northūbr̃ Saꝝ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hung^oford̃ Tiptoft ⁊
de Fonhoḡ Cancellar̃ Theḡ ⁊ Custode ꝑvati sigilli ⁊
Wilfo Pheliḡ milite.

Thei þ^t weṛ of counsailx befoṛ beth appointed to be
of counsailx now.

Also þe Bisshoḡ of Seint David̃

Therle of Saꝝ

þe Warderob^{er}

⁊ Joḡn Stourtoṇ

} to be also of counsail.

And þe K' wol þ^t after þe fourme as power was gyve
by K' [H.] þe iiij. to h^s counsaillers that þe Kyng^e
counsaillers þ^t now be þ^t þei so doo ~~And þe K' to~~
~~graunte us now~~ after a cedula þ^t was rad̃ þ^e þe which
passed̃ in þe plement tyme of K' H þe iiij.¹

Glouc

Card̃

Canterbuṛ

York

Lincolñ

Bath

Hunť

Staff

Saꝝ

Northūbr̃

Suff

Hung^oford̃

Tiptoft

Cromewell Tref

⁊ Wilf Pheliḡ

¹ *Vide* Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572-589.

The Keper of þe p'ive seel ꝑc. have sworeñ ꝑt maad feyth unto þe K' to counsaile him wel ꝑt trewly in such matierꝑ as shal be opened unto hē by wey of þe K' consail ꝑt to kepe þe K' consailx secree, and shortly þei shal [consail ꝑt] doo all þt good consaillers shold ~~doo~~ counsaile ꝑt doo unto þe K' þeiꝛ souv'ain lord.

Be þʒ maad a lre to þe Tref ꝑt Chābł ꝑc. to paie to iiij. psones keping w'inne Wyndesore ij. p'soners to þe K' to evich iiij. d. on þe day for þe tyme þt þei have entended ꝑt shal entende to þe keping of þe same p'soners.

[*Ibid.* 14th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xiiij. day of Novēbr ꝑt xvj. yeꝛ ꝑc. at þe priourie of þospital of Seint John's besid London the K' consideryng þe costꝑ [chargꝑ] ꝑt labourꝑ þt þe lordꝑ of his p'ive consail shal have ꝑt souffr for to entende at all tymes to h^s said consailx in recōpensaçon of heꝛ said costꝑ chargꝑ ꝑt labourꝑ hath graunted to hē þe rewardes as foloweth.

First to h^s cousin therle of Staff tme of h^s lyf yerly cc. marc.

Also to þe Lordꝑ Cromewell Hung'ford ꝑt Tiptoft yerly for þe same cause as longe as þei leve evich of hē yerly c. marc.

Also to f John Stourton knyzt xl. li.

[*Ibid.* 15th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xv. die Novēbr [anno xvj.] in Caṃa Stellaꝛ pntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouc Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝛ Cōitibꝫ de Saꝛ ꝑt Northūbr Dño de Hung'ford Canꝑ Thef ꝑt

Custode p'vati sigilli Cōitibz Staff t de Suff Dño de Tiptoft Johe Stourtoñ milite the Lord Bardolf.

When þe tme shal begynne.

Thees endentur to be maad in fourme accustomed w^t clauf of moustres and he to have þe iij^{de} of þe gaignes of werre of þe xxx. l. t þe xxx. archs.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Novēbr̃ anno t̃c. xvj. in Caṃa Stellaṭ R ap^d Westm̃ pntibz dñis Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Epo Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dñis de Hung^oford t de Tiptoft Johe Stourtoñ milite Cancellar̃ Theṣ t Custode p'vati sigilli.

Fiat Warre Theṣ t Caṃar̃ de solvend̃ Gartier R Armoz q' in fviço R cū Iris t credenç v^o Cōitē Warre pfectur̃ est xx. marc p viā pstiti.

Fiat lra Cursoñ recitando lram quā ~~het~~ huit secū t de [supvidendo iḃm statū pat'e t de] se festinando v^o R cū rnsione lraz suaz t lraz Cōiti Warre nūc direct t etiā de statu pat'e.

Fiat lra salvi conduct^o p quadam navi de Catalonia de pnti existeñ ppe Southt̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. The following Minutes are pasted on the same folio, but they were not written on the same paper, as the Minutes of the 16th and 18th November. No date is mentioned, nor can one be assigned with certainty, but it is nearly positive that they were made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Yif þe Duc of Bourg^{ne} come to Cal Guysnes as it is supposed how þ^t it shal be p'veied for þe rescowyng þ^o of.

P T H E } Cōmissioners [þe worthiest þ^t beth in þe
Stourtoñ } shire] of þe moustres in the countrees to
Cromewell } trete wth such poeple as þei may gete.

Also þ^t men of court in innes of courte be warned to be arraied, the cōmissioners to retourne and who of þe shire shold have þe ledyng of þe owne shir, Wagge for a moneth.

Suff, þe comisf to seye to fve þe K' on foote undr suche Lordes as þe K' wol depute for þe wagge of a moneth or mo^r as it shal lyke þe K'.

Northūbr.

Saz, after þe fourme of þestatut what men shal be arraied.

Staff.

Cancella^r, a p^rive seal to be directed unto þe cōmissioners to shewe how nedeful Caley^s be to þis lād & how necessarie Guysnes is for þe defense of Caley^s & wth op^r such motives &c.

Card, the K' undrestandeth þ^t he þ^t calleth him Duc of Bourgne dispo^seth hī to cōe to Caley^s & Guysnes to do þe noyssance þ^r to þ^t he can or may forsomoch þe K' wol þ^t h^s lres of cōmission be directed to notable psones in evich contrey þei to see þ^t gentilmen be arraied after þe fourme of þestatut and to be treti^d at þe same tyme by þe said cōmissioners for to come ~~by a~~ upon a ctain warnyng for þe rescowyng of Caley^s &c. yif þ^t it happe.

[*Ibid.* f. 117. The following Minutes, which evidently belong to the preceding article, are assigned to the 18th November, 18 Hen. VI. (*query*, a mistake for 16), in a modern hand.]

Be þ^r maad a serche how it was write for þe rescowyng of þe siege of Caley^s & to whom.

Yif þe cappitain in þ^s ptie weſ knowe þe poeple wold
þe rather ~~be know~~ come.

Also þ^t þei ha come upoñ ~~w~~ delivāce of wagſ.

Lſes to þe townes.

Noyse shal doo good in þe contrey.

Cōmiſſiōn geñal, þe K' is enfourmed þ^t þe gentilmen
of h^s land beth oute of arraye.

Armurers & bowers in Londoñ to be set a werk.

þe maiſſer to see by þe over sight of þe K' squiers knyghts
what stuff

. . . eð men to send to make hē redy.

Lordſ & citees & boroughes to be tretéð yif þe cas
happē.

Men to be maad knyghtſ after þe fourme of þestatut.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Novēbr̃ anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cama Stellata R
ap^d Westm̃ pntibꝫ tē iſm̃ dñis Dño Duce Glouc̃ Dño
Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Hunť
Staff Saꝝ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^ſford & de Tiptoft
Canĉ Theſ & Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Be þ^ſ maad a lre to þe Bisshoꝝ of Chest̃ for a man
þ^t is in h^s p̃sone.

Berewykſ bille is graunted as touching þe restreint of
þe m^l. li. of tailles þ^t shold be in my Lord of Northūbyr-
landſ handſ.

Rokesborough. Yif þ^t þ^ſ can be founde any man þ^t
wol take it better cheep þenne m^l m^l. li. be yer þ^t þenne
he have it. And yif no man wol take it þ^t þenne Grey to
endente fro Midsom̃ last unto Midsom̃ next for þe sōme
of m^l m^l. li.

Miles de Jerlm heat de dono R c. escut^r.

Rempston to have for þe first q^{ar}tⁱ in hande & after fro ~~the~~ [q^{ar}tⁱ] to ~~the~~ [q^{ar}tⁱ] at þende þ^of & þe iiij^{de}. peny in vitail.

[*Ibid.* f. 118. The date of the following Minutes is not mentioned, but they are presumed to have been made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

þe marchal & þe portⁱ þe K' to make hē. & yif he be mysgoevned to ~~distr~~ not souffr hē to occupie & to c^otise þe K' of h^s goevnance.

For pⁱsoners to graunte saufconduyct^r.

To have power of punisshement.

To accounte by h^s othe or by h^s executoures opes at þescheqⁱer at Caley.

þ^t of pⁱnc^e it is not graunted.

As for þe cōmyng home at þende of þendent^e it is graunted.

Sith þ^t þe franchises of Norwich¹ beth now in þe K' hand^e and consideryng þe grete charg^e þ^t þei be^r . . . for þe wardein whe³p þ^t it we^r not to deer þe K' to sette ooñ to be meir ~~to be~~ þ^oe unto May at þe which tyme by þe K' ~~his~~ grace & licence þei myzt be restored to þeir franchises & ellec^on of þe maire.

Hung³f. [þe K' to make a meir for a tyme] þei þ^t shold submitte hē be named A. B. &c. late ald^rmeñ & þ^t þei make a notable fyn.

Tiptoft. s^bmissioñ maad^r to make a meir & to þe use of þeir franchises for a tyme & p^ticulerly how it shal be used^r hereafter.

¹ *Vide* William of Worcester, p. 458; and Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104-106.

Tref, to make a good fyn pough þ^t þe K' dispense w^t hē.

Staff, how be it þ^t þe fyn be maad yet to have a seuretee of þei^r welberyng he^raft^r.

All þe lord^e concludedeⁿ upon a me^r.

My Lord of York, t Carpenter to make þ^s act t also þe s^bmissionⁿ.

Pive Seal } As touching relessyng he^raft^r þeim
Warderober } semeth it is to doo as to þ^t þ^t þei have
bounde hē to paie wilfully þeim semeth þ^t it be paied or
to make a fyn þ^ofor.

Hung^of, þe as þe K' noble pgenitours have reuled hē so he supposeth þe K' wol, as touching to þe remission of þei^r bond^e, him semeth it is to be doo. He wold þ^t þ^s ma^e we^r fa^r handeled þ^t þe mchantz ha^d no bolde- nesse þ^t þe K' ha^d to hem wrong.

Tiptoft, þe K' may shette h^s port [for many causes] ~~he may he troweth~~ þe clooth most goo t passe, as for þ^t þ^t is doon hī semeth and þe Tref may accorde w^t hē to take so^m t þe K' so^m to astonye hē w^t þe first bille.

Chaunceller, to paie þ^o good or to make a fyn þ^ofor for wilfully þei bounde hē.

Tref seith þe K' pgenitours have stopped þei^r portz, desireth þ^t þe K' fgeantz t attourney may be called t seye he^r advises.

Northūb^r, þe portz may be shette, þei þ^t have wilfully bounde hē as for luc^r þ^t þei paie, þe jug^e opinioⁿ to be herde he^rinne.

Saz, þe same.

Staff, þ^t and þe [K' do] grace þe þ^t þei knowe it.

Northū

Lincoln seth þ^t þe K' tooke þexcepcon of cloth in plement. Him semeth þe K' myzt not set þ^s imposiçon t̃ þ^t good þ^t . . . he hath t̃ shal receive he most restor̃ it.

* f. 118 b. * Eboz, he wold̃ at þe ferst þing the m̃chantz know þeĩr defaute in puttyng up of þe first bille seth þexcepcon passed̃ by corrupcon of m̃chantz ~~and w^t~~ t̃ hī semeth þ^t þe rather w^t lasse concience to take þ^t þ^t þei be bounde inne, the jugel to seye þeĩr advises hẽrinne, the bondel þ^t beth maað to stande in suspense unto þe next plement so þ^t yif þei wolde labor þ^t þe bonde myzt put hē in feẽr.

That þ^t be doo if grace

Card, hī semeth þ^t þ[?] as þe first bille is regeurous þe jugel to see it t̃ þei to telle þe K' þrogatives.

Sergeantz t̃ attourney.

Yif þimposiçon wẽr not lawful þe desier to fãr w^t hē yif it may be doo to put þe bonde in suspense unto þe next plement at which tyme it is supposed̃ þe K' shal have it if graunted̃.

Glouc, som̃ plement hath be þ^t þe K' hath no graunte.

* f. 117 b. * S'bmissiõn t̃ þe groundel seyen what was þe cause of þe dissensions.

And to pute hē in a newe reule.

þt þei have any restitucion þ^t þei make a declaracon.

þe nōbr̃ of aldremeñ to be admenised̃.

þei þ^t [wẽr] aldr̃meñ t̃ . . . t̃c. be punished̃.

For þe bille of wolleñ cloth.

This matier̃ to be hað to þe K'.

~~The~~ ~~mair~~ an indifferent man to be maad meir & ij. oþ^r sherrieſ of Norwich unto þe next elleccon of meir.

[*Ibid.* The following paragraph occurs in the same hand on the other side and at the opposite end of the paper.]

This to be hað to þe K' & bygynne on þe rigereus bille & þenne how þe matier was debated & & how þ^t þe K' myzt shette þe port^r.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 19th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xx. xix. die Novēbr̃ a^o & c. xvj. In Caſa Stellaſ R ap^d Westm̃ pntibz dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinale Archiepo Eboꝝ Epo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Hun~~t~~ Staff Saꝝ & Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^rford̃ & de Tiptoft Roþto Rollestoñ clico Can^c Theſ & Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

The joelx to be leyð to wedde for paiement of þe m^l. marc̃ to Rempstoñ.

Yif þe ĩre to Caleys shal be re . . elled̃.

H'eat Petr^o Cousin Anglic^o licenciā exeūdi regnū cū xx. marc^r & duabz tog^r v^r Maḡrm Petrū Wiltoñ & Joḡem Clyftoñ pⁱsona^r in Henauld p eoꝝ liḡa^c aliq^o statuto sive ordina^c in contrariū fac^t nō obstātibz.¹

Cōmissioñ for Rempstoñ for h^s lieuten^acie.

Cōmissioñ for array.

For þe makyng of knyzt^r.

Be þ^r maad a ĩre to Porteñ liḡnciā.

Iḡ a ĩre of credence to þe souldeo^rs of Caleys.

¹ A similar licence for this purpose was granted to Peter Cousin on the 19th November, 17 Hen. VI. 1438. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 292.

vj^c. q^ar^ts of whete to Caleys, also after pafferant of malt.

iiij^c. to Guysnes }
i^c. to Hammes } And after pafferant of þe malt.

þe names of hē þ^t shal be maad^d fgeantz to be send^d unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 119 b. 25th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

In die S^ce Katerine die Lune vⁱz xxv. die Novēbris a^o ꝑc. xvj. in Cam^a Stellat^r & ap^d Westm^r, p^rntib³ dⁿis Dⁿo Cardinali Archiep^o Ebo^r Cōite Sa^rz Dⁿis de Hung^rford^r & de Tiptoft Cancellar^r The^s & Custode privati sigilli.

Salvus conduct^o p^r Dolman est concess^u.

Rempstoñ to bringe in þe names of þeim þ^t shal goo w^t him & f^e after þei have moustred^d & yif þei after þ^t be lette by wynde or by water or in such wyse þ^t it is not in h^s defaute þ^t þenne þ^t c^tified þe same Rempstoñ have such a reward^d for h^s said^d felowshiþ as shal seme good^d to my said^d lord^e discreçon.

To bringe pendentur^e of Caleys & þe mches þ^oe of K' Rycharde dayes.

A lre to be send^d from þe K' to my Lord^e of Glouc^r. For asmoch as ye knowe wel we

The Baroñ of Dudley to go to Caleys in alle haste and when þ^t he cometh ayen þe lord^e have appointed^d þ^t he shal endente for þe lieutenancie of þe castel of Caleys fro þe day þ^t he tooke þe charge þ^oof of þe K' at Seint John's beside Londoñ.

The Lord^e Fanhop to have his fermes of [Trematon] Calstok ꝑc. for vij. yer folowyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 120. It is not certain that the following belong to the preceding minutes, but it is most probable that they do so.]

v. ĩres þ^t is to say

j. to þe Duc of Ostrich.

ij. to þerchebisshoþ of Coloign.

to þe Bisshoþ Seigneñ.

to þe Lord Walessey.

to Hertonk.

Iĥ þinstruccon

Thees ĩres shal be delived to Throgmton or to som oþ^r officer of þe Tref of Engl being at Londoñ to do sende to Coloign ~~to þe Crown by þe grete chireh þ^ec and delive to~~

~~þ^t þe þe to þe good men of þ~~

By þe token þ^t he send him a token for Bryan.

To my Lord Card.

In so moch First þ^t þ^e as it is said þ^t þe Queñ of Scotl shold have send now late unto h^s faderhoð ctain ĩres of þe soñ comyng of þābasf of Scotl into þ^s land In so wheþ^r þ^t þ^s ĩre þ^t was appointed þ^t shold to Ogle ĩc. shal forth or no, and yif so þ^t my Lord have any ĩres frō þens as it is said þ^t he hath þ^t he wol ley both þees þing^e ĩ

Iĥ þe K' p^ayeth hī þ^t he wol see þees names ĩc. ĩ to appointe such as hī shale [sеме] best to be at þobbit of þēpeur [~~to þ^t end~~] and which of hē tēpel shal nowe go to þe geñal concile.

To þ^t eend þ^t sich of hē as shal seme most best of þe tēpal þ^t shal go to þe geñal consail þ^t aswel as of þe lord^e

michers þ^t þay be wel w^t as touchyng þe good goevnance of Wales.

It ~~as touching~~ [to sende] h^s advise to þ^t þ^t Rempston send to þe K' & þinstruccon þ^y upon.

þ^t þerle of Angulesme in Wallers keping may go to þe Duc of Orl to speke w^t hī in both þeir kepers sight & heryng and it seme to my Lord Card.

* f.120 b. * Also to sey to my Lord þe Card þ^t Pierre Durant þ^t put h^s bille to þe K' þe which is in plee þ^t þ^y for for h^s fvice þe K' myzt gyve hī a some of mōnoie such as hī shal seme good unto þe tyme þ^t þe K' may oþ^y wyse purveie for hī .

The K' sendeth my Lord a token.

My Lord Chancellor also & lateth him wite þ^t he speð þe bille þ^t he send unto hī as touching Bernard Augevin.

To take w^t me to my Lord þe Cardinal þe names of þe lord^e tēpal & spiritual of þ^s londe.

Also to knowe þe lord^e marchiers of Wales.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 29th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxix. die Novēbr̃ a^o &c. xvj. in Cam̃a Stella Reg^e ap^d Westm̃ . p̃ntibz dñis Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Robto Rolleston clico Cañ & Custode p̃vati sigilli ac Theſ.

Fiat war̃ Theſ & Cam̃ar̃ &c. de solṽdo fri Johi Heyne qui cū Iris R̃ & dñm Papā Impatorē & consil̃ geñale &c. p̃fectur̃ est xx. marc̃ p viā regardi.

Be þ^y maad̃ f̃res for Norwich.

Be þ^y maad̃

Fiāt warrant Custodi garderobe p libač vestuř p
baronib; erga fm Natał Dñi.

Iť ĩre dirigende in diſf pť Angł.

Fi Be pť maad ĩres direct to Breretones . Eggertoñ

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 519. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of counties, dated 4th December,
16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, we beth credibly enfourmed
þat þer are in þise dayes within þis oure reaume gaderinge
of greet routes and divers conventicules of mysgoeverned
men assembled in diverse places, and among oþr with-
inne your sherriefwyke wherþrough divers and greet
robberies ravishment of wōmen, brennyng of houses,
manslaughteres and many oþr greet ryotes and incon-
venientz have of late tyme falle and ensewed and ar
lykely to falle heř aftir withoute þt we put þerto oure
hand remediable in þat behalf, þe which mysgoverned
men, as it is said, gooth togeder by
xl. psones moo or lesse as þei may see tyme to þe ful-
fillyng of þeir entent. Thorough whoos mysgoevernance
our trewe liges and subgitz may not lyve in syker-
nesse and in quiete of þeir psones and goodes as we
wold þat þei dide. The which also mysgoeverned men
as it is supposed beth such psones as wol not labour for
heř sustenaunces but rather desir in ydelnesse goo wel
arraied and fař delicately wt outen þt þat þei have any
possessiones wherwith for to mainteine such astate as þei
shewe. For þe resistence of whos misgoevernaunce and
also for to execute due punishment ayens hem, and

all such, after þe lawes of þ^s ou^r lande we ~~directe~~
[send] unto you at þis tyme ~~our wryttes conceived w^r~~
~~and~~ under oure seal [þestatut of Wynchester
ordeined & maad in þe dayes of ou^r pgenit^r E. þe first
ayenst such mane of poeple] þe which we wol þ^t in all
goodly haste ye execute and doo ~~hem~~ to be executed in
evy article and pointe ~~of hem~~ [þ^of] withinne youre
sherriefwik and so to conteneue duryng þe tyme þat ye
shal be ou^r officer in þe same, as ye wol answer unto us
at your pill. And we wol þat ye leve not þis in noo wyse
~~yeven~~ upon þe paine y^t shall falle yif doo þe contrarye
Yeven at Westm^r þe iiij. day of Decembre þe yere ꝑc. xvi.

Viç War^r & Leyç

Viç Londoñ

Viç Staff

Viç Som^rs & Dor^sViç Sur^r & Susse^xViç Be^t & Bu^kViç Kan^ç

Viç Lincolñ

Viç Ebo^zViç Esse^x & H'tford

Viç North

Viç Can^t & Hun^t

Viç Oxoñ & Bark

Viç Norff & Suff

Viç Glouc

Viç Suth

Viç Wilte^s

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 74 a. *Original*.]

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 8th January, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

R. H.¹

Y^e KYNG HATHE GRA'NTED.²

To the Kyng oure souverain Lord.

BESECHETH mekely youre poe^ve bedman John Spenser
that was and is professed a monk of Mochelnay in the

¹ The King's autograph.

² In the hand of Lord Bardolf, whose signature occurs to this petition.

countee of Somers to considre hou þat but late at þinsti-
gaçon and sturyng of certain persones it was laboured
unto oure holy fadre þe Pope for þe same Joñn þat he
myzt have a capacite for to have and rejoice bñfices of
holy chirch þe which was graunted unto him and þer-
upoñ receyved and admitted þe Popes bulles by vertue
of þe which he toke admitted and receyved a bñfice in
þis youre reume of England nozt knowyng þat þere
þorough he sholde doo or attempte any þing into þe
prejudice of you and of youre statutz and lawes. And
alsoo yt like youre hieghnesse to considere þat after
þat þat youre said bedman had þus admitted þe said
bulles and bñfice oon of þe saide persones that coun-
sailed him soo to doo castyng unto him withoute any
cause evel wille. toke a sute for þe saide causes ayenst
youre saide bedman in youre name. by þe which sute
he is putte oute of your proteccioñ and is outlawed him
not knowyng of any such sute where þorough he myzt
have maad any defense and al soo all his goodes beth
escheted in to youre hands to his undoyng for ever.
and þerupoñ of youre moste plentiuouse grace to
graunte unto him your gracious lres of pardon after
þe teneur of a cedula here to annexed with oute fyn
or fee to be paied to your oeps consyderyng his
innocencie as above. and þat for Goddis love and in
wey of charitee.

W. P. LE BARDOLFF
Chaumblain.

Lre ent feust fte a W Kenyngtoñ le viij. jo^r de
Januer lan 7c. xvj.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 121. *Original Minutes.*

. . . January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. These Minutes precede, and are on the same paper as the next article, which is said to have been dated on the 29th of that month.]

As touching to þe matieſ of pees rather þan þ^t it shold brek ꝑc. the [Kyng] to ordeine hieſ mōnoie for þe conduyctyng over of þe Duc of Orleance [ꝑc.] And to be repaied of þ^t þ' þe Duc of Orleance shold paie ꝑc.

The place of convençon to be at Chirbourgh fro þe which place þe lordꝑ wol not depte and spially for þe Duc of Orleance.

The tyme of þe convençon þe sonner þe lever ꝑ for þ^t cause a message to be sent ꝑc.

Pophā [ꝑ Lowys John] to goo to þerle of Warrewyk þe Chaunceller of France ꝑ cōsail of Normandie ꝑ ~~also to the Duc of~~ And the said Pophā [ꝑ Lowes] ꝑ Maistꝛ John Ryvel to go to þe Duc of Bretaigne w^t instrucçon ꝑc.

Lꝛes to be sendꝛ to þerchebisshoꝑ of Coloign of þe takyng of h^s messangier þ^t he sendꝛ unto þe Kyng wheſof þe K' is sory ꝑc. and lating hī wite how þ^t þe Kyng hath stande ꝑ shal stande toward hī.

Seth þ^t þ' is alliancꝑ betwyx þe Kyng ꝑ þellisourꝑ of þempir þ^t it be writeñ unto hē þ^t þei cheese noon to be empeur þ^t is ennemy unto þe Kyng.¹

Ambassadeurs to be sendꝛ to þe Duc of Ostrich for iij. causes. ~~On for alliancꝑ þe ij^{de}~~

¹ Sigismond, Emperor of Germany, died on the 9th December 1437, and his son-in-law, Albert V., Duke of Austria, was elected Emperor in March 1438, by the title of Albert II.

The first for þe gartier.¹

þe ij^{de}. for alliaunce

þe iij. for mariage.

[*Ibid.* 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. The *day* of the month is supplied in a modern hand : it is now illegible in the original.]

xxix. die Januañ.

Be þʒ maad ĩres of answer to þe ~~Chanẽ of Fr̃ t̃ to~~ þerle of Warr̃ t̃c. t̃ Chanẽ of Fr̃ t̃ consail of Normandie upoñ þe ĩres þ^t cam last þ^t is to say for þe matieñ of pees t̃ also for þe geñal consile.

Lřes to be send̃ to þe Duc of Ostrich̃.

Iř to þe Duc of Baveñ.

[*Ibid.* 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

In c^astino Puř B'e Marie.

Remēbř to speke [to] þe K' þ^t no man be maad receivo^r for t̃me of lyf neþʒ to occupie þ^t office by depute.

Sic. The K' to ordeine newe men to goo to þabbot̃ myne of Bukfast for to myne þʒe as þe men þ^t beth̃ in p̃isoñ at þe said̃ abbot̃ sute myned̃ to þentent to reverse þe jugement þ^t was gyve gyve for þe said̃ Abbot ayenst þeim þ^t beth̃ in p̃isone.

My Lord̃ of Cant̃bury to ~~elepe~~ calle a convocaçon of clergie in alle hast.

¹ The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, created by the death of the Emperor Sigismond, was filled by the election of Albert Duke of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 119.

[*Ibid.* 5th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

M^ocu^r p^x fm Pu^r B^e Ma^r.

To write to all cathedre^{ll} chirches in Eng^l & Wales for to doo exequies in alle haste for pempeur¹ in pei^r cathedre^{ll} chirches or to do to be doⁿ solempnelyth in all goodely haste.

I^t at after Est^r pe K' to be in psoⁿ at Poules pe Moneday next after Seint Georg^e day for to solempnise þ^e pequies of pe said^r Empou^r.

I^t to see what estat^z of holy chirch & also of tempel men shal be þ^e at pe same tyme.

A poursevant to ryde befo^r Popham & Lowys Jo^hn to pe Chan^c of France & consail þ^e c^tifying of pe comyng of pe said^r Poph^a &c. & pe said^r Chan^c & þ^of to pe Duc of

x.² Feb^r.

To shewe unto pe K' Popham & Lowes Jo^hn instruc^{con} &c.

In þis matie^r þ^{is} is mo^r þing^e.

[*Ibid.* f. 121 b. 11th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xj.² Feb^r a^o xvj.

Remēb^r to speke unto pe K' to be war^r how þ^t he graunteth pdons or elles how þat he doeth hē to be amended^r for he doeth to him self þ^{is}inne greet disavaille.

¹ *Vide* p. 86, *antea*.

² Supplied in a modern hand.

and now late in a pdoñ þ^t he graunted unto a custom þe which disavailled þe K' ij^m^l. marc̃.

Stephan ꝑc. to goo ~~to þe~~ seſſally to þe Duc of Ostrich.

Rememb̃r a knyzt of þe Rodes ꝑ M' Adam Moleyns to goo down to Akoñ to awayte on þempeur at h^s cōmyng down.

Iť to Coloign

The Maistr̃ of þe Rodes to sende of h^s ord̃r to þe geñal concile ꝑ þ^efor̃ to write unto hī.

A ĩre to þerchebisshoꝑ of Dyvelyn to confourme to ał þ^t may be to þe reste ꝑ pees of Ir̃l ꝑ to be entendant þ^eto.

Popham ꝑ Lowes Joñ to see of þe goevnance of þe garnisons in Normāð France ꝑ of ał op̃ þing̃ ꝑ to reporte.

A ĩre to þe Bisshoꝑ Seigneñ.

A ĩre to þe Lord

To write [to] þerle of War̃r to appointe þe þlatz ꝑc. to go to þe geñal concyle ꝑc. And yif þeim seme any þ^e to be dooñ at þe geñal concyle to advise þe K' heř þ^eof.

[*Ibid.* 12th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

*xij. Febr̃.*¹

Remēb̃r to speke unto þe K' what losse he hath hað by þe graunte þ^t he maað to Inglefeld of þe constableship

¹ Supplied in a modern hand.

ʒ stewardshiþ of þe castel ʒ lordshiþ of Chirk to þe losse of m^l. marc̃.

The Bisshopp̃ of Londoñ Seint David̃ Norwich Rouchestr̃ Seint Assaph̃ þe Bi of Carleal thabbot̃ of Glouc̃ Bury Shrowesbury Colchestr̃ þe Pⁱour of Norwich þabbot of Seint Osyes þabbot of Glastyngbury to sende a maistr̃ of divinitee to þe genal concile.

M^d to þenke on þanswer̃ to þe messangiers of Irl̃.

M^d to appointe þe K' counsaillers in Irl̃ ʒ to see ~~how~~ [what] þ^t ~~þei~~ shal be writeñ unto hē.

M^d to appointe whoo þ^t shal goo to þe convençon for þe pees.

M^d þ^t lres be send̃ to my Lady of Westm̃ ʒ to þerle of Westm̃ to be hẽr in þe xv. of Pasq¹.

[*Ibid.* f. 111. The date of the following Minutes is not stated, but they are presumed to have been made in February in this year. Many of them are repetitions of former Minutes.]

M^{da}

First to see hou þ^t notwithstanding þe Kyng̃ writyng for þe rescous of þe siege of ~~Caleys~~ [Guysnes] yet þ[?]

¹ A serious quarrel at that time existed between the Earl of Westmoreland, supported by his two brothers, Sir John and Sir Thomas Neville, on the one side, and the Countess of Westmoreland, daughter of John of Gant, who was the second wife of their grandfather, and her two sons, the Earl of Salisbury and George Lord Latimer, on the other. To such a height was the dispute carried, that in a letter commanding the several parties to appear before the King, it is said that they had proceeded against each other "by manner of war and
"insurrection, have late assembled great routes and companies upon
"the field, and done furthermore other great and horrible offences,
"as well in slaughter and destruction of our people, as otherwise."
Vide "Excerpta Historica," pp. 1-3.

beth but fewe cappitaines as of knyztz or squyers þ^t wolleñ goo ⁊ and namely for a moneth wagē ⁊ And þ^ofor þ^t yif þe cas hadde þ^t God forbode ⁊ to ordene of covenable remedy.

Iñ to ordeine who shal go to þe Kyng of Arragon for ðc.

Iñ who shall goo £ into Normandie for þe tretie of pees and who shal conduycte þe Duc of Orð ðc. þe retenue of þe iiij^e. sperē to be gadered in þe west contrey.

Philip
Courtenay.

Iñ for þe Lieutenñ of Gwyenne.

Iñ was cōed þ^t þe Kyng shold have send [a knyzt of þe Rodes ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns] his ambassadeurs [to goo] down to Akon for to have mette w^t thempeuñ.

Iñ yif þ^t any ðres shal be directed to þoo psones þ^t þe Chaunceller of Irland hath named to be of þe Kyngē counsail þ^oe or no.

Iñ ambassadeurs to be send to þe geñal concile ðc. to Ferraiñ or to Basil whedr þ^t þe Grekes wol come.

For þabbot
of Bukfast.

It was advised þ^t newe men sholden goo þider ⁊ begynne to myne ⁊ soo to debate þ^s matier of newe ⁊ to se-ðc. þentent to revse þe jugement þ^t þabbot hath ayenst ðtain men for þe K' mynyng in p'sone.

Iñ þ^o passed ðres to þe Sherrief of Yorkshiñ to sende in añ haste hider þoo ij. men þ^t stale oute of þ^s rea^e wolles not paieng to þe K' h^s coustumes.

To þe con-
sail genal.

ij. bisshopp^e j. erle ij. barons
ij. bachelers ij. doctours for
þe K' iiij. bisshop^e vj. abbottz
for þe pvince.

Londoñ Carleal Nor-
wich Seint David As-
saph Wir^c Rouchestr^e
bisshopp^e.

It to ordeine for þe good
rule of Norwich.

þabbot^e of Glouc^e Bury
Shrowesbury Colchest^e
Seint Osyes the Pⁱour
of Norwich.

Mā It þe lordes mⁱchers þ^t beth
send^r for to come hider.

Thabbot of Glastyng-
bury to sende ij. maistres
of divinitie.

For þ^s

Octobr^e at
Shene ⁊
Novēbr^e at
Seint Johns.

Mā to see þe lre in þe
+ filace ⁊ þⁱ upon putt þ^t was
last maad^r for þe souldour^e
of Caley^s ⁊ and þe lre þ^t was
writen þⁱ upon unto hē.

+ Remēbr^e þ^t when Radclyf yede last into Guyenne
hou þe m^l. li. þ^t was delivēd^r unto hī was spend^r ⁊ the
which shold^r have be depte^d among^e þe barons.

Therle of Westmst ⁊ my Lady of Westmst shalleñ be
hier^e at þ^s xv^{me}. for an covenant to be maad^r betwix
hē ⁊c.

It þe lord^e mⁱchiers of Wales to be hier^e at þ^s xv. to
appointe ~~he~~ of þe goevⁿance of þe mⁱches.

Mā It þe writ šb pena for Browe.

It yif þ^t any poeple shal go to Caley^s to ordeine a clerc
of þe marquet.

The Florentynes saufconduyct.

Cōissions to goo oute to alle þe shires in Engl^e for
arraie.

Also my Lord^e of Salesbury was spoke to for to be
cappitain of þe mⁱches toward^e Scotland.

It þ^t þe smale abbeyes ⁊ pioures of Engl^l be entretid þ^t ij. or iij. or iiij. of hē sende a clerc to þe geñal concile.

It þ^t þe Maistr of Seint Johns send for hī ⁊ his breþ^{er} to þe geñal concile.

+ It diu's men of Lancst þ^t shold not come at þe last sessions at Lancast^r shold appie^r hier at iij. semaignes of Pasq^r.

Md þ^t þe K' graunte no licence to my Lord Cardinal to goo to þe geñal concile.

[*Ibid.* f. 122. 3rd May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Tercio die Maii anno ꝑc. xvj. ꝑ in ecclia S^ci Pauli Londoñ ꝑ E^pus Coventren ꝑ Lich se ꝑsta^r Regi in hac necessitate sua sup suffi^c assignamento . . . C . .

It decanus S^ci Pauli Londoñ C .

[*Ibid.* 5th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Quinto die Maii a^o ꝑc. xvj. in Cama Stellata R^e ap^d Westmst ꝑntibꝫ dñis Custode ꝑvati sigilli Cōitibꝫ de Sa^z ⁊ Northūbr^e Dñis de Hung^lford ⁊ de Tiptoft.

It is graunted þ^t f Robt Ogle have by ꝑ^{ie} ꝑve seel or by cōmissioñ livee of a shiꝑ of þ^t was takeñ ⁊ adjudged to have be restored ꝑc. in recōpence of h^s raunceon and þ^s was accorded unto by þe Lord^e Gordoñ ⁊ þe oþ^{er} cōissair^e late her ꝑc.

Also it was accorded ~~þ^t ꝑve seal~~ by þe Chancellor Tref ⁊ ꝑve Seal þ^t sevall ꝑve sealx directed to þe

jaylor of [þe castel o.] Poole to remoeve c̃tain p'soners to þe castel of Shrowesbury.

[*Ibid.* 6th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Sexto die Maii anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caſſa Stellaꝝ & ap^d Westm̃. p̃ntibꝫ dn̄is Duce Glouc̃ Dñō Cardinali Cōitibꝫ de Staff Saꝝ & Northūbr̃ Dñō de Hung^oford̃ Cancellar̃ Theſ & Custode p'vati sigilli.

Be þ^o maad̃ a war̃ to þe Tref & Chāb^l ~~te. f~~ to deliue to John Chirch coustumer of South xj. s̄. for xxxvj. banelles of salpetr̃ þe which þei have boughte of hī.

Also a lre to þe Tref & Chāb^l to deliue of þe said̃ banelles to my Lord̃ of Dor̃s ꝑc. xxxiiij. banelles for þe stuffũ of c̃taine garnisons in Frāce & Normandie.

P'ntibꝫ Cōite Suff^r Dñō de Tiptoft.

It is accorded̃ þ^t for m^l. li. þ^t my Lord̃ of Cantbury shal lene at þ^s tyme þ^t he have assignem̃t of þe [marriage] of þ^ole of Arondell. And in cas þ^t my Lord̃ take not þe bnfait of þe said̃ assignem̃t þ^t þenne þe Tref & Chāb^l make unto hī assignem̃t for þe said̃ m^l. li. of all man^o op^o þ^t shal growe unto þe Kyng to be paied̃ w^t in þe yer̃.

* f. 123. * It is accorded̃ þ^t a lre be maad̃ to þe Tref of Engl̃ to make þe Florentynes to goo in hast ꝑc.

It is accorded̃ þ^t for þe v^c. q^art̃s of whete & þe m^l. q^art̃s of malt þ^t þe Lord̃ Tiptoft hath p^rveied̃ for þe K' þ^t he have assignement of v^c. li. þ^t ~~w~~ to be take by þe hande of þe vitailer of Caley of such mōnoie as hath be delived̃ unto hī for þe repač of Caley.

[*Ibid.* 7th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Septimo die Maii anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caṃa Stellať Regē ap^d Westm̃, p̃ntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouc̃ Cōitibꝫ de Hunť Ƴ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^ŷ Ƴ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Ƴ Custode p̃vati sigilli.¹

[*Ibid.* 9th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Nono die Maii a^o xvj. in p̃ncia R̃ ap^d Kenyngton in Secreta Caṃa sua iḃm p̃ntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali ~~Duce Eboꝝ~~ Eḃo Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Staff Saꝝ Ƴ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^ŷ Ƴ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theŝ Ƴ Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Be þ̃ maađ a ĩre to my Lord̃ of War̃ upon h^s ĩre and ar^{les} of þe Ducs of Bretaigne þ^t for þ^t cause Pophā is send̃ ꝑc.

. . . . to go into Normandie to be of þe counsail þ̃e and to go to þe p̃tie adṽse for þe matieŝ of pees a bisshoḃ an erle a baroñ a clerlc.

It is spokeñ of þe Bisshoḃ ~~of Lincolñ~~ [of Norwich̃ ~~Saint David~~] of þerle of Staff̃ of [þe] Lord̃ Beaumond̃ þe Dean of York Ƴ þe Dean of Salesbury or þe Dean of Excest̃r or þe Dean of Lincolñ or Caudray.

. . . deliṽed̃ particles of Wales to my Lord̃ Chaunceller.

Ƴ Hugh̃ de Lawney Ƴ h^s felowshiḃ shal come befoŝ my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ Ƴ þe remenāt of þe lord̃ of þe consail a Moneday in þe Ster̃ Chābr̃.

¹ The Minutes of this Council are not preserved.

[*Ibid.* f. 123 b. . . May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Maii¹ anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cama Stellaſ Regē ap^d Westm̄ .
p̄ntibz Glouč Dño Cardinali Archiepo . . .
. Cōitibz de Northūbr̄ Staff ⁊ de Northūbr̄ Dñis
de Hung^ſford ⁊ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ ⁊ Custode p^vati
sigilli Theſ Epo Lincoln Cōite Suff Dño de Bardolf.

To sieke up̄ þinstruc̄cons þ^t þe K['] þ^t ded̄ is maad̄ a^o ij^{do}.

¹ The following notice of these Minutes occurs in the same hand in the Cottonian MS. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 92 b., where it is erroneously introduced among the articles of the 21st Hen. VI.:

M^{da}

Instruccions ⁊ precedentz of þ^e Kyngē tyme þ^t ded̄ is and of þ^e Kyngē tyme þ^t now is to be seye.

The tres last send̄ to þ^e Pope . to þ^e geñal consail . to þerchebisshoþ of Coloign . to þelliseurs . to þ^e Duc of Ostrich . and also þinstruc̄con last sende by Stephan to be seye.

To make tres to þellisours of congratulaciōn of þellec̄con of þempour ⁊c.

W^t þees tres [⁊ oþ^r] þingē] þⁿ be named̄ to go [sevally] Maistr̄ Adam Molyns and Maistr̄ William Spryner.

Q^o Wheþ^r þ^t þambassadeurs þ^t shal go to þempour shal folowe him in sendyng ⁊ to þ^e geñal consail ~~or~~ and demenyng hē þ^e or elles have an instruc̄con a part or elles to folowe him as þ^e Kyng wolde have do to þempour, þ^t ded̄ is, or no.

R^o Be þⁿ maad̄ instruc̄con condicionel . yif þ^t thempour wol condescende to mariage þenne þus and elles þus.

Thei þ^t shal go to þempour ⁊ ~~consail~~ [shal] not dwelle noþ^r abyde on frendshipp noþ^r mariage ⁊c. but cōmune ⁊ touche þ^e reste pees to be had betwix þ^e Pope and þ^e consail. And ~~or þ^t~~ after þat þei have herde þ^e causes of þ^e debate nozt lyztly to adher to þ^e on ptie or oþ^r . but put it in suspense for a tyme . ⁊ þⁿ of c̄tifie þ^e K['] ⁊ have is entent þⁿinne laste he sholde falle into sisme.

Thou þ^t þ^e Kyngē ambassadeurs do þus . yet þei may goo to þ^e tretie of þ^e reduc̄con of þ^e Greekes.

Also þ^t my [of] Suff hað w^t hī whenne þ^t he yede last into Fr̃.

The secretarie to bringe to my Lord of York or to morowe þe lres þ^t weĩ writeñ to þe Pope [Coloigñ] ⁊ þellisours of þelleccon of thempeuř ⁊ to þempeuř upon þe lres þ^t þellisoures sendũ unto þe K' of thelleccon of thempeuř.

Iť to make lres of congratulacon to þellisours of þelleccon of thempeuř.

To seke up̃ þinstruccons þ^t Stephan hað w^t hī last.

Sprycer ⁊ M' Adā Moleyns on by Camp an op̃ by Holland to þempeuř Coloigñ.

To morow w^t þe K'

Diʒs messangʒs by diʒs weyes ~~to þempe Hertok~~ [w^t lres to] þempeur of congratulač ⁊c. ⁊ to Hertok as touching mariage.

Wheþ̃ þambassadeurs þ^t shal go to þempeuř shal folowe him in sendyng to þe geñal concile or have an instruccon a part or elles folowe him as þ^t yt wold̃ have do to þempeuř or not.

¶ Instruccon condicionel yif þ^t þempeuř wol condescende to mariage þenne þus ⁊ elles þus to go to þempeur ⁊ cōsail ⁊c. not to hange on frendship̃ noþ̃ mariage for þe pees betwyx þe Pope *and* þe *consail* þ^t þei

Ambassadeurs to Basyl. j. abbot. j. doctor j. of þ^e which ⁊c. þabbot of Shrowesbury Seint Oyses.

Ambassadeurs to þ^e Pope ⁊ to þempeur þ^e Bisshoþ of Seint Assaph þefat of Chichestr̃ þabbot̃ of Glouc̃ ⁊ of Colchestr̃ ⁊ iij. doctours.

Of þ^e which doctours Partich, Prentice, Burtoñ, Castel þ^e Dean of Excest̃ ~~Phillam~~ Phillam of Excest̃.



þ^t shal goo shal put hē in suspense or þ^t þei adheŕ to ooñ ptie or oþ^r , after þ^t þei hað have herde þe causes of þeir of debate , laste þe K' falle into sisme.

Thou þ^t ouŕ ābassadeurs doo þus , yet þei may goo to þe tretie of þe reducçon of þe Grekes.

To Basil j. ~~bisshop~~ j. abbot ⁊ j. a doctour , to þe Pope ⁊ Empeur ij. bisshoppes j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. doctour i. solempne ambassað.

Londoñ Seint Assapñ Seint David Chichestr þabbot of Shrowesbury Colchestr Seint Osyses [~~Seint David~~] Seint David [Assapñ] Chichestr þabbot of Glouc ⁊ Colchestr Castel to þe Pope þempeur.

Doctours Partrich Prentice Burtoñ Castel þe Dean of Excestr Phillam of Excestr.

[*Ibid.* f. 124. 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

xiiij. die Maii a^o xvj. in Secreta Cama R ap^d Kenyngtoñ , in pñcia R , pñtib; dñis Duce Glouc Archiepo Eboz Epo Lincoln Cōitib; de [Hunč] Staff Saž Northūbr ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hung^f Tiptoft Cancellar Theš ⁊ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

þe K' in þe pñce of my Lord of Glouc Bath Suff ⁊ Pⁱve Seal hath graunted þe Lord Fonhops bill , a bille for þe repač of Dovor , Hotoftes bille.

My Lord of Staff ⁊ Beaumont have graunted to ~~go to be of þe K' consail in France to go in ambassade to þe Dole~~ [do þe K' suche fvice as he wolle cōmande hē trustyng þ^t þe K' wol see for þe seuretee of þe weyes ⁊tc.] ut in instruct fiend.

That þ^t was appointed yesterday was rehersed þ^s day befor þe K'.

It is appointed to go to þe Pope [~~Emper~~] ⁊ geñal concile for þe K' j. bisshoþ j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. clerc.

Chichestr̃	}	Roch̃	Seint Assaph̃	}	oñ of hē.
Rouchestr̃			Wircestre		

Therle of Northūbr̃ hath graunted w^t þ^s þ^t he *have* seuretee of þe wey and he be take to þe K' to also þ^t h^s lyvelood̃ may stande in as good̃ cas as stande and he abied̃ heñ in Ingland̃.

Stourtoñ or Bromflete Barons.

Shotesbrok Botreaux.

Doctours M' Pierç Partrich ~~þe dean~~ to be hieñ in cras-
tino ascens̃.

[*Ibid.* f.124 b. 14th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xiiij^o. die Maii a^o ⁊c. xvj. dñs ñr Rex in Secreta Ca^ma
sua ap^d Kenyngton Card̃ Archieþo
. Eþo Lincolñ Cōitib; de Staff Saḡ Northūbr̃
⁊ de Suff Dñis de Hung^oford̃ ⁊ de Bardolf Ca^mañ Can-
cella^r Theš ⁊ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Be þ^o maað ðres of sauf conduyct for þe Lord̃ Gordoñ
for to come ⁊ goo for iiij. monethes.¹

Also for a shiþ of Scotland̃ ⁊c. ⁊ Joñn de Vaus ⁊ oþ^o
⁊

The Bisshoþ of Seint Assaph̃ hath graunted
.

The Bisshoþ of Norwich̃ ⁊c. ⁊ he wol cōmune w^t my
Lord̃ [of] Glouc̃ Card̃ ⁊ oþ^o lord̃ of þe consail.

¶ Henri Bromflete wol yeve h^s answeñ to morowe.

¹ *Vide* Rot. Scot. vol. ii. p. 306.

Answer to hē of Basil, the K' hath herd þe ambassað & þ^t þ^t þei ~~were~~ have declared touching, and seth þeir deptyng from þens þe K' sonde þider h^s messanġ w^t h^s ĩres þe which [as he is enfourmed] was not wel & goodely received tretið noþ^r demened, notwithstanding þe which þe K' is disposed to send þider ~~unto~~ [w^t ynne short tyme] h^s ambassadeurs fully instruct of h^s entent þ^t ~~---~~ [shal be to] þe glorie [worshiþ] of God the which at þeir comyng shal open unto hē h^s entente moř at large.

I delived to þe Secretarie iij. bulles directed to þe K' & a credence in wrytyng and a decree of þe Popes & tythinge in a paupiř lef delivered to me by Lord Chanĉ in þe Sterř Chābr & delived to hī by þe Popes collector, and þanswers yeven to Calvacantil.

To sende þ^s after noñ þe ĩres of credence þ^t Calvacantil broughte.

[*Ibid.* 15th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xv. die Maii anno ĩc. xvj. in Caġa Stellař & ap^d Westm̃, pñtib; ģnis Cōitib; de Staff Saž & Northūbr Dño de Tiptoft Cancellar Theš & Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

M^d as f who shal be wardein of thestmches & how þ^t Ogle may be paied for þ^t þ^t he hath kept it.

To write to my Lord of Warř þe tythinge of Gwyenne.

Also to my Lord of Dorš.

[*Ibid.* 16th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xvj. die Maii anno ĩc. xvj. in Caġa Stellař & apud Westm̃, pñtib; ģnis Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboř

Cōitibz de Staff Saȝ ⁊ Northūbr̃ Dño de Tiptoft
Cancellaĩ ⁊ Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Be þ̃ maad̃ ~~tres~~ endentur̃ for such̃ cappitaines ⁊
~~after~~ in þe m̃ches of Caleys ~~as~~ for þe keping of c̃tain
castelx þ̃e after þe olde fourme of þendentur̃ and
after þappointementz þ̃t þe Tref of Caleys hath̃ maad̃
w^t hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 125. Assigned to the 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. in a
modern hand.]

My Lord̃ Tiptoft ⁊ P̃ve Seal ~~hath̃~~ beth̃ assigned̃
to hier þe mātes betwyx Thurland̃ as
touching c̃tain good̃ takeñ at Caleys.

. . . gford̃
w^t þ̃e clause
of þe p̃viso.

Be þ̃ maad̃ a war̃ to þe Treš ⁊ Chambleins ⁊c. for
[c̃tain causes] to leye xl. li. in þe þ̃t w^t
c̃tain messag̃ shal go to þemp̃eur, p̃nt my Lord̃ Car-
dinal my Lord̃ the Tref of Engl̃.

The bille
shal be se ye
on
.
.

The consail of my Glouc̃ desired̃ in my lord̃ name Sic.
to have þe ij^{ml}. marc̃ in c̃tain
assignement of ij^{ml}. marc̃ þ̃t
. þe same

. . þe last
arles of
Rempstoñ.

John de Saveuses to go ⁊ speke w^t þe Duc of Or̃
⁊ þe Duc to be heř to morowe.

My Lord̃ of Suff̃ hath̃ iiij. ĩres þ̃t John de Saveuses
brouzte from þe Frensche knyzt.

~~North~~

fact̃ est.

þe Lord̃ Hung̃ford̃ to have a ĩre testimonial to my
Lord̃ [of] War̃ ⁊ op̃ þ̃e þ̃t he hath̃ do h^s hōmage.

My Lord̃ Tref to ordeyne for tymbr̃ ⁊ op̃ þ̃ing̃ for
Crotoye.

A war̃ for þe salpet̃r for Walsynghā to þe Tref ⁊
Chāb̃l ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* 17th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

. . . e day to hier Nevilles
answer^e ^{ic.}

xvij. die Maii anno ^{ic.} xvj. in
Cama Stella^t R ap^d Westm^o p^{ntibz}
[^{dnis}] Archiepis Cantua^r t Ebo^z
Coitib^z de Sa^z t de Suff Cancellar^r
t Custode p^{ivati} sigilli p^{ntibz} ^{dnis}
Epo Lincoln Comite Northub^r Hung^o-
ford^r Tiptoft pe Warderob^r.

~~The licence of my Lord of Staff^r
to entr^e into h^s land^e.~~

For longe comyng togid^r
of pe shipp^e pe destruc^{on}
of pe contrey wher p^t pei
logge now also pe destruc-
con of pe contrey in pe
F^r to lie in pe fronteres
. . . pei p^t shal þus goo
to must^r . . . also in pe
ship^e

It is coed^r p^t p^{se} as p^{se} beeth not
shipp^e inow for pe shipping of him
t of h^s retenue p^t forsomoche p^t my
Lord of Dor^s do assigne a good^r de-
putee for him, a sad^r redy t wel advised^r
psone to be leder of as many as p^{se}
beth shipp^e for to receive.

Also when pei land^e
. ned to goo first
to my Lord of War^r t his
consail to shewe h^e of pe
taryng, and p^t he
to awayte
. sarple not
as p^l beth mysgoevned

Maistr^r Th Bekyngtonⁿ hath dely-
vered to me iij. bulles þanswer^e p^t was
. Popes ambassadeurs t ij. op^{se}
indentur^e

ƒ R . . . Ogles lres was rad^r t
passed
.
.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 75. *contemporary* MS.]

Warrant for issuing letters of privy seal, 12th July, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

By the King.

RIGHT' trusty & welbeloved. For asmuche as we have understande by a supp^{on} p^{nted} unto us on þe behalve of Johan Scurlag clerk tresourer of the cathedral chirche of oure cite of Lymerik in oure land of Irland howe þ^t he was by oure l^{res} patentz presentid to the said tresourie and of þe same by force of the saide l^{res} longe time pesibly possessed until nowe late that oon Thomas Chapman clerk pourchasing at the courte of Rome di^vs bulles & othr l^{res} of our holy fadre the Pope to provide him to þe said bñfice hath vexed & troubled þe said Johan Scurlag for the same bñfice cityng him to appere at the saide courte & yet him continually vexith ayeinst the right of oure corone & of oure lawes & estatut^e thereof made. We wol & charge you undre our p^{ve} seal being in yo^r warde ye doo make ou^r l^{res} directed unto the said Thomas cōmanding him to surcese of þe saide suite & to appere [before] us in oure chauncellerie atte quinziesme of Seint Martin next comyng upon paine of an c. li. to answe^re to þe said maters & also und^r our same seal ye doo make othr our se^valx l^{res} directed to the Archebissho^p of Cassell & the Bissho^p of our cite of Lymerik & to þe mai^r & citezeins of þe same cite to helpe & in al lawfull maⁿer aft^r ou^r lawes to supporte the said Johan Scurlag clerc in his possession of þe said bñfice ayeinst the said Thomas & thise our l^{res} shal be unto you suffisant warant. Yeven und^r our signet at our paloy^s of Westm^{on} þe xij. day of Juill the yer of our reigne xvj.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 109. *contemporary* MS.]

Petition to the King, apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438, as on the 1st March in that year a grant was made to the petitioner, by the description of "Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown in chancery," of forty marks per annum, in reward of the services which he had rendered to the King, to his father, and to his grandfather, in addition to former grants made to him. (*Vide* Rot. Patent. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 12.) This article (with the letters patent alluded to, and other illustrative documents) is printed in the "Excerpta Historica," pp. 144-148. Several notices of the Thomas Payne mentioned in this petition will be found in the third volume of this work.]

ISTA billa concessa fuit p̄ dñm Regem ⁊ t̄dita Cancellar̄ ad exequend̄.

Besecheth and ful humbly preieth youre poʊre fʋiteur Thomas Haseley on of þe clerkes of youre corone gʃaciously to considere howe he in the absence of that victorieux prince youre blessed̄ fader whom God̄ assoile hym beyng in his sharþ werris and gʃacious conquest of Fraunce and Normandie, youre seide fʋitour be the cōmaundem̄t of youre most gʃacieux uncle the Duc of Bedford̄ on whom God̄ have m̄cy that tyme regent of þis youre noble roialme and advys of alle the grete counseill̄ here, a cōmission was assigned̄ to take and areste Thomas Payñ of Glomorganshire Wallshmañ that brak þe Tour of Londoñ nowē beyng in Neugate sūtyme clerk' and chief conseillour to ʃ Joñn Oldecastell̄ traitour atteint to your seid̄ gʃacious fader, the whiche Thomas Payñ as traitour was in the feld̄ armed̄ ageins your seid̄ fader with þe Lollardes beside Seint James next Charyngcrosse and eschaped̄ unhurt or taken̄ til your seid̄ besecher accompanied̄ atte his cost and alle maner expenses *with* notable poiar be the space

of v. daies and vj. nyghtes lay for hym in the most secrete wyse that þei coude and so with helþ and g^ace of Almyghty God youre seid fviteur toke hym and arested hym atte mydnyght in a place beside your castell of Wyndesore where atte that tyme was þe Kyng of Scottes kept as prisoner to your seid fader, and that same nyght this seid traitour shulde have broken the seid castell be tresoñ and goen with þe seid Kyng toward Scotland in proef whereof I founde in þe traitour's purs a cedula wreten of alle places of gistes and loggynges appointed for hem fro Wyndesore unto Edynburgh in Scotland and so he confessed. The which traitour and cedula I delyved to þe Bisshoþ of Duresme thanne Chaunceller and William Kynwolmerssh thanne Tresorer of þis your seide noble roialme, and þe seid traitour yanne was her cōmytted to prisoñ til þe comyng ageyñ of your seid most g^acious fader into þis roialme from your seid duchie of Normandie, and þanne in his nexte parlement here in þe Conseil Chambre of þe seid parlement afore your seid right wys fader and alle his lordes þsent þere þe seid traitour was brought and þe cedula aforeseid and your seid suppliant in that þsence examined of alle matiers abovesaid and othre circumstances and incident and the maner of takyng of hym, atte whiche tyme your seide moste noble fader declared and seide afore all his lordes that takyng plesid hym more þanne I hadde geteñ or gyveñ him x^{ml}. li. for þe grete inconveniences that weren like to afalle in his longe absence oute of þis roialme and so cōmitted this traitour to þe Tour of London þere saufly to be kept, and þanne immediatly of his owne roiale largesse and bounteuos g^ace withouten axing of your seid suppliant or eny man for hym g^aunted to hym xl. li. a yere to take tme of his

lif in what place in Inglonð of hys that I wold savyng his oune demesne landes and þe duchie of Lancastre, and cōmaunded þe seið Regent Chaunceler and Tresorer gif your seið suppliant were not sped afore his departing oute of Inglonð to spede hym in his absence in recompense of his costes expenses trewe diligentz acquitaill and labour aforeseið afore whiche spede youre seide fader was dede and so his g^aunt void.

Iñm to considre howe your seið suppliant be þe cōmaundement and ordinance of your seið fader at his first parlement holdeñ atte Leycestre was sent fore to Leycestre to appere afore your seið blessed fader where he of his oune mocion appointed assigned and ordeigned the seide suppliant sc̃de clerk of his parlement with f̃ John Frank nowe clerk of youre rolles that tyme choseñ chief clerk of þe parlement þat hadde and toke xl. li. yerely þ^refore while he occupied and youre seide suppliant shuld hadde x. li. yerely as other meñ toke afore hym, the whiche office he occupied fro þ^t tyme into youre þredde parlement hens holdeñ atte Westmynstre atte whiche he myght not be for grete sikennesse and so departed and neve com in þe parlement sithe that tyme and neve hadde peny of alle his tyme of þe seide x. li. ne of þe seide xl. li. ne non othre regard in no mane wyse.

Iñm howe youre seide suppliant the tenthe yeere of youre roialme aspiet and toke in youre ryver of Thamise tweye shippes fretted with wolfe cloth and othre m̃chaundise to a notable value and wereñ seiled and departed and no custume ne othre devoirs to you soṽain lord þ^rof due paid, wherefore alle was forfeited and be þe

seid suppliant to his grete perell and labour taken and to you answerid as it appereth of record in youre eschequer. þe whiche coste the seide suppliant more thanne xx. li. wherof he sholde have had half after the forme of statuyt and hadde no thyng.

Item howe youre seide suppliant this same yeer of youre regne hath takeñ and arested diu^{er}se meñ empesched of high tresoñ ymagineð ageyns youre psone and mageste roiale and destruccioñ of youre land and lawes. the which he sent be youre roiale cōmandement to youre psence be your squyer Gilbert Parre the which were takeñ alle atte his cost and many othre grete þinges doon to your highnesse and plesirs whiche were to longe to exp^{re}sse here and nowe is aboute moo.

The whiche thynges be youre seid highnesse conceived plesse it to youre most benigne and abundant g^ace to considere the longe and continuel fvice don be the seide suppliant to youre g^aunde fader and fader Kynges of Ingland and to you so^uaign lord as it is afore exp^{re}sseed and þe grete age of youre seid suppliant and in recompense of alle his costages expenses and labours and diligences aforesaid of youre seid g^ace g^aunteñ to youre seide suppliant an annuitee tme of his lif in man^{er}e and forme conteined in the cedula to þis bill annexed and youre writtes liberate and allocate c^{er}rant and dormant for allowance of payement of the same withoute payement of eny fee for the seales of the same writtes.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 126. *contemporary* MS.]

ACTA DE ANNO SEPTIMODECIMO.

Minute of Council, 24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.]

NOMI'A dñoz qui comparueñ in consilio xxiiij^{to}. die
Februañ anno xvij^o.

DUCEs.

Dux

Gloucestř

Yorķ

ERLES.

Huntyngdoñ

Stafford

Sarisbury

Northumbř

Oxenford

Westm̃land

Suff

BARONES.

Berkle

Scrooþ

Lovel

Ponyng

Cromwel

Wellis

Willughby

Beaumont

Tiptot

Hungerford

Fanhoþ

Bardolf

Fitz Hugh

Latimer

MILITES.

Bromflete

Popham

Oldhal

Comerford

Inglehous

SPIRITUALES.

Cardinal

Cantuañ

Eboþ

Bathoñ

Londoñ

Assaveñ

Meneveñ

Saþ

Norwiceñ

Cicestreñ

ABBATES.

Sancti Augustini

Westmonasteñ

Gloucestř

Colcestř

Prior Sancti Johis

ACTA DE ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 112. a modern
Transcript.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 5th September, 18 Hen. VI.
1439.]

R. H.

REX apud castrum suum de Wyndesore v^{to}. die Septemb^r anno regni sui xvij. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant sub eodem sigillo direct The^s Angliæ et Camerariis de scaccario ad deliberand^t Adæ Moleyns clerico consilii sui pro expensis ejusdem Adæ circa executionem cujusdam commissionis sibi direct pro deliberatione cujusdam cara^c Januen^c attachia^t per Johannem Speke militem in portu Sutham^p seu prope x. marc^c habend^t de thesau^r suo regio per viam regardi.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 56 & 57. modern
Transcripts.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, . . . October, 18 Hen. VI.
1439.]

To the Kyng oure souveraigne lord^t.

Plese hit unto your highnesse to graunt unto youre college of Alle Cristen Sowles in Oxenford^t certayn pryvylygies undre youre letters patentes in fourme accordyng to y^e bille annexed^t herto.

Rex apud Kenyngton Oct^o anno xvij. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit quod

Custos privati sigilli faciat garrant Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faciat litteras pat̃ juxta formam cedulae p̃nti billæ annexæ, præsentibus dominis Duce Glouc̃ Cancellario Angliæ et Comĩt Stafford̃ ac Custode privati sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

R. H.

Rex ꝛc. omnibus ad quos ꝛc. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ad supplicationem venerabilis patris Henrici Archiepiscopi Cantuarieñ voluimus et concessimus ac volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo custodi et collegio Animarum Omnium Fidelium defunctorum de Oxoñ quod de fundatione nostra existit quod iidem custos et collegiū et successores sui collegii antedicti de quibuscumq; auxiliis decimis quintadecimis contributionibus impositionibus tallagiis quotis et exactionibus ac aliis oneribus quibuscumq; nobis seu heredibus vel successoribus nostris sive per clerum Cantuañ provinciae aut per clerum Eboñ provinciae in convocationibus alicujus cleri prædicti aut per communitatem regni nostri Angliæ in parliamentis nostris qualitercumq; impositum concedend̃ faciend̃ vel præstand̃ erga nos heredes et successores nostros prædictos quieti sint et penitus exonerati imperpetuum et hoc absq; fine vel feodo magno seu parvo nobis aut hæredibus nostris in hac parte solvendo. In cujus rei ꝛc.

(*In dorso.*) Pro decimis.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 277. *Original.*

Grant to John Carpenter, 3rd December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439, signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf a Member of the Council.]

R. H.¹

REX om̃ibꝫ ballis ⁊ fidelibus suis saltm. Sciatꝫ qđ de gr̃a ñra speciali ad humilem supplicacionem ⁊ ob quietem dilecti nobis Joh̃is Carpenter juñ nup secretarii civitatꝫ ñri Londoñ qui in serviciis ñris ⁊ p̃genitoꝝ ñroꝝ ibidem ⁊ alibi a juventutis sue tempibꝫ non sine p̃lixis laboribꝫ ⁊ indefessis obsequiis tam laudabiliꝫ q̃am fideliꝫ desudavit concessimus ⁊ concedimus p̃ nobꝫ ⁊ heꝛ ñris quantũ in nobꝫ est eidem Johanni qđ iꝑe ad totam vitam suam has h̃eat libertates videłt qđ iꝑe non ponatur nec impanelletꝫ in aliqua mag^a ass̃ia infra regnũ ñrm Anglie arraiñi vel arrainirandꝫ nec in aliquibꝫ aliis ass̃is juratꝫ inquisiçõibꝫ attinctis seu recogniçõibꝫ quibuscumqꝫ licet tangāt nos vel heređ ñros nec juretur aut oñetur sup triacione arraiamenti alicujus assise sive panelli corā quibuscũqꝫ justiç ñris vel heređ ñroꝝ capiendꝫ. Et qđ non ordinetur nec assignetꝫ ductor triator vel arraiator hoĩm ad arma hobellarioꝝ aut sagittarioꝝ nec custumarius scrutator contrarołlator taxator aut collector aliquaꝝ custumaꝝ taxaꝝ tallagioꝝ auxilioꝝ vel subsidioꝝ quorumcũqꝫ nobꝫ aut heꝛ ñris qualitercumqꝫ concessorꝫ vel concedendorꝫ. Et qđ deceŕo non sit nec eligatꝫ miles p̃ aliquo com̃ nec civis p̃ aliqua civitate ad veniendꝫ ad pliamenta ñra vel heređ ñroꝝ. Et qđ non fiat major vicecomes escaetor coronator constabularius ballivus justiciariꝫ pacis vel seweraz nec alius quiscũqꝫ cõmissarius officarius aut minister noster vel heređ ñroꝝ. Et qđ iꝑe ad ordinem militare suscipiendꝫ vel ad aliquod oñum officioꝝ sive occupationũ p̃dictꝫ aut aliquod aliud officiũ deceŕo subeundꝫ faciendꝫ vel occu-

¹ In the King's autograph.

panđ non dstringat^r nec cōpellat^r ullo modo p nos vel heredē nros nec p justiciā^r aut ministros nros vel heredē nroz quoscumq₃ sed inde totalit^r sit liber t penitus exemptus p presentes. Et ulterius ex habundanti grā nra concessimus t concedimus pfato Johanni p nob t heř nris qđ licet ipe ad aliquod onerū officioz sive occupationū predict^r vel ad aliquod aliud officiū subeund^r faciend^r vel occupand^r de cetero eligat^r ordinet^r aut assignet^r contra vim formā aut effc^m p^rsentis concessionis nre ipe q₃ officia sive onera illa subire face vel occupare recusavit occasione tamen illa contemptū finem forisfcturam depditū vel dampnū aliquod in corpe vel bonis non incurrat quoquomodo set qđ p^rsens carta nra de exempcione p p^rdictm Joñem vel aliū quemcumq₃ nōie suo corā quibuscūq₃ justicē t ministris nris t heredē nroz in quocūq₃ loco de recordo p totū regnū nrm p^rdictm demonstrata sup demonstraōe illa omīno valeat t allocet^r eidm Joñi absq₃ aliquo alio bri seu pcessu inde ultius psequend^r vel pclam^r faciend^r. Et ideo vobis mandam⁹ qđ ipm Joñem contra p^rsentem concessionem nram non molestetis in aliquo seu gravet^r. In cujus tc. T. tc.

W. P. LE BARDOLF

CHAUMB'LEIN.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm le tierce jour de
Decembr anno tc. xvij^o.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608, art. 51. a modern
Transcript.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 12th December, 18 Hen.VI.
1439.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

BESECHETH lowly youre humble man Johan erle of
Somerſ to considre yat where as at youre commaunde-

ment he hath graunted to do now unto you personelle service in your royaume of France and duchee of Normandie ye which will be ryght chargefull unto hym considering ye grete charges yat he hath borne late as in paiementes to youre Tresorer of Englonde for Charles Dartois called Erle of Ew. xij. thousand marke, to Charles callyng himself Duc of Burbon iiij. thousand marke, and yet remayneth his pleges iiij. thousand marke, and yerfore and to y'entent yat he may doo unto you yis viage ye better service it like unto youre hienesse to commaunde by your severailles letters undre youre prive seal youre Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre eschequier and also ye custumers of youre petet custumes within youre port of London to pay and contente ye seid John before his departing fro hens into ye seid service of alle yat is due unto hym of his enheritance in youre eschequier and also of ye petit custume in ye port above-said fro ye terme of Pasche ye thrydde yere of youre regne at whiche tyme youre saide suppliant was of ful age al be hit yat for lak of pursuyt his age was not retourned into youre court to ye four and twenty day of Septembre aftir, fro ye which terme of Pasch to ye feste of Michaelmesse next suyngge youre saide suppliant shal lese but through youre graunt and gracieux remedy.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xii°. Decemb̃ anno xvij°. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut ipse desuper faciat sufficient̃ garrañt ut infra petitur Thẽ Angliæ et camerarijs ac custumarijs ꝑc. præsentibus Car^p Can^{rio} et Thẽ pro *cujus* expeditione Dominus Car^p locutus est mihi Adæ apud Sanctam Mariam Overaye et misit verbum super hoc Custodi privati sigilli per Willielmum Flete.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Faustina, E. I. f. 160 b. *Original*.]

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 18th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.]

Y^e Kyng hathe grantyd in lyke forme as hale hodyr
hathe ade affore this tyme.¹

To the right Xp̄en Kyng oure sovereign lorde.

BISECHING to youre highnesse moost humbely youre
Kyngges of armes² heraudes to considere that in al the
tymes of the noble Kyngges of Inglond youre p̄deces-
sours, the kyngges of armes heraudes of the saide reme
han had owte of her grete warderobe at every feste of
Xp̄emesse here lyvere clothyn̄ lyk to other squiers of
the Kyngges court, of youre benigne grace right Xp̄en
Prince to comaunde youre lres of prive seel direct to the
warderobe of youre grete warderobe for the tyme beyng
or shal be to deliver to youre saide kyngges of armes
heraudes from tyme to tyme at every feste of Xp̄emesse
her lyvere clothyn̄ lyke to other gentilmen of yo^r
noble courte, and this in honneur of gentilesse and way
of charite.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̄ le xvij^e. jo^r de
Decemb^r lañ xvij^e.

W. P. LE BARDOLF
Chaumblen.

¹ In the same hand as the signature.

² The following *Original* Minute of the Council, to which the date
of the 10th May, 9 Hen. VI. is assigned in a modern hand, is pasted on
the same page as the preceding article.

Fiat bre de privato sigillo Theſ & Cama^r p xx. m^arz soluť diťſ
regibz armoz & herald^e hend de dono Regis p modum regardi p
festo Sci Georgij ulť p̄ito apud Wyndesore tenť.

H. GLOUCESTRE. J. EBOz CANČ. P. ELIEN'. J. ROFFEN'.
J. BATHON'.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 4th February, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

iiiij^{to}. die Februa^r Rex de avisamento consilii sui apud villam suam de Redyng anno regni sui xvij^o. considerans quomodo anno regni sui xvij^o. nonnulla jocalia sua p manus The^s sui Ang^l ⁊ Camera^r de sc^açio suo re^{mo} in X^po p^ri D^{ño} Car^{li} Ang^l impignorav^{at} pro septem m^l. marc^e quas id^m D^{ñs} Car^{li} Regie Celsitudini p viam mutui fecit num^{ari} quam quid^m sūmā vij^{ml}. marc^e p^rfa^t Car^{li} Regia Celsitudo fecisset solvi in festo Pasch^e nunc p^rx^e futu^r. Et si contingat eand^m sūmā vij^{ml}. marc^e plene p^rfa^t D^{ño} Car^{li} non esse solu^t q^d tunc liceret p^rfa^t Car^{li} aut assigna^t suis impune et sine o^mi impetiçõe Reg^e vel here^d suo^z aut offiç suo^z quorumcumq^z p^rfa^t jocalia sic eid^m impignorata ad p^rprios suos usus applica^r seu quibuscumq^z psonis aliis ext^aneis aut indiginis integrali^t vel sepatim distrahere vende^r aut aliena^r put in Iris indentat^e desup confçis plenius continetur. Nichilomin⁹ p^rfat⁹ re^m p^r D^{ñs} Car^{li} ad s^palē rogatū regiū de avisamento p^rdic^t loco ⁊ tempore p^rdic^t prorogavit soluçõe^m p^rdic^t sibi faciend^u de me^{te} xv^{me}. ⁊ x^{me}. p laicos Regi concess^t solvend^u in festo S^ci Martini p^rx^e futu^r post da^t p^rsenç ita tamen q^d p^rfat⁹ D^{ñs} Car^{li} medio tempore heat in custodia sua p^rfa^t jocalia. Et si contingat q^d p^rdic^t sūma vij^{ml}. marc^e de dic^t x^a. ⁊ me^{te} xv^{me}. eid^m non solvatur q^d tunc liceat p^rfa^t D^{ño} Car^{li} aut assigna^t suis de i^pis jocalib^z dispone^r ⁊ libere ordina^r put in p^rdic^t Iris desup indentat^e plenius continetur hoc pacto post^riori seu p^rogaçõe nullo modo obstantib^z. Et casu quo i^pa supradic^t sūma vij^{ml}. marc^e de me^{te} ⁊ x^a. p^rdic^t sibi aut assigna^t suis solvatur ⁊ concessit id^m D^{ñs} Car^{li} p^rfa^t jocalia integre ⁊ illesa restituere Regie Magestati ⁊ unde jussum fuit p i^pm

Regem Custodi privāt sigilli sui ut fač garant Theſ
Angl̄ ⁊ Camerañ de sc^açio ut ip̄i juxta effectū p̄dict̄ fač
assignações dict̄ Dño Car^{li} de vij. m^l. marc̄ solvend̄ eidm
Dño Car^{li} de x^a. ⁊ me^{te} xv^{me}. p̄dict̄.

ADAM MOLEYNS.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 53. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 20th May, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

R. H.

LIKE it unto ye Kyng oure souveraine lord to considre
yat how be it yat over ye wages yat your servant William
Lyndewode Keper of your prive seal toke for his goyng
late to Arras in youre ambassiat the which beth sette
upon him in y^e appelle of ye receit of your eschequier as
appreste for ye which after ye cours of your said esche-
quier he shulde accounte, and yerby for ye said ambassiat
yere shall be founde more money due unto him, yet
neverthelesse rather yan yat he wolde be putte to laboure
ye said accountes ye whiche wold be unto him diseaseous
he wold ye were discharged of yat as above shuld be
founde by you due unto him w^t yat y^t ye said wages
yat he hath received be sette upon him by wey of reward.
And yerupon to graunte youre letters necessarie in yis
behalf to ye Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre said
eschequier to setle upon him ye said wages y^t he hath
received by wey of reward.

And also oyer letters to ye Tresorer and Barons to
discharge him his heires and executours for ever aswell
of ye said c. li. and of any accomptz or oyer yinge

yeldeyng to you your heires or executours yerfore as of y'issues yf any he hath or shall lesee in yis behalf.

Lettres ent feurent faites a Westm̃ le xx. jour de May l'an ꝑc. xviiij.

(*In dorso.*) Ye Kyng at his manere of Kenyngton ye xj. day of Septembꝛ ye xviiij. yer graunted this bille and commaunded y^t ye Keper of ye prive seal make hereupon letters in duwe fourme such as ye case shall require beyng present ye Kyng and

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 58 & 59. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 10th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late yow wite howe that of oure habundant grace we have granted unto the werdeyn and scolers of oure Collage of Al Sowlen within oure Universite of Oxenford the bokes and volumes the names of whiche been writen and described in a cedula here enclosed for to have thayme of oure yifte and to remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide Collage for the tyme being. Werfor we wol and charge yow that undre our privie seel being in your warde ye make letters of warrant in deue fourme directed unto the Tresorer and Chambreleyns of oure eschequier and to othre yf nede be or yf the cas require hit to make deliverance of the forsaide bokes and volumes unto the wardeyn abovesaide and thees oure letters shal be your warrant. Yeven undre

oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the x. day of
Juyn the yere of oure regne xviiij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso.*) To our right trusty and welbeloved clerċ Maisċ
William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Canterbury.

Libri juris civilis.

Parvum volumen, 2^o. fo. in textu. clam in quibus.
Jacobus de Bello Visu doctoŕ juris civilis 2^o. fo. H^c. Lo^r.
Petrus in repetitionibus super ff. veteri 2^o. fo. dico tñ.
Jacobus de Revenna super ff. novū 2^o. fo. rethia sua.

Libri juris canonici.

Prima pars Hostċ in lectura, 2^o. fo. alia alleganda.
Hostċ in lectura abbreviaċ, 2^o. fo. religiosi.
Willielmus Durant abbreviaċ super decċ, 2^o. fo. . . ciones.
Johannes super vitu' compostalanus et dignus 2^o. fo.
unum.

Secunda pars Hostċ in lectura, 2^o. fo. debet recipere.

Libri Theologiæ.

Augustinus de Trinitate, 2^o. fo. in processu libri . . encie
abscondit.

Thomas de Christiana religione, 2^o. fo. musicus accipit.

Liber de quadruplici sensu sacrae scripturae compilaċ
per M. E. Lacy, 2^o. fo. ebrias in flumine.

Commentum super primo et quarto senteñ, 2^o. fo. N. est
præcipuus.

Liber Job glosaċ cum aliis tractatibus, 2^o. fo. omni genere.

Commentum super Ysaïam et alios libros Bibliæ, 2^o. fo.
generale qđ nūq^m.

Lincolñ de decem præceptċ, 2^o. fo. liberius et melius.

Boecius de Trinitate, 2^o. fo. mirati sunt.

Diversa opera Beati Anselmi, 2º. fo. cum igitur.

Liber Ysidori de ecclesiasticis officiis, 2º. fo. carmine.

Liber Rufini præbyteri in liḅ ecclesiastiĉ histoř, 2º fo. de cruciatibus.

. . . de pontificali et sacerdotiali officio cum diversis tractatibus Beati Augustini, 2º. fo. dominum lenite.

Stephanus Archieḡus Canṯ super libř Regū, 2º. fo. ebrei.

Glosa Beati Jeronimi super Genesim, 2º. fo. quæ nostra.

Hugo de Sanct̃ Victore in angeliĉ Ierarchia, 3º. fo. leges mundi.

Augustinus in suo Enchiridioṅ et interḡ nōim Hebreorum, 2º. fo. unus colend̃.

Casterdoṅ, Barenguidiō, Costesay, super Apocalypṡ, 2º. fo. vero quod accidit.

Libri Philosophiæ.

Burley super libris ethicorum et politicorum, 2º. fo. ideo sub doctrina.

W. Crosby.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 61. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you y^t under oure privie seel being in youre warde ye doo make our letters directed unto ye Tresorier and Chamberleyens of oure eschequier charging theym by the same to deliver and paye unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight S^r John Styward late maister of oure horses

xiiij. marc for a palfray by him bought for oure sadyll of Herry Helton Corser of London at Langley in Chilterne in ye moneth of August last passed, and yees oure letters shall be youre warrant. Yeven under our signett at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviiij.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure trusty and welbeloved clerke Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure privie seel.

[Additional MS. 4608, art 60., a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you that in dewe fourme ye doo make unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight S^r Rauf Gray capitain of oure castel of Rokesbrough newe endentoures betwix us and him for ye keping of our said castel after ye fourme of oure last endentoures of ye same, to begynne the day of th'expiring of the said endentoures and to endure unto th'ende of vj yere thanne next folowing, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviiij.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerke Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Rokesbrough.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 62. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late you wite howe that in recompensation of the good and agreable service that oure trusty and welbeloved knight Phelipp Chetewynde hath and shal do unto us in tyme to come aswele in oure werres as otherwise we of oure grace especial have granted unto hym the viscountee and towne of Tartas in oure duchie of Guyenne now being in the handes and subjection of oure rebel and ennemy the Lord De Labrit. To have holde occupie and exercize undre us ye said viscountee and town with all thairre appertenañ and appendeñ lordships places heritages lands possessions and other rights and devoirs unto ye said Phelipp and his heirs masles for evere ⁊ hit for to enjoye as thaire propre goods ⁊ dooing unto us oure heirs and successours the homaiges services feaultes and devoirs that for the said viscountee and town owith for to be doon. Wherfore we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in youre warde ye do make oure letters in deue fourme directed unto oure Chancellor of Englande charging hym that undre oure grete seel he do make herupon oure letters patentes in deue fourme ⁊ and thees oure letters shalbe youre warant. Yeven undre oure signet at oure castel of Wyndesore the vij. day of Juil the yere of oure regne xvij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso*.) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maisir
William Lyndewode Keper of our prive seel.

Chetewynde.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, F. III. f. 7 b. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.¹

FIAT garrant Theſ Anglie ut ipe de pⁱmis denariis viz xv^{me}. ⁊ x^{me}. a laicis nūc recipiendū solvet oīo p cc. lanĉ ⁊ [D. c.] arcubz nunc dispositis in Normanniā q̃ 4^a assendit ad vj^{ml}. li. vel circa quacumq; ordinacōe seu assignacōe si eciā auĉte plamenti sive ad hospiĉ regiū sive alit^o non obstante quacumq; Ita qđ ex pⁱmis denariis post contentamentū p i^pis lanĉ ⁊ arĉ factū satisfiat hospi^o sive sit de xx^{ml}. solvendū p Duĉ Aureliañ sive aliter. Itē ad impignorandū vadia. Item ut mittatur dño Car^{li}. pro m^l. m^l. m^l. li. erga fm Sĉi Petri ad vinĉla.

Dať ap^d Windesore vij. die Julii anno xvij. ⁊ directū Custodi privati sigilli.

ADAM MOLEYNS.

ACTA DE ANNO NONODECIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 128. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.¹

REX apud Coppydhal xvj^o. die Septembr̃ anno xix^o. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui faĉe sufficiens garrant Theſ Anglⁱ ⁊ Camariis de sc^aĉio ad delibandū re^do in Xpō p̃ri Willmo ẽpō Roff ambaxiatori suo in villa sua Caleſ ⁊ march̃ i^{bm} c. li. in partem soluĉois eoꝝ que debentur

¹ The King's autograph.

eidem re^do pri rone dce ambaxiate, et aliud garrant sufficiens sub eodem sigillo dco Theſ et Baronibz de sc^acio et Camariis ut ipsi Theſ et Barones recipi faciant computum seu compotent cum dco Epo sup vadiis suis et sup hiis que suo statui conveniunt p ambaxiata regia et sibi allocent et allocari faciant qd consuetum est. Et qd pfati Theſ et Camarii de omi eo quod inventum est debitum pfať Epo rone dce ambaxiate solucom faciant seu sufficientem assignacionem etc.

It suffic garranta sillia pro vadiis Dni de Duddeley Stephni Wilton et Willi Sprener doctoꝝ necnon p eo tepore quo ipsi doctores in eundo et redeundo etc.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 130. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 16th September, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande as Tresorer Barons et Chamberleins de notre eschequier saluz. Nous volons et vous mandons que vous accountez duement avec notre treschier et foial John sire de Dudley ou avec un autre covenable person en son noun par serement de lun ou de lautre de ce qil nadgairs partist de notre citee de Loundres vers notre ville de Caleys en notre ambassade pur y avec autres noz ambassadeurs communiquer et traictier avec les ambassadeurs de notre adversarie de Fraunce sur la fait de la paix par la grace de notre Createur a estre fait et concluz parentre nous et luy, et de noz deniers par luy receuz par celle cause, faisantz a lui due allouance en cest partie parmy le dit serement dauteux gagez

journalx du jour qil par celle cause partist de notre dit citee jusques au jour de son retour a mesme notre citee, et de noz deniers par lui receuz par celle cause come ad estee allouez as autres de son estat alantz a semblable ambassade avant ces heures ovesq^s coustages raisonnables pur ces passage et repassage de la meer. Et de ce que par le dit accounte serra trouvez estre raisonablement duez alavantdit John vous avantditz Tresorer & Chamberleins lui facez ent avoir paiement ou sufficeant assignement come raison est. Donñ souz notre prive seal a Coppedhalle xxvj. jour de Septembr lan de notre regne dys et neofisme.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Coppedhalle xvj. die Septembr anno xix. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garran^t The^s Baronibus et Camerarijs secundum tenorem et effectum infrascript^ũ, præsentibus Radulpho Boteler milite et Johanne Bealchamp ac me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 141. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 28th October, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

To the right heigh and myghty prince most Christen King oure althi^r sovereign lord.

MEKELY besechith your humble and trewe chapeleyn William abbot of youre monasterye at Bury to which monasterye youre noble progenitours whos soules God rest as to the place of their foundation han grantyd at reverence of the blissyd King and Martir Seint Edmond

there incorrupte bodyly in shryne restyng notable fraunchise and full special privilegys as in the chartris of there graunt it is clerly specified, whiche fraunchise be youre chartre is at this day graciously confyrmed, and for the defence and savyng of the right of the said fraunchise abbotys of the said monasterye chapeleyns unto your noble progenitours gaf oute of there lyflode before tyme of mende as a styward certeyne man^{rs} to the intent that the said chapeleyns and all there successours shuld not be trobled for the seid fraunchise but quietly preyse and serve God prayend devoutly for there founderes as religious and contemplatyf personys shulde. But sithe it is soe that now of late tyme divers misdoers coveryng theym undir lordschipe daily make resistence and interrupt the fraunchise ayens all good rewle of the lawe of your rewme and will suffre no lawe to be executyd thereyn, of the which to grete inconvenience myght falle for as moche as the styward of the fraunchise which be inheritance occupyeth the man^{rs} tho were yovyn oute for defence and conservyng of the said fraunchise is duellyng and abidyng in a foreyn chyre, wherefore your said chapeleyn may nat in tyme of nede have redy recurs unto hym and the Erle of Suff is a grete lord in the cuntre and goodly to your said monastery to whom your seid chapeleyn many tymes may have redy recurs. Like it unto your hieghnesse and good grace to yeve him in comaundement undir your grete seal to supporte maynteyne and defende youre seide monasterye your seid chapeleyn and all your prestys his bretheryn with all othir thynges tho of right longyn unto them, and correct suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres, so that all your prestes be occasion thereof may hereafter more quietly preyse and serve God and pray to him for the wele and

Sic. bouchef of youre Heighnesse withoute troble of oppres-
 sioun yn honour of our Lord and of charite.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxviij. Octobr̃ anno xix°. concessit p̃sentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrantum Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faç literas patentes in debita forma.

Adam Moleyns.

William Abbot Bury.

[Additional MS. 4606. art. 117. a modern *Transcript*.

Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed on the 22nd December, 19 Hen. VI. 1440, to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834.]

INSTRUCTION yoven by the Kyng to his right wel-beloved John the lord Tiptot knyght on of his counseill Adam Molyns doctour of lawe archedeken of Salisbury and clerke of his conseil John Stopyngton maister of his rollis and archedeken of Dorset John Stourtewayt chaunceller of Wellis and Maister William Swan abbreviatour in the Court of Rome licentiat in lawe deputed and ordeyned to commune trete and thay or two of thayme to conclude with the noble worshipful and ful discrete Gunpert de Nurnai¹ lorde in Alpen

¹ "Gumpertus de Neuwener dominus in Alppen, perpetuus advocatus ecclesiæ Coloniensis." *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834.

and Maister Theolman of Lynf¹ provost of Seint Florins in Confluens doctor in decrees ambaxiatours of the most reverent fader in God Archebisshop of Coleyn Duc of Westfale and Angŕ after the articles here folowyng.

First the saide commissioners or two of theyme shall see the power giffen unto the saide Gunpert and Theolman that yay have fro y^e saide Archebisshope and if it be not sufficient yat yay conceyve a noote of a sufficeaunt procuracie and power to appoint and effectuelly conclude in suche matiers as folowen so as it be not seen defectif in tyme comyng ying yat shal be concludid with the saide Gunpert *and* Theolman and yat the tenour of such sufficient procur be incorporate w^tynne tho lettres yat shal remayne with the Kyng as for evidence of the conclusions y^t shal ben take betwix his Highnes and the said Archebisshop.

Item the Kings saide commissioners shal here appointe and conclude with the saide Gunpert and Theolman yat where the moost reverent fadr in God the Archebisshop of Coleyn hath desired and offred hym to be come the Kyngs homager and feodid man and so to do hym service after the fourme of olde indentures in some partie of theym to be chaungid as ye caas and yis instruction shal requiere, the saide commissioners shall thankfully receyve the saide obl and see yat ye forme of the oothe of foialte late giffen unto the Kyng as in the handes of the ful reverent fader in God John bisshop of Bath Chaunceller of Englonde be ye saide Gunpert and Theolman in name and conciens of their lord be suffici-

¹ "Tilmannus de Linsz." *Ibid.*

auntly incorporate in the lettres above saide y' shall be enseallid betwix ye Kyng and the abovesaide Archebisshop.

Also thay shal appointe and conclude that the saide Archebisshop shal do service unto the Kyng in feete of warre and oyer wise as oft as he shall be resonably warned and callid be ye Kyngs part, and shal do hym the saide service with thre hundred fightyng men receyvyng wages for theym by the day as it is expressed on the bak half of this instruction or ellis after the fourme of the old endenture.

Moreover in the lettres that shal be enseallid hereupon the Kyng wil for certayn cause that moeveth hym that of Mures̃ be nother included nor excludid be the appointment of the saide his commissioners.

In opr yings the saide comissioners shal demesne thayme after the answerre giffen to Arnold Brent late beyng in Englund for yis matere in the saide Archebisshop behalf the wheche articulis folowen.

Responcio dañ Arnoldo.

Præterea ut præfato reverendissimo patri reciproca affectio ostendatur Regia Celsitudo eum recepit plene recep sui cordis in cujus rei signum pro suo feodo de quo añ communicatum est percipiet Archiepiscopus ipse in civitate Londoñ de Er
 pensione dum ipsi Rex et Archiepiscopus vixerint in humanis ultra feod̃ quingentarum marcarum temp ipsius Regis olim solutarum centum marcas et sic annuatim percipiet dictus Archiepiscopus durante tempore vitæ Archiepiscopi

sexcentas marcas que eidem Archiepiscopo solvi debent prout in articulo proñ sequen continetur.

Item ponet idem nuncius quod prædict solutio locum habebit et vigorem quam primum sæpe fatus reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonien literas suas per quas se obligabit ad . . . gium servitium in forma inter eosdem per submissas personas et commissarios ad hoc deputatos vel deputandos concipiendaq₃ fidelitatis sacramento et hommagio ut moris est prestiñ parti Serenita Regie tradiderit sigillatas. Vult quoque Celsitudo Regia qd idem reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonien in recompensationem sexcentarum marcarum annuarum quas pro duobus annis elapsis supradictus Arnoldus solvi postulabit eidem Archiepiscopo ex gratia regia dumtaxat et non aliter concessarum habebit pro feodo suo prædicto sex primis annis a tempore traditionis literarum suarum de quibus præfertur singulis viz annis eorundem sex annorum quamdiu Rex et Archiepiscopus prædict degerint in humanis octingen ma elapsis extunc singulis annis post sex annos secutuñ Rege et Archiepiscopo memorañ pariter vivent sex centas marcas percipiet idem Archiepiscopus pro feodo antedicto.

Cedula de qua infra fit mentio est talis.

Quia in liga antiqua non erat spe^r determinañ qⁱ et q^e essent accepturi per diem nisi sicut possent utilius concord ut igitur in præsentī tractatu concludatur de certo et ut sciatur qⁱ et q^e solvitur dietim cuilibet statui guerr a insistenti tactum fuit ut mitt per Archiepiscopum Colonien acciperent per *idem* prout Anglici accipiunt in

Dux pro persona sua capit per diem duo nobilia.

Comes percepit per diem , unum nobile.

Baro percepit per diem , dimidū nobile et octo sterling̃.

Miles percepit per diem , quartū partē nobilē et quatuor sterling̃.

Armiger percepit per diem , duodecim sterling̃ pro vadē et sex sterling̃ de regardē.

Valett sagittarius seu balistā percepit per diem , sex sterling̃.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 128. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 22nd January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng our sovereign lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to your full noble grace to directe zour honorable letters under zour pryvee seale to ye Tresorer of England and ye Chamberleyns of zour eschequer in dew fourme chargyng hem to delyver to zour humble oratour and chappellein William busshop of Sañ vj. li. v. s. viij. d. which he expended now late in zour message unto ye Archbishop of Canterbury at Maideston in Kent from zour maner of Shene by zour gracious commaundement.

Lettre ent feust fait a Shene le xxij. jour de Januer l'an ꝑc. xix.

[Additional MS. 4607. art. 65. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 29th January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre ꝑc.
a notre chier et bien ame Robert Whitinham gardein

de notre mynte a notre ville de Cales saluz . Nous volons
 ꝑc. et vous mandons que pur le cunage de noz monneyes
 a notre dit ville vous receives de notre bien ame Johan Ore-
 well graver de lez ferres pur noz cunes par endenture vous
 affaire . xij. piles et iiij^{xx}xvj. crusses pur grosses . iiij. piles
 et xij. crusses pur demi grosses . iiij. piles et xij. crusses
 pur deniers . iiij. piles et xij. crusses pur mailles . iiij. piles et
 xij. crusses pur ferlinges d'argent . et mesmes lez crusses
 et piles facez conduire a notre dit ville par terre ꝑ par
 mere a notre aventure et parile et a noz costagez et
 despenses . Et en oultre volons et vous mandons ꝑc. que
 dez profitz et revenues provenantz de la susdite notre
 mynte . vous facez paier au dit Johan pur chascun piece
 de lez susditz crusses et piles pour grosses sept deniers .
 et pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur
 demie grosses sis deniers . et pur chascun piece de lez
 susditz crusses et piles pour deniers cinq deniers ꝑ pur
 chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur mailles
 et ferlinges d'argent quartre deniers . et volons que cestes
 noz lettres vous en soient garrant et que dez paiementz
 que vous ferres en ceste partie que par une votre ser-
 ment et par cestes vous en aiez due allouance en votre
 accompte. Doñ ꝑc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxix^{no}. die Januañ anno
 xix^{no}. in Camera Stellata de avisamento consilii sui
 mandavit Custodi privati sui sigilli secundum tenorem
 præsent̃ cedulae fieri litteras sub eodem sigillo . præ-
 sentibus Domino Cancellario Angliæ Dominis Huntyn-
 don Northumb̃ Saꝝ Suff Theſ Angliæ Tiptot ꝑ Custod̃
 privañ sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 2nd February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

R. H.¹

REX apud castrū suū de Wyndesore ij^{do}. die Februarii anno xix^o. attendans magnā difficultatem providendū sufficient^r p custodia t conservacione regni sui Francie t ducat^r sui Normannie t subditoꝝ suoꝝ in eisdem ob solum defc̃m pecuniaꝝ solvendū armať jam provise. Unde volens omibꝫ via t modo sua Celsitudo quantū in ip̃a undecūqꝫ esse poterit remediū adinvenire nec p se continget quin dicta regnū ducatus t subditi iŃm succursum debiť heant t iuvamen Propterea ppria sua jocalia post cum jam omem thesaurū cunetatū exposuit in pecuniam numatā cudi t cunetari ac impignorari mandavit ut armať p̃dict^r debito tempe satisfiat. Unde precepit Custodi privať sigilli sui facere sufficiens garantū TheŃ Anglie t Cam̃ar de scãcio tam cunetare omia t singla jocalia sua regia vel eciam vendere aut impignorare comodius t cicius quo poterunt ad usum p̃dict^r.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 137. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 13th February, 19 Hen. V. 1441.]

DIVERSE stuff to be ordeyned for my Lorde of York.

First	-	-	-	viiij. m ^l . saltpet.
Item	-	-	-	ij. m ^l . bremston.
Item	-	-	-	iiij. fother of lede.

¹ The King's autograph.

Item	-	-	-	m ^l . m ^l . of long bowes.
Item	-	-	-	iiij. m ^l . sheef of arowes.
Item	-	-	-	c. grose of bowe streinges.
Item	-	-	-	v. c. speres.

Adam Moleyns.

Henri by the grace of God Kyng of Englande ⁊ of Fraunce and Lorde of Irland to the Tresourer and Chamberlains of oure eschequier greting.

We doo you to wite yat amonges oyere articles late presented unto us by oure right dere and welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke oure said cousin desireth of us yat we shuld purveye him of certaine ordēance of artilaire and habilementes of werre as more at large it is conteigned in ye said article, to the which article we have yeven answeere y^t the Tresourer of Englande shall entrete him to such artillarie and ordenaunce as is resonable and purveye yerefore or elles contente him in moncye, y^t he do make the purveance for the said artillarie and yere upon sufficeant warrant to be made unto the said Tresourer as in the said answeere remaynyng in y^roffice of oure prive seal it appiereth of recorde. And for so much as oure said cousin and Tresourer bene accorded upon certaine ordennance and stuff of artillarie comprinsed in a bill here enclosed as we ben enfourmed, We yerefore woll by y^radvis of oure conseil and charge you yat in all godely haste ye do purveye for the said ordonnance and stuff comprinsed in the saide bille and it so purveied to deliver it to oure cousin aforesaide in manere and fourme as semble stuff was delivered unto oure cousin of Huntyngdon upon his going late into oure duchie of Guyenne. Yeveñ ⁊c.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij. die Feb̃ anno xix°. de advisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere fieri lras sub eodem sigillo tenoris hic præscripti pro artilaria contenta in cedula p̃ntibus annex̃, signata manu mea,

Adam Moleyns.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij. die Feb̃ anno xix°. de
Sic. advisamento consilii sui fieri facere lras sub eodem sigillo
s̃c̃dm tenorem copiae infrascriptae in cedula annexa contenta, præsentibus Dñis Can° Ẽpo Lincolñ Thẽs Angliæ et Dño Scrop̃.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 131. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 13th February, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy ñre souverain seigñr.

SUPPLIE Esmond count de Dor̃ et de Mortain cappit et constable de ṽre chastel de Aberustwith en South-gales que come depuis le temps qil ad este capitain et constable de ṽre dit chastell il ad euz continuelment demorantz a voz costages sur la saufe garde dicell ṽre chastell une home darmes et dousze archers par manere come John Griffith chivaler nadgaires capitain illoeques avoit, pur les gages des queux gens il nad resceuz aucuns gages de la septisme jour de Mars lan de ṽre reigne sezisme jusques au present. Pur ceo please a ṽre tresgraciously seignurie de payer au dit Esmon autilx gages pur chescun dez les ditz persones pur chescun jour de le susdite septisme jour enceo come ad estee paies au dit Esmond ou au dit John nadgaires capitaine et constable de mesme le chastell pur semble

persones devant ces heures, et ceo par voz lettres des-soulz ṽre prive seale a estre adresses a ṽre Chamberlain de Southgales.

(*In dorso.*) Concessum. Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij^o. die Februarij anno xix^o. concessit p̃sentem billam ut petitur & mandavit Custodi privati sigilli facere desuper literas quæ infra desiderant^r de advisamento Canç et Thesaurij.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 127. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 19th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

R. H.

PLEASE hit unto youre benigne Grace for to grant to youre humble servant and oritoure Maistre Adam Moleyns clerke of your counceyl your gracieux letters of presentation to ye parish churche of Cottingham wthin ye diosf of Yorke whiche is voide and in your gracieux hands by the dethe of Maister John Castel and he shall evyr pray to God for you.

The Kyng hathe graunted this bille and commanded the Keper of his prive seel to make upon this graunte his guarrant to the Chancellor of Englonde he to do make hereupon letters patents in dewe fourme at ye praier of my Lord of Suff and Sr John Beauchamp knight. Yeven at Wyndesore ye xix. day of Feb ye xix. yere of his regne.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 136. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 16th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre souverain seignur.

PLEASE a vous notre souverain seignur de votre hautesse et tresnoble et treshabundant grace a lez singular prier et instance de votre humble liege le Duc de York grauntier voz gracious lettres patentz affaires desoulz votre graund seal solonc la fourme d'une cedula a icest bille annexe et il priera a Dieu pur vous.

R. H.

R omnibus ad quos ꝑc. salꝑm. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantū in nob̄ est carissimo consanguineo nꝛo Riço Duci Eboꝝ quod ipse manerium et dñium de Mersshwode cū pertiñ in com̄ Dor̄s, manerium de Clarettehañ et tertiam partem manerii de Thaxtede cum pertiñ in com̄ Esseḡ, maneriū et dñium de Byselegñ cum pertiñ in com̄ Glouc̄, castrum et villam de Clare cum pertiñ in com̄ Suff, nec non cum omnibus redditibus firmis et parquiḡ cū quæ aꝑuatim percipiuntur per manus feodariorum in com̄ Norff Suff Cantebꝛ et Hunḡ, maneria de Wodhañ et Erbury tertiā partem manerii de Leyham et villas de Sudbury et Suthwold cum pertiñ in eod̄ com̄ Suff, manerium de Berdeffeld cum pertiñ in com̄ Esseḡ, et manerium de Purbryght cum pertiñ in com̄ Surꝛ, quæ de nob̄ tenentur in capite dare possit et concedere venerabili patri Willo Alnewyk eꝑo Lincolñ Johi Beaumont vicounte de Beaumont militi Raðo Cromweñ militi Johi Fastolf militi Willo Oldehañ militi Raðo Boteler militi Willo aꝑ Thomas militi Nicõ Dixon clico et Robto Darcy armigero. Habend̄ et tenend̄

sibi et hæredibus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Ita quod ipsi habita inde plena et pacifica seisina castrum maneria dñia villas et partes prædicta dare possint et concedere præfato Duci et Cecilie uxori ejus Ducissæ Eborum habendū et tenendū sibi et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Ducis et Ducissæ exeuntibus. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducē et Ducissam sine hærede de corporibus suis exeuntē obire extunc castrum maneria dñia villæ et partes prædicta rectis hæredibus ipsius Ducis remaneant imperpetuum. Et tam eisdem Eþo Joñi Raðo Joñi Raðo Willo Willo Nicho et Robto quod ipsi castrum maneria dñia villas et partes prædicta de præfato Duce recipere et tenere eis et hæredibus suis prædictis quā præfatis Duci et Ducissæ quod ipsi castrum maneria dñia villas et partes prædicta de præfatis Eþo Joñe Raðo Joñe Raðo Willo Willo Nicho et Robto recipere possint et tenere sibi et hæredibus suis prædictis. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducem et Ducissam sine hujusmodi hærede obire castrum maneria dñia villæ et partes prædicta dictis rectis hæredibus præfati Ducis remaneant tenendū de nobis et hæredibus nostris prædictis per servitia prædicta imperpetuum. Tenore præsentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem absque aliquo fine nobis vel hæredibus nostris pro litteris nostris patentibus brevibus nostris de conventionem et dedimus potestatem in hac parte faciendū vel pro licentia concordandū coram nobis in cancellariā nostra vel hæredū nostrorum seu coram Justiç nostris de cōmuni banco aut coram aliquibus aliis Justiç nostris Theß seu Baronibus de sc̃cio nostro vel in aliis curiis nostris seu hæredū nostrorum prædictorum pro tempore existē ratiōe præmissorum impetrandū faciendū sive optinendū quovis modo solvendū seu reddendū seu ad opus nostrum vel dictorum

hæredum nostrorum aliququaliter levand̃ seu percipiend̃,
 Nolentes quod præfatus Dux vel hæredes sui aut præfati
 Eþus Joþes Raðus Joþes Raðus Willus Will's Nichus et
 Robertus vel hæredes sui prædicti seu præfati Dux et
 Ducissa vel dicti hæredes sui aut præfati recti hæredes
 dicti Ducis ratione præmissorum per nos vel hæredes
 nostros justiç escaetores viç coronatores aut alios ballivos
 seu ministros nostros vel hæredum nostrorum quoscumque
 ocçonentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In
 cujus ꝛc. T. ꝛc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Eltham xvj^o. die Marcii anno xix^{no}. in
 consilio suo concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Cus-
 todi privati sigilli sui facere garrantū Can^{rio} Angliæ ut
 ipse desuper fieri faciat literas patentes sc̃dm tenorem
 infrascriptum absque feod̃ inde faciend̃ ad usum regium.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 135. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 17th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the King my sovereign lord.

SHEWETH unto your highnesse your subgett and oncle
 Humfray Duc of Gloucestre your justice in Suthwales
 Howe that they that have be justices of Suthwales have
 had reward of c. mark for here costages charges and
 labours which they had and suffered about the sessions
 that have be hold at Kermerdyn and Cardigan how hit
 were that the said sessions at eny tyme have not passed
 a m^l. l. and that John Merbury late justice there had at
 one tyme for the sessions which he held at Kermedyn
 and Cardigan c^l. And also howe that the Erle of Suf-
 folke late your justice of Suthwales at your sessions

there late holde for his notable service of your yifte had cc. marc. And howe that your said uncle in the months of August and Septembre last passed was in your service in Suthwales in propre persone aswell to hold the sessions at Kermedyn and at Cardigan for your grete availle as to repease the grete debates and strifes betwix your people there to his right grete costes and labour.

Please your highnesse to consider these pmisses and to graunt unto your said oncle such reward as may please your noblesse consideryng by your high grace that all justices afore this tyme whether they were there present or noo have had competent reward by the handes of your Chamberlayn of Southwales of the issues profittes and revenues thereof comyng.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Kenyngton xvij^o. die Martii anno xix^o. concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sibi fieri facere literas sub eodem sigillo directas Camerario infrascripto ad solvend infrascripto supplicanti cc. marcas ex causa infra recitata.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 117. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

THE Kyng at his castel of Wyndesore ye x. day of Aprill ye xix. of his regne. For asmuch he is advised to send his grete and solempne ambaxiat to his towne of Caleis ther to entende to ye trettee of peas betwix his highnesse his roialmes of Englund and of France and his adversarie in ye saide his roialme of Fraunce ye which grete ambaxia^t may not comodiously w^tout sume

maner delay adresse them to the saide town of Calas, yerfor chargith ye Keper of his prive seall to make instruction semblable as we late made to ye Baron of Dudeley Stephen Wilton doctor in decres Thomas Kiriell knight and Robert Whytyngham tresorer of the said town of Calais w^t other ye Kyngs ambaxiatours in the same manere to entertene it so yat ye said Keper now make like instructions to the said Baron of Dudeley Thomas Kyriell Stephen Wilton et Robert Whityngham and beyng present my lords ye two Cardinalls and Chancellor of England.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 143. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souveraine lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to yow of zour noble grace to graunte unto your humble chappelleine William bisshop of Lincolñ of your gracious gifte certeyns books which by your commaundement he receyved of Riç Harowden late Abbot of Westm̃, y^t is to say,

Compendium Morale Rogeri de Waltham 2º. fo Studia gloria.

Item Corpus Juris Civilis 2º. fo effect̃ injuria est.

Sic.

Item primā partē Bowyk 2º. fo hoc. est verum.

Item secundam partem Bowyk 2º. fo ext̃.

And thereupon to directe zour gracious letters under zour privee seale in dewe fourme to the Tresorer of

England and ye Chamberlayns of zour eschequer sufficient for yair discharge in yis behalfe and zour said suppliaunt shall pray for zow.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̃ le xxvij. jour de Januer l'an 7c. xix.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 144. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure sovereign lord.

R. H.

PLEASE it to your gode grace to graunte unto youre humble chapellein William bisshop of Sarum of your gracious gifte a porthose noted in two parties, of y^e whiche y^e firste parte begynneth after ye Kalender 2^o. fo. æterna lux and y^e second parte after y^e Kalender begynneth 2^o. fo. didi retribuentibus, and yere upon to graunte and commaund your letters in due forme under your privee seal to be directed to y^e Dean of your honorable chapell sufficient for his discharge to delyver y^e said porthose in two parties of your gracious gifte to your said besecher. And he shall ever pray God for yow.

The King hath graunted this bill at Westm̃ the xvij. day of Avril anno 7c. xix.

Osbern.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 129. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 4th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

REX apud manerium suum de Shene iiij^{to}. die Maii anno xix^{no}. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant Theſ at Camerariis ad solvend et deliberand Joñni Yerde armigero decem libras habend per viam regard pro eo quod dictus Joñes cepit monstrationem ducentarum lancearum cum arcubus apud Portesdowne in mense Aprilis anni instant quæ quidem lanciae erant de numero armañ ducend per Ducem Eborum. Præsentibus Can^{rio} Theſ Dño de Beaumont et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 132. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 11th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R. H.

THE Kyng at Shene ye xjth. day of May ye xixth. yere 7c. by y'advys of my lordis his counseillers comanded ye Keper of his pryvy seall to make sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer of Englonde and Chamberlayns to delyvere ye monoy for payement of cl. sperys after ye payement of Fraunce unto my lorde Duk of York under yis fourme. yat is to say ye sayde monoy to be put in a sewre coffre under two lokkes of which Maister Walter Collys shañ have oñ kay and Lewys Joñn knyght anoyer which coffre shalbe opennyd in ye landyng of ye saide Duk beyonde ye see. and after muster take by ye sayde Walter and Lewys with oyer of ye sayde cl. sperys ye sayde monoy be employde in ye payement of yeym 7c.

Item at ye same tyme by ye same advis ye Kyng cōmanded ye sayde Keper yat he without s̄pal comandement of ye Kingis self lat no warrant passe hym of pardoñ for vacauntz in moustrez ⁊c.

Item y^t ye sayde Keper make sufficient warrant to ye Tresorer and Chamberlayns to deliver Lewys Joñ knyght l. ii. to have it of ye Kyng by way of rewarde for his goyng now into Normandye where he is counseiller now deputed unto ye Kyng.

Item also sufficiant warraunt to ye Tresorer and Chamblayns to pay wagis and rewarde to such persones as beñ assigned to take ye moustre of ye Duk of York and such people as he ledeth at yis tyme after ye custume here beforñ used accordyng to ye degrees of yeym yat so shal take moustrez ⁊c.

Item yat ye said Prive Seal make also sufficient warrant unto ye said Tresorer of Englonde and Chambl to deliver xx. marc̄ for ye makyng of ye looge of Lyfeld to Rauf lord Cromwell survoyer of ye forest of Lifeld or his depute there.

[*Priori annexa.*]

¶ As Tresourer et Chamberlains ⁊c. saluz. Vous volons de l'advis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre treschier et foial Rauf sire Cromewell surveieur de notre foreste de Lyfeld en countee de Rotel ou a sōn depute illoeq̄es vous facez deliverer de notre tresore vynt marcs pur les faire mettre et emploier sur et entour les novel faisur̄ et edification d'une logge deins le dit notre foreste. Dañ ⁊c.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 145. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI ꝑc. To John Troutbek chamberlein of Chester greting. Hou be it that now late we commaunded you by oure lres undre our prive seel to make undre our seel of Chester being in your keping oure lres patentes of graunte to our squier Thomas Daurell oon of our hexmen for terme of his life of the manoir of Frodesham with the appurtenaunces in the countee of Chestre the which as we were at that time enformed passed not in yerely value xx^{li}. and moreover for to execute the said our lettres we directed unto you our lettres undre the signet of the Egle and alsoe our lres undre our prive signet of our armes. yet for asmoche as sith our said graunt we have be credibly enfourmed that the said manoir with the appurteñ is of much greater value than xx^{li}. we charged you therefore to bring and deliver unto us and oure counsaill the said lres of our graunt the which ye have so doo. whereof and alsoe that ye have not executed them after our first commaundements by oure said lres we hold you fully excused quited and discharged ayenst us for ever. and we charge you that by vertue of the said lettres ye late ne thing passe our seid seel. And for asmoche as that we considre wel the good service that the said Thomas hath doon unto us and shall doe in tyme to come have therefore of our grace speciale graunted unto him xx^{li}. by yere. to have it and take it during his life of the issues proufites and revenues comyng of the said manoir of Frodesham with thappurteñ by the hands of receivours fermours baillifs or occupyours of the said manoir for the tyme being at the termes of Seint Michel and of Estre by even portions. Wherefore we wol and charge you that upon this oure graunt that ye doo make

our ĩres patentēs undre our seel of Chestre being in your kepeing in due fourme. Yeven ĩtc.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene xiiij^o. die Mai anno xix^o. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli fieri facere ĩras sub eodem sigillo tenoris infrascripti ad instantiam Dñi Theſ Angliæ ꝑsentibus dñis Cancellario Comite Suff ꝑfať Theſ et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 133. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 16th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

FOR as muche as in one article accorded and agreed amonges other bitwix ye Kyng and his cousin ye Duc of York touching certaine ordenance artillarie and other habilementz of werre by him desired upoñ his going into Fraunce yat I shuld by ye Kynges cōmaundement entrete ye said Duc to suche artillarie and ordennaunce as is resonable and pourveie yerefore or elles content him in monoye as in y'answers yeven to his articles is expressed.

It is so yat ye said Duc is agreed and hath received of ye Kyng certaine ordennance artillarie and oyere habilementz of werre as it is expressed in an endenture made yereupon betwix him and me ye copie of which is to yis bille annexed.

Cromwell.

Lrē ent feust fte a Westm̃ ĩtc. xvj^e. jour de May l'an ĩtc. xix^e.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

This endenture made the xij. day of May ye yere of ye regne of Kyng Henri ye vj^t. ye xix^e. wittneseth yat the hiegh and myghty Prince Richard Duc of York hath received of Rauf lorde Cromwell Tresourer of Englande by the handes of William Hiclyng contreroulour of ye Kynges ordenance of Normandie certaine stuff of arterie and habilementz of werre, that is for to say ij. m^l. long bowes c. gross bowstringes iiij. m^l. shef of arowes v^e. speres w^t hedes xvij. m^l. iiij. c. lb. salt petre ij. m^l. li. brymstone c. chaudrons of se cole and iiij. fowther lede for ye Kynges stuff to be had into the duchie of Normandie. In wittnesse whereof ye said Duc to yat one part of yis endenture hath put to his seale, and to ye other part of ye same endenture the said Tresourer hath put to his seal the day and yere above saide.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 138. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 23rd May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

THE xxijth. day of May ye xixth. yere of ye reigne of the Kyng at Westm̃ by y^e advis of his counsaile comanded ye Keper of his pryve seal to do make lres under ye same seal to hys right dere and right welbeloved cosin Richard Duc of York &c. lattyng hym witte how ye Kyng by credible report is enfourmed yat yere is sufficient navy to set overe ye see at oñ tyme ye saide Duk and ye hoole arme which he ledeth at yis tyme in ye Kynges service overe ye see, also for suche oyer persones as ye caas requireth ye which is to ye Kyng ful gret gladnesse, and

therefore prayeth hym hertely to shaƿ hym in al comodious hast to ye oyer partie of ye see and yat he leve it not in ony wyse as his trust is in hym ⁊ consideryng yat his adversary dayly enforceth hym with gret multitude and assembleth moche people in yo parties to anientise ye Kynges obeissans and gretely oppresse the countrey and ye Kynges subgitz yere ⁊ and in especial to lay sige to his towne of Crayel as ye Kyng is credebly enfourmed. The which he douteth not by ye mercy of God but y^t it by his spedy cōmyng shal wel surcese and his saide adversarie wel to be resisted ⁊ Gyffēñ under oure privy seal ꝛc. Beyng present ye Cardinal of York ye Chaunceller of England ye Tresorer and Privy Seal y'Erlis of Stafford Salisbury and Northumbꝛ.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 125. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 26th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre souverain seignur.

SUPPLIE treshumblement votre obeisant subgiet et serviteur Francois de Surienne dit Larragonnoiz chivaler ⁊ comme ja par le space de xvij. ans et plus le dit suppliant de toute sa poissance se soit continuellement occupe en votre service en fait de voz guerres au mieulx et le plus diligement quil a peu et sceu en diverses manieres ⁊ comme scevent les tresnobles seignurs de votre sang et lignaige les seignurs conseil et autres ⁊ et alocation des rebellions qui en votre royaume de France ont este faites contre votre seignourie le dit suppliant et sa femme aient perdu tant en heritages que en biens meubles le vaillant de plus de cent mil livres tournois ⁊ car

a cause de sa dite femme il sa femme et ses enfans sont heritiers de feu Pierre Gressart escuer, lequel avoit achete et acqueste diverses velles fortresses terres et seignouries cōme la Mote Josserand Pacy et Gyry estans vers la riviere de Loure, et autres rentes revenues heritaiges et possessions tant en votre ville de Paris que ailleurs. Et si estoit iceluy Pierre Gressart en son vivant riche hōme de biens meubles dor et dargent et autrement cōme il est assez notoire, de toute la quelle succession le dit suppliant et sa dite femme ont este privez parce que le dit suppliant en gardant sa loyaulty vers votre seignourie est demoure en votre service et obeissance. Que toutes ces choses considerees et afin que pour bien faire et garder verite et honneur de chevalerie et loyaulte vers votre Mageste Royal le dit suppliant sa femme et ses diz enfans ainsi desheritez ne cheent et adviegnent en mendicite, vous plaise de votre tresnoble grace leur donner aucune rente fief ou possessions en votre royaume d'Angleterre en faisant icelui suppliant et sadite femme et enfans dainsins en icelui votre royaume d'Angleterre afin que votre dit don ilz puissent tenir et posseder.

Item pour ce que a present on parle de traictie de paix entre vous et votre adversaire de France, Dieu veulle que iceulx traictiez viegnent a bonne et fructueuse conclusion. Et il soit ainsi que audit suppliant aiez do ne les chastel et seignourie de Loigny en Perche le quel chastel a garder a este tresgrosse charge audit suppliant, car pour la seurete dicelui et afin que inconvenient nen advenist a votre seignourie le dit suppliant y fait faire pluseours grans necessaries et sūptueuses reparations. Et pour ce vous plaise commander a messiers qui depar vous iront aux diz traictiez en cas que restitution devoit estre faicte de ladite place et seignourie que par iceulx traictiez soit expressement dit et declaire que le dit

suppliant sera recompense et contente de sesdits reparations avant quil delivrera la dite place cōme raison est, car lesdites reparations seront au prouffit de celui qui aura la place ou autrement votre dit don seroit tresdomaigable audit suppliant.

Item pour ce que voz revenues sont a present tres petites en Normandie et na votre peuple dequoy vous aidier si largement quilz onte acoustumes de faire les temps passez, il a passe ung an et plus que le dit suppliant et ses compagnons nont eu de vous aucuns gaiges excepte aucuns deulx durant quilz furent au siege devant Harrefleu et ung pou apres tandiz quilz ont este miz en frontieres contre les adversaries estans a Louviers et a Conches, ores le dit suppliant et ses compagnons ne pevent gaignier aucune chose sur voz ennemiz par ce que tous ceulx qui sont autour de lui ont sauvegardees daucuns seignurs ou chiefs de guerre a vous obeissans les quelles le dit suppliant ne vouldroit aucunement enfreindre, parquoy fauldra que tous ces compagnons le delaissent et quil sen voist demourer a Rouen ou en autre bonne ville sans vous faire aucune service se par vous ny est remidie. Que ce considerere vous plaise ordonner et commander que tous ceulx qui donront aucunes teles sauvegardes exceptent en icelles expressement le dit suppliant et ses gens. Et en attendant votre bonne grace il continuera entretendra ses compagnons en votre service au mieulx quil pora. Et pour vous advertir sauve la reverence de tous teles sauvegardes font grant destruction en votre seignourie, car votre peuple se depart hors dicelle et va demourer en lobeissan de voz ennimiz pour ce que soubz une seule sauvegarde de lun des votres ilz sont preservez et seurs des tous les votres, et se ilz demourroient en votre obeisan dix sauvegardes de voz adversaries ne les poroient préserver.

Item pour ce que de present on est envoie pour traictiez de paix entre vous et votre adversaire, il est bien a penser que pluseurs du party des adversaries y ont bonne volente, et dautre part il est bien notoire que pluseurs dentre eulx ny ont volente aucune mais avecques ce est a doubter que aucuns faignent y avoir bonne volente dont toutesvoies il nest rein. Pourquoy est chose tres-convenable et necessaire pour le bien de votre seignourie que voz gens soient fors et bien avisez tant en fait desdiz traictiez comme en demene de votre guerre.

(*In dorso.*) Rex de advisamento consilii sui apud Westm̃ xxvj. Maij anno xix. concessit infrascripto supplicanti c. marc̃ ad terminum vitæ præfāt supplicañ habend̃ et recipiend̃ annuatim in scaccario suo per manus officiorum ibidem viz Dñi Theſ Angliæ et Camerañ ibidem qui pro tempore erunt et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere warañ Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri fañ litteras pateñ sub magno sigillo et alia brevia dic̃ supplicant in hac parte necessaria, præsentibus Dominis Car^p Angliæ et Eborum Comitibus Huntyngdoñ Northumb̃r Canço Theſ et Custode privati sigilli et me
Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 140. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 3rd June, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

LYKE it to ye Kyng our souverain lord to graunte unto your poevere clerc Adam Moleyns secondary in y' office of your prive seal such yerly reward and clothing for ye said office during ye tyme y^t he shal be yerinne as was paied and delivered to Maister William Lyndewode late secondary in ye said office and y^t by your severalles letters ye on to be directed to ye Tresorer

and Chamberleins of your eschequier for to paie hym ye said reward and ye other to be directed to ye Keper of your grete warderobe y^t is and shal be for to delivere him clothing furring and lineur as ye seson shall axe reward in monnaye to be understande xl. li. and clothing furrur and lynyng as ye said William Lyndewode receyved.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene iij^o. die Junii anno xix^{no}. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut acceptaret Adam Moleyns cleri^c tunc consilii sui secundarium officii custodiæ privati sigilli prout et diu Custos fuit antequam in custodi^e ejusdem privati sigilli sui fuit assumpt^{us}, recipiendo in thesauraria sua xl. li. singulis annis pro regard^u ad terminos anni usuales et libera^t ut infra continetur præsentibus multis.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 81. *Original*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer. The date of 30th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441, is added in a modern hand.]

To the King^e oure soveraign lord^e.

R. H.¹

BESECHITH' humbly and as devoutely and lowly as thei can or may youre po^ve orato^rs of the ordre of Cisteux the abbotes of Furnes Byland^e Salley Kirkestede Hayles and Morgaⁿ the whiche hath late received^e be commissioⁿ from the primate of their seid^e ordre of Cisteux be auctorite of thair generall chapitill comaundement and power to reforme in hede and membres alle the psones of the seid^e religioⁿ in Ingland^e and in the parties of Wales, For execucioⁿ of whiche comaundement you^r seid^e

¹ The King's autograph.

orateurs han sente and callid alle the abbotes of eyther province in Ingland and Wales to appere atte Northampton the viij^e. day of May nexte folwing where specially be thavise of the fadres a speciall labour and intente will be to reforme and reduce to religious observaunce apostataas disordinate and vagabond psones the whiche p aventure as it is to drede will atte their power pcure resistence and seke mayntenaunce and not wilfully be reduced to religious observaunce with oute socour of your highnesse. Please it unto youre most benigne grace to graunte your graciouse lettres undir your prive seal patently to all the religious psones appering or owing to appere in the seid convocacion atte Northampton receiving in youre gracious pteccion youre seid orators and all theym that han or shall have be vertue of the seid commissiõ inrest in execucion of the reformacie afore rehersið and their assistentes. Charging that noon of youre officers ne liege people yeve favo' ne mayntenance to no suche apostataas ne no suche mys-governed psones ne rebelles to religious correccion and to the seid reformators upon peyne of falling in youre offence and perill that will falle thereof. And that your seid officers and liege people duely requirið assiste and strengthe your seid orators atte all tymes nedefull shewing your seid gracious lettres unto eny of your liege people in tyme of nede atte the reverence of God and in wey of charite to the good encresse of holy religion. The whiche God to witnesse youre seid orators mevid be full many of the more notable psones of the religion in Ingland and Wales pprosen atte their power to duely reforme.

(*In dorso.*) R apud castrum suū de Wyndesore
 anno xix^o. concessit p̄dcam billam ⁊ mandavit Custodi
 pivati sigilli sui . . . sub eod̄ sigillo quod . . . desi-
 der . . . Ep̄o Saṡ ac multis aliis. . . .

ACTA CONCILII DE ANNO VICESIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 1. *Original Minutes.*]

Minutes of the Council, 14th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Kynges þsence in þe Grene Chambẽr at Westm̃
the xiiij. day of Octobẽr þe xx. yer̃ 7c.

þe Cardinal of York
My Lord Chauncellr
Bisshoþ of Saꝛ
My Lord P've Seal

Therles of Hunẽ
Saꝛ
Suff
North

The Viẽ Beaumond
The Lord Hungerford
Scrop
Tiptoft
þe Chāblein
Fanhope

Stourton knyzt

The Kyng enfourmed þt h^s towne of Caley^s neded
both vitaille artillarie and habilimẽts of war̃ for securitee
7 defense of þe same ayenst [þe] maliciouse purpos of his
enemyes, the which as it is to be supposed by al mañ
of lyklyhode dispose hẽ to noye þe same towne by all þe
weyes 7 meenes þt þei can 7 may, cōmanded þfoꝛ þt a
war̃ unðr p've seal shold be maa to þe Tref 7 Chambl
7c. to ordeine 7 purveie on such behalf sufficeantly for
Caley^s 7c.

fact est. Also þas þe lieutenẽ of Caley^s & Th̃ Kyryel of his
owne auctoritee 7 power hath gyve sauf conduyctz to
þeim of Diepe for to cōe to Caley^s 7 fyssh for hering,
* f. 1 b. by force of þe which sauf conduyct þei beth come * þider

in grete multitude and so entr̃ his towne from tyme to tyme wherporough̃ as it is to be supposed̃ grete inconvenience myzt falle to þe said̃ towne *that* God̃ forbede, ~~eōma~~ the Kyng þ̃for wol and cōmandeth̃ þat ĩres und̃r p̃ive seal be directed̃ to þe said̃ lieuteñ cōmandyng hī straitely þat after þe sight of hē he make þe said̃ fisshers w^tdrawe hē and þat he suff̃r non such̃ heřafter come þid̃r unto ĩc.

[*Ibid.* f. 2. 26th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chamb̃r at Westm̃ the xxvj. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. yẽr ĩc.

Cardinal of York	Therles	þe Lordes
Lord̃e þe Chañc	Saz̃ ĩ	Hung̃ford̃
<i>Prive Seal</i>	Suff̃	Scroop̃
		Stourtoñ <i>knyzt.</i>

Be þ̃ maad̃ a warrant und̃r p̃ive seal to þe Tref ĩ Cham̃b̃l [ĩc.] of þe date of Aust þe xix. yẽr ĩc. to paie to Rob̃t Manfeld̃ squier late by þe King send̃ [in message] w^t ĩres to þe lieuteñ and souldoures of Caleys x. ĩi. by wey of reward̃.

Also be þ̃ maad̃ a warrant und̃r þe same seal unto þe said̃ Tref ĩ Cham̃b̃l to paie unto þe said̃ Rob̃t now by þe Kyng̃e cōmandement w^t ĩres ĩ credence goyinge to þe lieuteñ ĩ souldoures of Caleys and also to þe lieuteñ ĩ marchantz of thestaple at Caleys xx. ĩi. by wey of reward̃.

Also be þ̃ maad̃ sem̃ble ĩres to þe said̃ Tref ĩ Chāb̃l to paie to Rĩc Shar̃p m̃chant of þe said̃ estaple þe which̃

by þe Kyng^e cōmandement for þe speed^e of þe said^e lres
 ⁊ credence is in goyng w^t þe said^e Manfeld^e to Caley^s
 [v. marc^e] ~~x. li.~~ to have yt by way of reward^e.

* f. 2 b. * Also for asmoche as *the*¹ *Kinge* is informed þ^t *his*
 ennemyes by all *the waies and meanes* þ^t *pei can* ⁊ may
 dispose *hem to noy and gette* his towne and castel of
 Crotoie *by treason seige assault and all op^{er} subtilte*
 . . . ees wⁱⁿne short tyme þ^t God^d forbede. Be þ^{er}for maad^e
 lres und^{er} p^{ri}ve seal to þe Duc of York^e lieuteñ geñal ⁊
 goev^{er}neur of his roy^e of Fraunce and duchee of Nor^{die}
 ctifyeng hī he^{er}of, and forsomoch þe Kyng desireth him
 so to do his devoir in þis ptie þ^t noñ inconvenience falle
 þ^{er}to, þat God^d forbede.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 25. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 13th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI ⁊c. As Tresourer et Chamberlains ⁊c. Nous
 volons de l'assent de notre counsail et vous mandons que
 a notre chier et foial chivaler Johan Popham liquel nous
 envoions presentement a Roon en notre message a notre
 treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ
 goevernour de noz reaulme de Fraunce et duchie de
 Normandie preignant de nous pur le temps quil serra
 ainsi en notre dit message gages journalx de quarant
 souldz vous facez paier de notre tresore prestement en

¹ The lacunæ in the original are supplied from the transcript in the
 Harleian MS. 81. See the Preface.

main cent livres a avoir par voie d'apprest pur la cause avant dicte.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij. die Novemb̃r anno xx^{mo}.
de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli
sui facere garrant̃ secundum tenorem infra contentum.
Præsentibus Dñis Can^{rio} Comite Suff Theſ Angl ac
aliis et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 27. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 14th November, 20 Hen.VI.
1441.]

Unto the King oure most gracious sovereign lord.

BESECHITH you mekely youre pouere and perpetuell
oratur John Lydgate monke of Bury Seint Edmund.
For as moche as for diverses opinions had in lawe be
your justices and barons of youre eschequer youre ĩres
patentes grauntid to youre seid besecher of vij. ĩi. xiiij. ſ.
iiij. d̃. may not take effecte to the wele and profite of
yours seid besecher.

That it may please unto youre hyenesse to grante
unto your seid besecher and to John Baret squier youre
graciouses letters patentes undir youre grete seal after
the fourme contenue and effecte of a cedula to this bille
annexid, and there upon youre liberate currant and
allocate dormant in due fourme, for the whiche youre
seid besecher shall restore youre graciouses letters
patentes to him made of vij. ĩi. xiiij. ſ. iiij. d̃. to be
taken be the handes of the Abbot of Bury into the

chauncerye to be cancellid ⁊ And he shall pray to God for you.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij^o. die Novemb̃ anno xx. concessit præsenti billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fãc garrant Cancellario Angl̃ ut ipse desuper fieri fãc litteras pateñ secundum tenorem copie præsentibus annexe ⁊ præsenti Dño Suff qui billam prosecutus est ac me

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 3. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 15th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In Cam̃a Stellať die Lune þe xv. Novēb̃r a^o 7c. xx.

Dñi sp̃uales	Dñi tempales	
Cardinal Anglie	Comites	Dñi
Cardinal Eboꝝ	Hunť	Hung ^o ford
Cancellař Anglie	Saꝝ	Scroþ
	Suff	Fanhoþ
	Northūb̃r	Custode <i>privati</i>
	Staff	<i>sigilli</i>

Be þ^o maađ 7res seŷalles to þe Duc of York the Chancellor of Fraunce and þe Kyngs *cunsaile* þ^oe 7tifyeng
fact est. hē hou þ^t þ^e *Kinge* hať herde þat that Lowys John *kñt*
 and Maistr̃ Joñ Rynel hađ to say unto þe Kyng by way
 of *instruc̃on* from þe said̃ Duc and [þ^t þ^e K'] hať
answered̃ them as Joñ Popham knyzt whom the
Kinge sendeth þideř hať in cōmandement to sey by

mouth to whom þe Kyng wol þ^t þei yeve feyth & credence &c.

fact est. If þres to be maad to þe good townes in France & Normandie, thankyng hē of þeir trew acquitailles at all tymes &c. and p^ayng hē of continuance, ut in fila.

* f. 3 b. * Be þ^y added in *S^r John Pophams* instruccon to þe Duc of York *that* he warne all þe cappitaignes & goevernours &c. of townes strengthes & forteresses by þe see syde straytely to kepe þeir wache & warde so þ^t non inconvenience falle þ^yto &c.

fact est. Be þ^y delivēd to *S^r John Popham* þe copie of þe Duc of *York* endent^re &c. upon *F^r* & *Normandie*.

Also it was advised by þe said lordes þ^t for love [good accord] & oonhede to be had betwix þerle of Devoñ on þe on pt and *W^{ill} Bonville* on þ^t op^y [& by all meenes to bringe hē & induce hē þ^yto upon &] for c^otaines discordes dissencons and debat^e late had and growen betwix hem¹ for þe ende whereof þei have compromitted hē to stande to c^otaines ~~me~~ lord^e award, þat evich of hē be bounde to op^y in ij. m^l. li. by symple obligacons to stāde to þe said lord^e award, the said obligacons to be put in indifferent mennes hand^e and he of þe said pties þat refuseth þe award so to be maad þ^t his obligacon be delivēd to þe op^y ptie for þe recoevēe þ^yof as lawe wol.

¹ *Vide Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 285, 332.*

[*Ibid.* f. 14. 17th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chamb̃r þe xvij. day of Novēb̃r þe xx. yẽr̃ ꝑ̃c.

Lord Chancellor
Lord Pive Seal

Therles of
Huñt
Staff
Saz
Northūb̃r
Suff

The Lord
Hung̃ford
Scroop
Fanho
ꝑ̃c þe Tref

Answer was yeveñ to iiij. ar^{les} conteigned in þinstruc̃con send̃ from þe Duc of York to þe Kyng by Lowes Joñ ꝑ̃c M' Joñ Rynel whẽrof þe copie was rad̃ and remaigneth in þe filace.

Also I received̃ of my Lord Chancellor diṽs lres þ^t wẽr [sende] unto þe Kyng oute of Guyenne ꝑ̃c.

Also I received̃ of Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns lres þ^t cam from Kyryell̃ and from þe Maĩr of Caleỹs ~~from~~ [for] þe grauntyng of saufconduyctz ꝑ̃c. and diṽs op̃ lres of Guyenne.

Also þe matier̃ of Guyenne ꝑ̃c. secree beth passed̃, the which̃ beth in my Lord Pive Sealx keping̃ ꝑ̃c.

[*Ibid.* f. 4. 21st November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

The xxj. day of Novēb̃r þ^e xx. yẽr̃ in þ^e Sterred Chamb̃r þ̃nt

My Lord Cardinal of York.	Therle of Salisbury.
þ ^e Chaunceller.	þ ^e Lord Scroop.
þ ^e Keper of þ ^e pive seal.	þ ^e Lord Fonho.

Sir Phillip Chetwynd ~~sw~~ knyzt sworn for to say þ^e truth of that that he shal be demanded of said

That he late cominge from ~~my Lord of Dor~~ Bristowe at þ^e which tyme cam in h^s compaignie from Bristowe William Rogg^y and Nicholas Hunt m^{ch}antz of Bristowe for their more safetee by cause as it was supposed that thei brought monie w^t þeim ⁊ and þei all comyng þorough þ^e towne of Hung^yford and rydyng þorough þ^e water þer come [after hē t] upon hem an xvj. psones or mo arraied w^t jakkes salades [t] swerdes commaundyng feersly from whennes þat þei come ⁊ and þ^e m^{ch}antz answered from Bristowe. And ~~yit þe s~~ so answered some of þ^e said f Philip men þ^t a amonge þ^e which þ^y was on of f Philipps men demaunded t he answered from Bristowe ⁊ and þ^e demander seyde nay ⁊ and w^t þat wolde
 * f. 4 b. have berefte þ^e said * f^vant of f Philipps of his sword þe which he wolde not suffer him so to do ⁊ and then þ^e said demander drewe his owne sword and smote at þ^e said servant and cut his jacke and at an oþ^y stroke glawncing on his hand cutt his glove þ^e which was furred ⁊ and then forthwth came in a grete paas oute of þ^e said Hung^yford a xxx psones moo of þ^e said demaunders felouship ⁊ so þ^t þei we^r in all to the numb^re of l. psones and questioned hē also from whennes þat þei cam. And þei seid from Bristowe. So hou be it þ^t some of hem knewe þ^e said f Philip ~~and~~ souffred hem to goo ⁊ But as som seyde thei supposed þ^t þ^e said f Philip t h^s men had be toward Boneville hit was forthermo^r demanded by my Lord Chaunceller yif þ^t he knewe whoes men þe and what þei we^r.

And þ^e said f Philip answered þ^t he knew not whoes
 * f. 5. men þei we^r nor what þei we^r. * He seyð he sawe some in the Erle of Somflyn^yvee. Also he said that some of Hunger-

ford seið to oon of þ^e fellowes of þe seið & Phillip þ^t þei weĩ towaĩ *the Earle of Devon*.

Thambassadeurs *cominge from* þ^e iij. estat^z de les landes in Guyenne desired answer^e of þeiĩ matier^e þ^t þei come for.

And spĩally *that purveyors* myzt be maad for Tartas befor^e þe day of þappointemēt ĩc.

And also þ^t such ar^{les} as þei putte unto þ^e Kyng for hē of Baioĩ as touching þeiĩ privileg^e þat it wolde lyke þ^e lord^e to be delibed^e upoĩ hem and to gyve hem þ^oon good^e and gracious answer^e.

To þ^e which ambassadeurs at þat tyme it was by my seið Lord^e Chaunceller answered^e that þei wolde comune
* f. 5 b. þ^e seið matier^e ĩ * ar^{les} ⁊ and þeiĩ advises shewe unto þe Kyng to þat eende þ^t þei sholde *be soone answered* and soe þei trusted^e þ^t they shold^e be.

Hit was at þat *same tyme* desired by Augerot de Seint Pe oon of þ^e seið ambassadeurs þ^t Guilliam de Caupenne to whom my Lord^e of Huntynghdon hath gyve þ^e seneschalcie de les landes myzt have it by þ^e Kyng^e graunte after þ^e teneuĩ of my seið Lord^e of Huntingdon's ĩres.

To whom it was answered^e by my seið Lord^e Chaunceller þat it was not þ^e Kyng^e consail^l part to graunte any such þing for it lay but oonly to þe Kyng and to noon op^o psone ⁊ thei wolde ley þ^e seið matier befor^e hĩ he to do þ^oinne þ^t þat shulde lyke *him* of h^s g^ace.

It was semed^e at þ^t [tyme] to þ^e seið lord^e of þ^e K['] cōsail þ^t it was most fittyng þ^t an English[man] occupied þ^e seið office.

It̃ as touching þ^e matieŕ being t̃ hangyng in þ^e coun-
sail betwix f̃ Robt of Ogle knyzt and ooñ Bedford, day
was gyven to morowe for to be cōed̃ in þ^e counsail, and
þ̃on Danby for Bedford^e part was warnēd and cōmandēd
to warne Yonge for Ogles pt.

* f. 6.

fact̃ est.

It̃ p̃ p̃ceptū
R^e xxviiij.
die Novēbr̃
t̃c.

* Be þ̃ maad̃ a *warrant* to þ^e Tresorer t̃ Chambleins
for to ~~to þe Duc of~~ paie þat þat wol suffice for þ^e
conduycting t̃ shipping oṽ to þe Duc of York of þe v^{ml}. li.
þ^e which þe Kyng sendeth now over to him for þ^e paie-
ment for þ^e first quarter of þ^e second̃ yeŕ of his wthholdyng
for Frāce t̃ Normandie.

Be þ̃ added̃ to þinstruc̃on þ^r f̃ John Popham shal
now have to þ^e Duc of York t̃c. þat for asmoche as þ^e
Kyng is lerneð t̃ expience p̃veth it þat his adṽsaries t̃
ennemyes in Fraunce t̃ in Normandie by all̃ staling^e
dissimulãcons [invasions] t̃ all̃ op̃ subtilitees t̃ menes
þat þei can t̃ may p̃pose hem to gete or noye þ^e townes
t̃ portz of Harflew Cane Hounflew t̃ op̃ place t̃ portz
on þ^e water syde þ^r God̃ defende t̃c.

fact̃.

* f. 6 b.

The Kyng wol þ̃for̃ þ^t þ^e said̃ Duc so stuff þ^e said̃
[townes t̃] place both̃ of meñ artillarie habile*mentz of
wer̃. So *that for the defence* þ̃of non inconvenience
falle þ̃to þat God̃ defende.

Hit was answered̃ to þambassadeurs of Baioñ þat
my lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e counsail shold̃ shewe þeire ma-
tier^e unto þ^e Kyng and þei shal be answered̃ in þeir
desires.

[*Ibid.* f. 7. 22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þ^e Sterred Chamb^r the xxij. day of *Novembre* the xx. yer ^ⁱtc.

My Lord þ ^e Chaunc ^r	Therles of	þ ^e Lord Scroop
þ ^e Pive Seal	Hunt	þ ^e Lord Fanhoþ
	Northūb ^r	
	Saþ	
	Suff	

Be þ^{is} maad īres *under privy* seal to þe Lord Talbot cappitaigne of *Harflew relatinge therewth* that þ^e Kyng ^ⁱtc. ^{fact est.} his *cunsal* be enformed þ^t þe ennemyes by all þe waies and meanes þat þei can ^ⁱtc may, what by *steling^e* tre- sons invasions *and all other* false subtilitees ^ⁱtc meenes dispose hem to gette ^ⁱtc noye þ^e said Harflewe¹ and þat considered þ^e grete losse of poeple þ^t þ^e Kyng^e fad^r whom God assoile at þ^e seige þ^{is} of had ^ⁱtc suffred, hou longe þ^e saide siege continued, what good it costed him and þis reaume, what hurte ^ⁱtc losse þ^{is} of now late was unto þ^e Kyng and þ^e his rea^e, and what charge þ^{is} of was also unto þ^e Kyng and his said rea^e, and hou grete a losse it ~~now~~ [wold] be unto þ^e Kyng yif þat any [mys]fortune come þ^{is} to oþ^{er} wyse þan wel, þ^t God forbede, desireth þ^{is} for ^ⁱtc chargeth his said cousin þ^t he ordeine ^ⁱtc

£. 7 b. purveie covenantable vitailles ^ⁱtc habilimentz of werre * de- fensible so þ^t for *lakke* thereof or lakke of watche and warde which þ^e Kyng comandeth be wel duely and *truly* kept or þorough any oþ^{er} negligence non inconvenience falle þ^{is} to þat God defende.

It þ^t þe^{as} þ^e mai^r conestables ^ⁱtc felowshiþ of þ^e mchantz of pestaple of Caley in þ^e þ^e Kyng^e grete

¹ *Vide* Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

necessitee have chevysshed unto him x^m. li. for þ^e repaument wher of þ^e Kyng wol þ^t þei have of þei^r owne shipping unto Caleys iiij. nobles of subsidie of evy sak þ^t shal be shipped þider unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei be satisfied of þ^e said some of x^m. li. The Kyng wol þ^ofor by þadvis of his counsail that þres undre h^s pⁱve seal be directed to þ^e Tresorer & Chambleins cōmandyng hem þ^t of þ^e said subsidie for þei do make unto þ^e said mair conestable & fellowship sufficeant assignement of iiij. nobles of evy sak þ^t as above shal be by hem shipped to

* f. 7. Caleys. To have take * and *receive the said iiij. nobles unto the tyme þ^t þei be fully satisfied and contented of þ^e x^m. li. soe by them cherished and borrowed as above.*

No^a in filač. Be þ^o maad þres undr pⁱve seal unto þ^e cappitaignes of castelles & townes of Harflew Arkes Newcastle Gournay Gisors *Maunte* Vernoyl in Perche Esse Alaunceon Faloyz Lyseux Cane Bayeux Saviles Domfranc Vyre Quarētyne Constance Chirborough Avances Tombe Eleyne or to þei^r lieuteñ þ^oe latyng þeim wite

fact est. þat as þ^e Kyng is enfourmed þ^t his ennemyes what by invasions tresons and all oþ^r subtil weyes and meenes þat þei can & may dispose hē from tyme to tyme to gete or noye þ^e said place þ^e which þ^e Kyng in no wyse wolde. And hou be it þ^t he^r befor þorough negligences & myske & unadvisy keping of places by such as have had þ^e

* f. 7 b. keping of hē * þ^e Kyng hath *here before to his gret hurte and also to þ^e hurte of his subjects* lost divs and many ~~the~~ place wherof *the govⁿers* & kepers þ^o as yet have not had due & condigne punisshement as þ^e Kyng^e lawes wolde and as þei sholde have had in þ^t behalf. The Kyng wol þ^ofor þat þei take þ^o of no booldnesse and chargeth & cōmandeth hem straytly þ^t þei make such watch and warde to and aboute þ^e said place [& þ^t þei so see from tyme to tyme to þ^e seur & savegarde of hē]

So þ^t þorough þeir defaute or negligēce none inconvenience falle þ^o to þ^t Goð defende. Lating þeim wite þ^t yif þei do þ^e contrarie heñof the Kyng wol cōmande such punisshement to be dooñ & executed upoñ þ^e trespassour in þat behalf þat it shal tourne all op^o to exāple in tyme to come.

Hit is graunted at þinstance of Robt Whitingham tresorer of Caleys þ^t for þ^e causes & upoñ þe matier comp^sed in his bille &c. ther be maad a warrant undre pⁱve seal unto þ^e Tresorer & Barons of þeschequier cōmanding hem þat þei alloue unto þ^e said Robert in
 * f. 8. þaccountes þ^t he is to yelde unto þ^e Kyng * by cause of *his said office all mann^s paymentz þ^t he wol make faith that he hath made unpaied for & during a quart^r of a yeare and xvij. daies for þe which tyme þ^o was no controller of Caleys &c.*

No^a in filaç. Be þ^o maad a lre unðr pⁱve seale to the Duke of York lieuten^t geñal and govⁿor of France and Normandie in þ^e which lre there be sent and inclosed þe copie of þar^{le}
 Clarenceaux. contiegned in the instrucçon late sende unto þ^e Kyng by þ^e Duchesse of . . . igne by þ^e which she desired þ^t ¹

* f. 8 b. * In þ^e matier betwixt the Erle of Devon and & William Boneville w^{ch} was for þoffice of steward of þ^e duchee of Cornwalle or for þ^e office of þ^e steward of the countee of Cornewailt &c. the said Erle is condescended to put þ^e said matier in tretie.

And likewise after longe cōmunicaçon had w^t þ^e lord of þ^e K^s counsail he is condescēded to tretie of the enmities disceñcons discordes and debates þat from the beginninge of þ^e world unto nowe be hadd and doon betwix hī and þ^e said Boneville.

¹ The remainder of the sentence is left unfinished.

Arbitrours to and ende alle þe said matters betwiȝ þe said pties ij. þe chief jugel ꝛc. and þeende to be maad by þe moys of Estr next.

Pheliþ Chetewynd knyzt sworeñ and demanded whether any psone stured him to leye þe charge upon þerle of Devon as he confessed þe xxj. day of Novēbr last or not. seyde by þe ooth þt he had maad þt nev psone stured him þto.

* f. 9. * John Combe *John Balman John Steere* late mair of Colchestr and a woman called Julian Savage heringe tell that one Thomas Bocher psoner in þe Kyngel Bench had impeached hem to þe Kyng and his counsail. pat is to say þat þe said John John ꝛ in the tyme of their meiraltees and also þe said woman shoulde seye unto þe said Thomas þt one Thomas Bently shold be untrewe to þe K' and to the Kyngel counsail not send for and offred þeir bodies to due punisshement yif þat þe said informaçon weř founde trewe. The which at þat tyme weř sworeñ to answer to such þingel as þei shold be demanded of.

It was þenne demanded of evich of hem yif þt ev he had at any tyme such cōicaçon wt þe said Th [as above] or any op cōicaçon þe which sholde hurt or þjudice þe Kyngel psone? And evich of hem swor ꝛ seyde nay.

* f. 9 b. And þe lordel of þe Kyngel consail hering þis and beyng þsent at þt tyme f John Hody chief justice of þe Kyngel Benche and f Richard Newton * chief judge of the Cōmon Pleas and seyng þt þe said psones charged weř but simple psones by whoos comyng sende for was demed to be supposed grete trouth for þeir acquitaille and also þt þei weř innocent of þe said cryme. And considered also þe unthriftynesse of þe said Th dismissed at þt tyme þe

said psones impeached and charged hem and evich of hem þat at such tymes as it shold like þe Kyng to sende for hem þt þei sholde come and appieſ and so þei seyde þt þei wolde.

For Ogles ⁊ Bedford matieſ þattournees of eyther of hem was charged to be to morowe befor þe Kynges counsail at Westm̄ ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* f. 10. 23rd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chambſ the xxij. day of November *xxth yeere.*

My Lordes Chaunceller. þe Lord Scroop.

Prive Seal.

Englissh m̄chantz have put a bill of divers complainte upon m̄chantz of Puce Hansze and þe Dansk beinge beyonde þe see, the which bille is delivēd to marchantz of þe said contrees being þenne befoſ þe lordes for to answer þto on Saturesday next.

Be þto maad a warrant to þe Tresorer ⁊ Chāſl ꝑc. to make assignement sufficeant of iiij. nobil of þe subsidie of evy sak of wolle ꝑc. unto þe maiſ ⁊ fellowship of þestaple of Caleys unto þe tyme þt þei be fully paied and contented of x^{ml}. li. þe which now late þei have lened þe Kyng for hys necessitees ꝑc. ut in xxij. Novēbſ ult p̄x p̄tito.

[*Ibid.* f. 10 b. 24th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chambr at Westm̄ the xxiiij. day of Novēbſ þe xx. yeſ ꝑc.

Dñs Cardinal Eboſ

Dñs de Scroop.

Dñs Cancellar

Dñs de Fonhoſ

Custos p̄vati sigilli

Vač q, in
p̄x die ante

In þ^e matier betwix Flete and Ryman day is gyven to Ryman for to answer to morowe.

Upon þ^e licence graunted to Cantelowe for to carie h^s wolles to Caleys and þ^e to selle hē w^toute deptison.

It is graunted þat þ^e be maad a warrant for di^vs considera^õns &c. to be directed to þ^e mai^r of þestaple of Caleys cōmandyng him by þ^e same þ^t notwithstanding any lres patent^es of licence graunted to þ^e said Cantelowe by þ^e which he may shi^p c^tain wolles to Caleys & from þens selle hem w^toute deptison ~~after~~ ayenst þordenance of þestaple. þat he suff^r not þ^e said Cantelowe his assignes nor þ^e deputies to have or selle in or from Caleys any wolles þat he shal shippe þider by vertue of þ^e said licēce unto þ^e tyme þ^e Kyng yeve him op^e in cōmandemēt. Considering þ^t it sholde hurte gretly and be þjudiciable to þ^e said estaple for asmoche as þ^e sale of wolles þ^t þ^e said Cantelowe sholde so * make by vertue of þ^e said licence sholde lette þ^e sale of þei^r wolles now beyng^e þe^r upon þ^e which for þ^e sōme of x^{ml}. li. þ^t þ^e said mai^r & felowshi^p have lene^d unto þ^e Kyng now in þ^s h^s necessitee þei have assignement upon ev^y sak of wolle þ^t þei shal so selle iiij. nobil of þ^e subsidie of ev^y sak.

Be þ^e maad a warrant to þ^e Tresorer & Chābl^r &c. to delive to f John Popham which is now going in þ^e Kyng^e message into Normandie to þ^e Duc of York lieuten^e gen^lal & goevⁿour þ^e and also to op^e psones takyng dayly wag^e of xl. s. wag^e for lx. dayes in hand by wey of appst.

[*Ibid.* f. 12. 25th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chamb̃r, the xxv. day of Novembr̃ þe xx. yẽr̃ ꝑc.

My Lord̃e þe Chancellr̃ Therles of Hunt
þe Prive Seal of Suff
 þe Lord̃ Scroþ.

In þe matiẽr of *demande of soccage* by þe Maiẽr & Ald̃rmen of London of þe Januenses ꝑc. by bothe pties assent it is *advised* & appointed by þe lord̃e of þe counsaill þe Januenses shal fynde sufficeante securitee *by obligac̃on*, þat is to sey þat þei shal from tyme to tyme t̃mely sue and answer in þe Kyng̃e court̃e at dayes to be assigned for þe conclusion in þe matier and yif þat it shal be demed̃ þei shal paie it, or elles þei shal renne in þe peine of þobligãcon.

Vacat ist^d q₁
in alio loco
post.

Be þe maad̃ a warrant to þe Tref & Chambl̃r to treete w^t þerle of Huntyngdoñ for þe vitailing of h^s shiþ to Burdeaux for þe conduycting of Guilliam Basset squier oñ of ~~his~~ [þe K'] consaillers þe whom þe Kyng sendeth þidr̃ now in his message, and þat that shal be so accorded betwĩ hē to paie it of þe Kyng̃e tresor̃.

* f. 12 b. * Be þe made a warrant to þe Tresorer and Chambleine to paie to Maistr̃ Estiephen Wilton *doctor of the lawe* þe which goeth in þe King̃e fvice to þe Duchesse of Bur̃g & opers wag̃e ~~for vij. moneths~~ [of c. marc̃ by app̃st] in hand̃.

Ĩf be þe maad̃ sem̃ble warrant to paie to Edward Grymston and Will Port to eyther of hē xx. li. by wey of reward̃ by cause þat þei goeñ in þe said̃ message w^t þe said̃ Maistr̃ Estiephen.

Be þȝ maad̃ a warrant of protec̃on und̃r p̃ve seal unto þ^e Chaunceller &c. for Maistr̃ John Derby docteur of lawe þ^e which is now going to þ^e Duc of York lieuteñ geñal & goeṽnour of France & of Norm̃, to endur̃ for a yẽr.

To þ^e bille put into þ^e counsaile by Englisshmen þ^e xxiiij. day of þ^s p̃nt moneth ayenst þeim of Pruce and of the Hansze & Danske whẽrupõn as þ^s day it was cōman-
 * f. 13. ded̃ theim of þ^e said̃ * countrys beyng in London to bringe answer̃ in writing, they have þ^s day yeve answer̃ in writing to þ^e lord̃ of þ^e counsaile.

The which befor̃ hē rad̃ it semed̃ to þ^e said̃ lord̃ þ^t þ^e complaint þat þ^e Englisshmen made as þeir said̃ bille containeth was of *more* lyclynese trewe þan elles, and willing for somoche as by þ^e said̃ complainte is shewed̃ þ^t þ^e said̃ Englisshmen were not teted̃ ruled̃ noþȝ demened̃ in Pruce Hansze noþȝ þe Danske as þ^t þei of þ^e contrees ben teted̃ hẽr in England̃ and also þ^t þei beth oþer wyse teted̃ ruled̃ and demened̃ in þ^e said̃ contrees þan þat þ^e tres & seales of þ^e Maistr̃ of Pruce ~~& wolde~~ remaignyng in þ^e Kyng̃ Tresor wolde axe and requir̃ [& oþȝ wyse þen þei have be teted̃ hẽrtofor̃] have þȝ for charged̃ desired̃ and charged̃ þeim of þ^e Pruce Hansze & of þ^e Danske þ^t tyme beyng befor̃ hem to write unto þeir contrees to þ^e said̃ Maistr̃ & to þ^e goeṽnours of þ^e said̃ Hansze & Danske
 * f. 13 b. shewyng unto hē þ^e * said̃ Englishmens complaintes and desiring þ^e wronges to be redressed̃ and from hens forthward̃ to souffre Englisshmen marchantz use & doo ~~as~~ in þ^e said̃ contrees as þei have *done before* þ^s tyme and as þei oughten to do, for elles þ^e Kyng and þ^e lord̃ her wol oþȝwise ordeine and p̃veie in þ^s behalf for þ^e Pruciers & þeim of þ^e Hansze & of þ^e Danske being hẽr in þ^s land̃. For it was þought at þ^t tyme by þ^e said̃

lordes þ^t as þei of England wē ruled in þabovesaid contrees that þei of þ^e same beyng now heŕ t̃ repairing hider sholde be reuled in semble wyse .

And ferthermoŕ at þ^e same tyme it was advised by þ^e said lord^e þat a clerke and a m̃chant shold be send from þ^e Kyng in ambassade w^t Englissh mennes complaintes to þ^e said Maistr̃ of Pruce and to þeim of þ^e Hansze t̃ for reformaçon of Englisshmennes complaintes .

Wherfoŕ it was cōmaunded þ^e m̃chantz Englissh to advise hem of a covenable m̃chant in þ^s behalf and þ^e lord^e wolde leye þees matiers befoŕ þ^e Kyng on Moneday next at Kennington to þentent þat it wolde lyke his hieghnesse to advise hī a clerke also in þ^s behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 15. 27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In the Star Chamber.

The xxvij. day of Novembŕ þ^e xx. yeŕ t̃c.

The Cardinal of York þerle of Suff

My Lord^e þ^e Chaunceller þ^e Lord Scroop

þ^e Pive Seal

Among̃ diŕs cōicaçons at þ^s tyme hað it was comuned of þ^e grete good þ^t my Lord of York lieuteñ geñal t̃ goeṽnour of *France* t̃ Nor^{die} toke yerly of þ^e Kyng and as *it was* seyde þ^e grete taxes t̃ imposiçons *that he* put on þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e in þ^e said cuntries for þ^e defense of þ^e same. And also as it was said [of] þ^e fewe souldours þ^t wē he hað in wag^e for þ^e said defense. And for so moche as niegh̃ as it coude be supposed þ[?] was caste accountes what þ^e xx^{ml}. li. þ^t he shuld take yerely of þ^e Kyng wolde sustiegne of souldoures and what þ^e said taxes and tallia^e wolde finde of souldoures in fourme as foloweth.

* f. 15 b. * The graunte of þe iij. estat^e for þis } cccxl m^l. li.
ye^r - - - - - } tournⁿ.

xx^{ml}. li. st^ling^e after lvij. s. þe noble lxxvij^{ml}. li. tournⁿ.

Sm^a v^cvij^{ml}. li. tournⁿ.

The wag^e of viij^c. speres on horsbak
and þe bowes after þe paiement of Nor-
mandie xv. ~~t. v.~~ frank^e t. v. frank^e sper
and bowe by þe moneth amounteth by
ye^r - - - - - } cciiij^{xx}vij^{ml}. li.
tournⁿ.

The wag^e of viij^c. speres on foote
after viij. d. þe day amounteth by yeere } iiij^{xxml} iiij^{xx} xij. li.
in mōnoie tournⁿ - - - - - } tournⁿ.

For ij^{ml}ij^c. bowes after þe paiement
of Normandie v. li. tournⁿ by þe moneth
amounteth by þe yer - - - - - } cxliij^{ml}. li. t^rn.

Sm^a to^l - - - - - v^cxij^{ml}iiij^{xx}xij. li. t^rn.

And so þe finding of viij^c. speres and þe bowes on horsbak
for þe feeld and viij^c. speres and þe bowes on foote for þe
garnisons excedeth þe receit^e but iiij^{ml}iiij^{xx}xij. li. t^rn.

* f. 16. * Also þe as Will Flete for c^tain causes in h^s bille put
unto þe Kyng hath complained upon Ryman, as in þe
said bille is contained mo^r at large. The which Ryman
by *force* t^r vertue of þe King^e cōmandement in þ^s behalfe
maad hath appered and is now in psone before þe Kyng^e
counsail for to he^r what shold be said unto him on þ^s
behalf. For as moche as þe said counsail is now in deptyng
and þ^t þe heryng t^r dissecu^oon of þe said bille t^r cōplaine
wolde axe ~~advis~~ a tract of tyme w^t me^r advis t^r deli-
ba^oon. It is gyve ~~he~~ þe said Ryman in cōmandement to
appe^r before þe Kyng and h^s counsail in xv^a. Hillarij
next comyng upon peine comp^sed in þe writ of p^rclama-
cōn by vertue of þe which he cam in þ^s behalf and
appered.

[*Ibid.* f. 17. 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þ^e Kyng^e þ^{re}sence in his chamb^{er} at Westm^{onaster} called
þ^e Chamb^{er}. The xxviii. day of Novemb^{er} þ^e xx.
ye^r 7c.

My Lord of Cant^{bury}

My Lord^e þ^e Chan^{cell} 7

þe P^{ri}ve Seal

Therles of Hunt^{ingdon}

Staff^{ord} 7

Suff^{olk}

The Visconte Beaum^{ont}

The Lord^e Scro^p 7

Fanhop^e counsaillers

Also being þ^{re}sent

Therles of Warr^{wick}

7 of Dorset

and þ^e Secretair⁷ 7

M^r Adam Moleyns.

It was reherced by my Lord Chaunceller ~~be therle of~~
by þ^e Kyng^e cōmandement to therle of Devōn þ^e tyme
beyng þ^e þ^{re}sent, þat the Kyng considereth wel þ^e grete
riotes disorders dissençons and debates the which now late
have growen 7 been betwix þ^e said Erle of Devōn and
his f^{av}ant^e and frend^e and f William Bonevile knyzt and
his f^{av}ant^e 7 frend^e the which hath caused manslaughter
~~his~~ þ^e Kyng^e pees greetly troubled and broken, to þ^e
greet inquietnesse of his shir^e of Cornewail^l 7 of Devōn
and also of op^{er} plac^e to þ^e uneaise not oonly of þeim
and þeir^e but also of his subgitz dwellyng þ^{er}inne. And
as it is doñ him to undrstande for þ^e said discordes div^{er}s
* f. 17b. compaignies of men have ben sey arraied in * gyse of
wer^r as with jackes and other arraies and wepnes for the
wer^r the which was of mo^r liklyhode to trouble the
Kinges pees than otherwise. And the Kyng willing his
pees to be wel and duely kept with out any int^{er}upcion or
breche of hit by any of his subgittes of what estate
degree or condiçon that he be of, for it fitteth to noñ his
liege man to take at his own hande to avenge his owne
quarel noþ^{er} matier by way of feet noþ^{er} otherwise, for he

is theiſſe ſouſtain lord which wol do right, hath þoſe charged the ſaid Erle of Devoñ upon the feyth and liegeance that he oweth unto hym and as he wol ſchue his grevous indignaçon that neithẽ by way of feet abette-ment procuring nor otherwiſe he ne do noþer procur nor in all that he can and may ſuffr to be doo or procured in that he can and may lette it any bodely harme hurte or damage bodely to the ſaid Sir William nothẽ to any of his
 * f. 18. * ſervant frendes welwillers nor allies. And that yif he knowe any that wol do or procur to be do any bodely harme to the ſaid Sir William or to any of his ſervantz frendes welwillers or allies the ſaid Erle ſhal in alle the goodly haſte that he can and may notifie it unto the ſaid Sir William to þentent that he and his may eſchue ſuch bodely hurt as above.

And forthwith at the ſame tyme it was demaunded by my Lord Chaunc by the Kyngs cõmandement yif that the ſaid Erle wold do and pfourme the Kyngs wille and cõmaundemen tas above. And he ſaid and promitted ye. And þat to do he toke my Lord Chaunc by the hande and pmitted by his feith ſo to doo.

And in likewise forwith it was rehersed as above by my Lord Chaunc to the ſaid Sir William and alſo cõmaunded as above.

The which ſo doñ rehersed and alſo charged as above
 * f. 18 b. and alſo demaunded of the ſaid William as * was demaunded of the ſaid Erle the ſaid William ſaide and promitted ye. And that to do he toke my ſaid Lord Chaunc by the hande and promitted by his feith ſo to do.

And forthmoſt it was rehersed than by my Lord Chanẽ to eithẽ of hem a parte in the Kinges pſence that

thei as thei have promitted for all mane of disceñcons discord and debat that hath be and is hanging betwi hem and also for poffice of the stewardship of Cornwaill &c. to stande to thawarde and arbitrmēt of certain lord and jug so that the said awarde be maad by the first day of March next &c.

The Kyng wol and chargeth bothe the said Erle and Boneville so to doo.

And considered that the said office hath as it is supposed be grete cause of the said debat and wherefore the Kyng willing that neithr of hem schal occupie it as yit but that an indifferent man shal occupie it hath before charged bothe the said Erle and the said William that either of hem shal bring and delive his patent of þe said
 * f. 19. * office to the Kyngs Chamblain by the feste of Noel next comyng to thentent that the said patent seyeñ and meur delibacon had which of the said patent is availlable it myght so be showed and declared unto hem that thei in alle strifes betwi hem shold ceesse.

And thei and eithr of hem pmitted so to doo.

And forthmo in the K' presence it was rherseed to eithr of hem a part þat thei as that þorough the said ryot discord and debat the Kyngs pees hath be greetly troubled and broken and divs and many men hurte and slawe the Kyng wol sende therfore his lres of cōmission for to enqueñ whoo and which weñ begynn's causers and doers theof and upon hym or theym that shal be founde gylty þinne the Kyng wol do such punisshement that it shal tourne to othr in example.

* f. 19 b. Also at þe same tyme and place beyng p'sent alle þe said lord Maistr Adam Moleyns by þe Kyngs cōmandement delived to þe Kep of þe pive seal þe ooth þe Duc

Orleance hath maad̃. þ^e whiche is writen in pchement and in þ^e which þ^e said̃ Duc w^t his owne hand̃ hath writen his name.¹ Of þ^e which delivance þ^e said̃ Maistr̃ Adam besought þ^e Kyng þat an act myzt be maad̃. The which þ^e Kyng cōmaunded̃ to be enacted̃ as above.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmanded̃ a warrant to be maad̃ und̃r pive seal to þ^e Tref̃ & Chambl̃ cōmandyng hem by þ^e same to paie to a clerc of perchebisshop̃ of Coloigñ þ^e which he send̃ unto þ^e Kyng for þ^t þ^t he is behinde of his annuelle pensioñ̃ ꝑc. x. marc̃ to have it of þ^e Kyngl̃ Tresor̃ by way of reward̃.

f. 20. * And at þ^e same tyme it was answered̃ þ^e said̃ clerc þ^t in Hillarie tme next it shold̃ be purveied̃ for þ^e said̃ archebisshop̃l̃ paiement. for erst it myzt not be doo for þ^e Tresorers absence ꝑc.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmanded̃ a war̃ to be maad̃ to þ^e Tresorer & Chambl̃ to paie to Clarenceaux kyng of armes whom þ^e Kyng sendeth now w^t his lres to þ^e Duc of York in Nordie c. s̃. by way of reward̃.

And þ^e as þ^e xxv. day of þ^s p̃nt moneth Will Port was appointed̃ w^t Maistr̃ Steph̃n Wilton and Edward̃ Grymstoñ to go to þ^e Duchesse of Bourg̃ & op̃ and þ^t he shold̃ have þ^efor̃ xx. li. of reward̃ yet the Kyng is enfourmed̃ þ^t þ^e said̃ Port ~~wol not~~ [is not disposed̃] noþ̃ may not goo. Therfor̃ þ^e Kyng wol þ^t þ^e said̃ Stieph̃n have in ptie of paiement of h^s wag̃ for þ^e said̃ message oṽ þ^e mōnoie appointed̃ to him befor̃ for þabovesaid̃ cause xx. marc̃ pcel of þ^e xx. li. þ^t * þ^e said̃ Will Port sholde have had̃ yif þ^t he had̃ goen on þ^e said̃ message. to have and take yt by wey of app̃st. And þ^t þ^e remenant of þ^e said̃ xx. li. þ^t

* f. 20 b.

¹ Vide Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4; and Fœdera, vol. x. p. 776 et seq. 826.

is for to seye x. marc the Kyng wol þ^t þ^e said Grymston have it to þ^e xx. li. þ^t he had warrant of befor^e to have it by way of reward^e &c.

Instruccons
&c.

It was cōed^e þ^t þ^e as þ^t divs of þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e have complaigned of þ^e pises of vesselles goodes and shippes þ^t have be taken of hē by þeim of Bretaigne ayenst þ^e teneur of the pees &c. wherfor þei have [desired of þ^e Kyng] m^que & repⁱsailles upon hē of Bretaigne &c. And þ^t as þ^e Kyng is enfourmed^e ~~that~~ þ^e Duc of Bretaigne is willing þ^t restitucons in such behalf shal be maad^e is þ^efor advised for þ^e said causes to sende pider in haste a
* f. 21. clerc & m^hchant. So þ^t for defaute * of remedie in þ^s behalfe nōn of his subgitt^e shall have cause to compleigne.

At þ^e sute of
Chirch . . .
of Londoñ.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmanded^e þ^t þ^e safeconduyct her befor^e maad^e for John de Suasaga & Sancho de Mena m^hchant^e of Spaigne and for a shiþ of Spaigne of þ^e portage of iij^e. toñ &c. be proged^e for a yer^e &c.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmanded^e þ^t þ^e saufconduyct her befor^e late maad^e for Martyn Ochea m^hchant of Spaigne & for a shiþ of Spaigne of cccc. toñ &c. be proged^e for a yer^e &c.

So alweyes þ^t in þ^e said saufconduyct^e ~~be of~~ so to be maad^e of newe be exp^ossely especified þ^e maistres names of þ^e shippes and also the shippes names w^t op^o clauses accustomed.

* f. 21 b.

* Also þ^e Kyng for þ^e causes exp^osse^d in þ^e marchantes bille of England^e [ayenst þei of Puce &c.] as it is befor^e rehersed^e in pact of xxv. day of þ^s pnt moneth at þ^e suite & instance of John Aderley aldremen and citesein of Londoñ, of Th^e Kymberley of Colchest^r, and of Symkyn Horn of Londoñ, cōmanded^e þ^t sevall lres und^r pⁱve seal be directed to þ^e mair^e and baillifs of

Hampton Sandewich Colchestr Yepeswich Lynne Hull
 York Bristowe ⁊ Boston cōmandyng hē to enquer
 duely ⁊ truly among ~~hē to enquer amonge hē~~ what hou
 ⁊ in what wyse Englyssmen beyng in ⁊ repairing to
 Pruce Hansze ⁊ Dansk beth treté ruled and demened
 and what harmes losses vexaçons and grevancē þei have
 had ⁊ suffred seth þe last appointementē maad betwix þe
 * f. 22. K' and þeim of þe said placē and by whom *hou ⁊
 whenne ⁊ and þt they shall mowe truly knowe and be
 enformed of in þat behalf þt þei sende it in writing
 unto þe Kyng and his counsail by ij. credible men of þe
 said townes at þe octaves of Seynt Hillair next comyng
 to þentent þat þe Kyng by þadvis of his counsail shal
 mowe dispose ordene ⁊ p^rveie in þat behalf þat þat him
 shal seme good for þe relief secour ⁊ help of his said
 subgittē ⁊

Also þe Kyng comandeth þt warrant undr his prive seal
 be maad to þe Tresorer ⁊ Chambl ~~cōmandyng hē~~ reciting
 þt hou hou þt þe Duc of York is withholden w^t þe Kyng
 lieutenē geⁿal ⁊ goevⁿour of h^s reaume of Fraunce and
 duchee of Nordie for c^tain yerē ut in indenturē ⁊c.
 Takyng for evy yer after þe first yer finisshed xx^{ml}. li. of
 þe Kyng^e revenues oute of England ut in dictē indenturē
 * f. 22 b. ⁊c. * And hou be it þt þe first yer of his said with-
 holdyng is not yet ~~comen~~ finisshed noþ^r the tyme þt he
 shold receive þe said xx^{ml}. li. is not yit comen ⁊ þat for
 c^taine causes þt moeven þe Kyng he wol þt þe said Tref
 ⁊ Chambl paie unto þe said Duc for þe first quarter of
 þe second yer of his said withholdyng v^{ml}. li.

Also hou be it þt it is not þe Kyng^e part to sende at
 his coustagē ovⁿ þe see þe said v^{ml}. li. yet for c^tain causes
 moevyng hī he wol þt warrant be maad to þe said Tref ⁊
 Chābl cōmanding þeim by þe same to sende ovⁿ þe see to

þ^e said Duc by Pieres Boweman clerke and in þ^e compaignie of f^r John Popham knyzt at þ^e Kyng^e couste^r aventu^r t^r pill both by water and by londe þ^e said v^{ml}. li.

* f. 23. * Also þ^t þ^r as f^r John Popham knyzt havynge of þ^e graunte of þ^e Kyng þ^t ded^e is by his lres patent^es for t^{me} of þ^e said f^r John lyf the keping of his castel of Smith w^t þ^e wag^e fees t^r pffitz to þ^e said office duely appteignynge is in wille to leve þestat þ^t he hath þ^rinne to þentent þ^t it wolde lyke þ^e Kyng to grante it to ~~The~~ John erle of Huntingdon. ~~Th~~ The Kyng þ^rfor hath graunted þ^e said keping to ~~þe said Erle~~ t^r conestableness of þ^e said castel to þ^e said Erle. To have it for t^{me} of his lyf w^t all mane wag^e fees t^r pffitz to þ^e said keping in any wyse appteignynge or belangynge, þ^o exp^{sse} mencon t^c. ut in statut^e and cōmanded warrant und^r p^rve seal to be maad to þ^e Chaunceller t^c. as in fourme.

* f. 23. b. * Also þ^t þ^re as Rauf Nevill erle of Westmst by fyne rered in þ^e Kyng^e court befor þ^e his Justic^e of þ^e benche t^c. hath graunted to John Nevill his sone t^r to Anne his wyf t^r to þ^e heir^e of þ^e said Johns body begeten þ^e manoirs of Kentoⁿ Lystoⁿ Shastebeare t^r Chetecōbe w^t þappten þe hundred of Lystoⁿ t^r xvij. li. xij. s. t^r iiij. d. of rente w^t þapp^rten in ~~Cotyng^{ham}~~ Bramptoⁿ in Devenshir and also þ^e manoir of Wetoⁿ t^r xx. meesses ccc. xx. acres of medowe l. acres of pastu^r cc. acres of wode t^r l. li. vj. s. t^r viij. d. of rente w^t þappten in Cotyng^{ham} in Yorkshir the which beth holdeⁿ of þ^e Kyng t^c. the Kyng^e licence þ^rupon not had t^c. ut in fila^c. The Kyng at þinstance of þerle of Hunt^r hath pdoned unto þ^e said Rauf John t^r Anne þ^e t^rspasse maad in þ^s behalf.

* f. 24. And ov^r þ^t he * hath graunted þ^t þ^e said John t^r Anne have t^r holde þ^e said manoirs hundred t^r tenementz to hem t^r to þ^e heir^e of þ^e said Johns body begeten t^c.

ut in filaç and cōmandeð warrant ~~heñ~~ þ^o upon to be maad undr prive seal in due fourme unto þ^e Chancellor of England to do make þ^o upon ðres patentes undr gret seal in due fourme w^t oute fyn or fee ꝑc. any estatut ꝑc.

Also at þ^e instance of þ^e said Erle of Hunt ~~hit~~ the Kyng also by his ðres patentes to be mað in þ^s behalf in due fourme w^t [oute] fyn or fee ~~hath~~ hath licenced þ^e said Erle of Westmst to gyve and graunte to Riç Caudray clerc John Richard clerc Richard Drax clerc & Robert Cavel clerc h^s manoirs of Bywell Bolbek & Styford w^t þapp^rteñ

* f. 24 b. in Northūbr^l the which beth * holden of þ^e Kyng *in* chief, and also iiij^{xx}. & x. li. vj. s. & viij. d. of rent w^t þapp^rteñ in þ^e towne of Newe Castle upon Tyne of the fee ferme of þ^e towne of Newcastle upon Tyne the which also ben holden of þ^e Kyng undr condiçon that þabove-said ~~hæ~~ manoirs of Kentoñ ꝑc. hundred & rent ut in p^x pcedenti ar^{lo} be recoevēd of þ^e said John Nevill & Anne h^s wyf ꝑc. or þ^t yif þ^e said John & Anne be put oute of it þat þenne þ^e said Caudray ꝑc. anon aftr such recoeve or puttyng oute shal of y^e lyke valeur ꝑc. enfeoffe þ^e said John Nevill and Anne of þ^e said manoirs of Bywell ꝑc. & rent ꝑc. as above [ꝑc.] And þ^t evich ꝑc. of þ^e said pties have power to receive & holde ꝑc. ut filaç.

Also þ^e Kyng graunted to . . . Wollesley citizen and m^cer of Londoñ þ^t during þ^e Kyng^e plaif he shal mow bringe into þ^s land clothes of arras & fures suche as þ^t he shal by beyonde þ^e see for lordes w^t oute payeng of custume or subsidie for hē ꝑc.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 10. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R as Treſ t Chambſ tc. f. Nous volons de l'advis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre chier t bien ame serviteur Clarenceaux roy d'armes liquel avec noz ſres nous envoions presentement a notre tresch et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ general et goevernour de noz roy^e de France et duchee de Normandie et liquel se retournera devers nous avec response as ditz noz ſres vous facez paier de notre tresor c. ſ. a avoir de notre regard pur la cause dessusd.

It soit fait garrant dessouz le prive seal tc. as Treſ t Chambſ tc. pur paier de la tresor du Roy au Johan de Frauwremborgk serviteur de l'Ercevesque de Coloigne qi nadgairs apporta ſres du dit Ercevesque au Roy et qi est retournera avec ſres au dit Ercevesque lx. marcs a avoir du donne du Roy tc.

(*In dorso.*) xxviij. die Novemb̄ anno tc. xx. apud Westm̄ in Camera Stellata iſm Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui quod fieri fač litteras sub eodem sigillo Theſ et Cameſ scđm quod infra scribitur. Præsentibus tunc iſm Dño Cancellar̄ Cōitibus de Hunſ et de Suff Dño de Scroſ ac Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 21. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 14th December, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kynge oure souverain lorde.

BESECHEN mekly youre pore and continuell bedmen the maisters parisshe clerkes of youre citee of London, that where ye of youre speciall grace Lorde and for the speciall devotion whiche youre saide besechers hath to the glorious confessor Saint Nicholas by youre letters patentz have a fraternite or a guilde of thaym and of alle other Cristen people willinge to be in the same guilde or fraternite with other special of the whiche letters patentes youre saide besechers may have no deliveraunce oute of youre hampere in youre Chancerie without fyñ and whiche they be not of power to do. Lyke it to youre hienesse consideringe the good love the whiche they have to the saide glorious confessor aforesaide to pardone hem the saide fyn and fee and there uppon to graunte youre letters of privie seel direct to youre Clerk of the hamper of hym to deliver to your saide besechers the saide letters patentz of the saide guilde eny statute acte ordenaunce or provision in contrarie made and they shall pray God for you.

Rex apud Elyngdon xiiij^o. die Decemb^r anno xx^o. concessit præsentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fa^c garran^t Clerico hanaperii sui ut infra desideratur, præsentibus Vi^c Beaumont Edmundo Hungerford milite Johanne Seynlow et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 82. *Original.*]

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 13th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

R. H.¹

To the King oure sovein lord.

PLEASE it unto your highnes to considre the cōstagē and expenses that your humble oratour ⁊ chapeleyn John bisshoṽ of Saint Assaph̄ hath born and susteyneḏ from the myddis of Juyḏ last passedē or ther aboute unto thendē of Novembre last passedē [or þē aboute] for and by cause of such̄ thingē as ye cōmaundedē hym to do, and therefore to yeve hym such rewardē as shal lyke unto your highnes. And forthirmore please it to your more habundant grace to graunt to hym your licence by your lres patentz that he may make his testament ⁊ to cōmitte āministracion therof to such psones as hym shal seme good, notwithstanding ony costom of the contreys that be in his diocef and this to be doon by cause he most passe over the see in this your ambassiat and his retorne in to Inglonḏ ayen at the mercy of God.

The ² Kyng at Westm̄ þe xiiij. day of March þe xx. yere of his regne grauntedē þis bille as it askedē and for þe rewardē assignedē and grauntedē to þe suppliant c. li. and cōmaundedē þe Kep of his p̄ve seal to doo make sufficeant warant unto þe Tresorer and Chambleins to make him paieḡt of the said c. li. and oṽ lres of warant to þe Chaunceller of Englande pat he doo make lres patentes upōn þe licence above desiredē beyng p̄sent my Lord of Suff and me

ADAM MOLEYS.

¹ The King's autograph.

² This paragraph appears to be in the handwriting of Adam Moleys.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 11 b. on parchment : *Original*.

Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, 24th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. Some very interesting articles relating to the state of Ireland will be found at the end of the volume.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, We have receyved of þe right worshipful fader in God oure right welbeloved cousin therchebisshoþ of Dyvelyñ and of ouř right¹ Abbey besydes Dyvelyñ certain articles undre oure seel of oure lande of Irlande of þe message of a parlement holdeñ at Dyvelyñ þe Fryday last passed before oure right trusty and welbeloved [cousin] James Botiller Erle of Ormond at þat tyme depute to þe Lieutenant of oure þe same articles and alle þe matiers cōprised in þe same. And þe as it is desired in þe furst article of þe saide articles þat it wolde like us myght have due paiement oþ assignement in sum certaine place convenable so þt he myght kepe duely þe nombř of his soldeours of his endentures &c. We late you wite þt lange before þe comyng unto oure p̄sence of oure said cousin [þerchebisshoþ] and Abbot we had made on oure saide lande as by endentures betwix us and him in þt behalve made it is more at plain exp̄ssed and dispose us to kepe unto in þe said endentures exp̄ssed after þe tenure of þe same &c. And þe as it is desired by an oþ of þe said articles þt in noo mane [wyse] oute of þe same oure lande by writte or prive seel into þis oure re^{me} of Englande for noo cause you wite þat we beth

¹ The lacunæ are caused by part of the parchment having been torn off.

not disposed to cōmaunde eny of oure ligē oute of þ^t
 oure lande to come into semble matier and
 causes shal moeve us, as have moeved oure noble pro-
 genitours here before to calle is desired
 by an oþ^r article of þe same ar^{les} þ^t þ^e as þ^e beth but
 fewe temporell lordes of plement in our
 auctorite unto oure lieuteñ or his depute or justice of
 oure said lande for þe tyme being to constitut
 plement to be lordes and pieres of oure parlement in
 oure said lande we late you wite þ^t as touching . .
 of oure said lande of Irland we wol reserve
 to oure owen psone and þ^efore suche psones as þ^t shal
 be to be of lordes and pieres
 of ou^r saide lande We wol þ^t ye sende us þe names for þe
 þe yere ʒc. xx^e.

(*In dorso.*) xxiiij. die Marcii anno ʒc. xx. Rex in Cam^a ap^d
 Westm̃ mandavit Custodi p^lvati sigilli sui ʒras
 Cancellar̃ ʒc. Hibnie scđm tenorem ʒ

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 22nd April, apparently
 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

By the Kyng.

R. H.¹

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved. We late you wite that
 we considering that ther shal grete gode growe unto us
 by the general pardon whiche we at the reverence of
 Almighty God and of the blessed time of Estre last

¹ The King's autograph.

past graunted to alle ouř subgject^{er} wherfor we willing the same gode to [be] emploied to the setting forth of oure armee to the see and to the saulfgarde of oure towne of Calais, have ordeined oure trusty and wel-beloved servant Thomas Thorp̃ to receive alle the saide god^{er} and evy parcel thereof and to see that thay be employed in maner and fourme abovesaide. So we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in your warde ye do make ouř ĩres directed to oure Chauncellr of Englande chargeing him herupoñ to do make ouř ĩres patent^{es} under oure gret seel in dewe fourme, and these oure lettres shal be youř warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure castel of Windesore the xxij. day of Avril.

JOSEPH.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right tru
clerc Maistre
of oure privy seal . .

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 26. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de Fraunce et seigneure d'Irlande a l'oneurable piere en Dieu l'Evesque de B volons de l'avis de notre conseil et vous mandons que dessouz notre grande seal vous facez faire noz lettres de commission dessouz a noz chiers et foialx John Echingham chřr Roger Fenys chivaler John Yerde et Waultier Strikelande esquier
. pur prendre jointement et severallement en le

semaigne de Penticoste, assavoir parentre le Demenge de
 Pentecoste venant sur une joure
 les moustres de notre treschier et foial cousin le Sire de
 Talbot et de deux centz hommes d'armes
 queux nous envoions presentement a notre
 treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieutenant
 general
 de Normandie en noz ditz roiaume et duchee pur les
 defense et entretenement dicelle. Donñ souz notre . . .
 May l'an de notre
 regne xx^e.

(*In dorso.*) xiiij^o. die Maij anno ꝛc. xx. Rex apud maneriū
 suum de Shene mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui
 facere garranť Can^{rio} Angť secundū tenorem infrascript.

Benet.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Instructions issued to the Commissioners sent into Kent for the pur-
 pose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais, 14th May,
 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

INSTRUCȄON yeveñ by the King oure souverain lord
 to his commissioners whom he sendeth to have
 R.H.¹ cōmunicaȄon with this peple in the shire of
 Kent upoñ the matiers that foloweñ.

Furst in communicatiō with suche as thay shal entrete
 thay shal mowe say the King is enformed aswell by
 writing as otherwise that his adversaries ben verraly

¹ The King's autograph.

disposed to besiege his towne of Caleis and have therefore assembled a grete and mighty armee aswel by lande as by wat^r. And for somoche ther muste nedes be ordeyned a notable nombre bothe of speres and bowes to be sette into his saide towne for the saufgarde therof till rescowes may come.

Item thay shall mowe say the King hath communed here with many and dyvers lordes and othr notable psones the whiche have putte thayme largely in thaire devoire and have graunted unto his highnesse by way of loone notable sommes of money for purveaunce of the said speres and bowes. for somoche the King trusteth thay wol do the same. spially in somoche as the saufgarde of Caleys toucheth the univ^sal weel of all this his reaume and yf any thyng sholde come therto but good it sholde be an univ^sal hurte to all the Kyng^e subgitt^e that God defende.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King considereth weel and every man may do the same. yf it so be that ther be redye at all tymes a grounde to sette into his saide towne of Caleis a notable peple it shalbe the grettest seuretee that coude be ymagined for the saufgarde therof and abaisshing of the ennemyes. Wherfor the King entendeth with the helpe of his subgitt^e to purvey a notable some of money to be redy at all tymes. the whiche some shal remaigne in a cheste undre dyvers keyes whereof notable psones shal have the keping and it not to be touched till nede be.

Item the King wol entrete lordes experte in the werre and othr notable persones to be leders and redy at all tymes whan the caas shal require to putte thayme self into the saide towne and there to abide for the defense therof. And sith this shalbe so spial provision for the

saide towne that is so grete a jewell for Englande the King verraly trusteth that evy his trewe subgit wol helpe and further the said entente, wherto the said cōmissioners shal moeve and stire suche as thay shal have cōmunicaçon with by all the meenes thei canne and by suche resons as thaire discrecions wol lede thayme to.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King desireth that thay wol graunte at this tyme by way of loone and noon othr wise, that shal be desired of thayme, to be repaide upon the next grauntes that shalbe made to his highnesse in parlement or convocaçon, evy man that leneth to have a patente undre the Kinges grete seal frelye withoute any thing payng therfor.

Item the said commissioners shal ordeyne that suche sōmes of money as shalbe graunted be in all haste brought to his citee of Londoñ there to be delyved to the receivours therof.

Item thay shal certifie the King and his counsail distinctly in writing what evy citee towne abbot prior or othr man graunteth, and of evy graunte make endentures betwix thayme and the graunter.

Item the King wol also that thay directe the lres with blanche tailles to suche psones as thay shal seme gode and expedient.

Item that thay use the articles of this instrucçon in suche ordre as thay thenke moost expedient and do all other thinges the whiche thay seme wol serve to the furthering of the Kinges entente and matiers abovesaide. Yeven undre his prive seal at Westm̄ the xiiij. day of May the yere of the regne of the King our said sovaïn lord xx.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 22. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 26th June, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

R as Treſ et Chambleins ꝑc. saluz. Nous volons de l'avis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a noz chiers et foialx Willm Eure Stiephn Popham chērs Myles Stapilton et John Heron esquiers queux avec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assigneez pur un certain temps de garder la meer vous facez deliverer pur estuffer mesmes les niefs et vesseaux oyt banelles de poudr pur canons.

R au Chaunceller ꝑc. saluz. Come nous de l'avis de notre counsail eons donez et grauntez conge et licence a noz chiers et foialx Willm Eure Stiephn Popham chivalers Myles Stapilton et John Heron esquiers queux avec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assigneez pur un certain temps garder la meer qils et chun de eux quant ils serront ensi sur la meer puissent et puisse doner et graunter lres de sauf conduyct dessouz leur sealx et dessouz le seal de chun de eux as tieulx prisoners qils prendront sur la meer vous mandons ꝑc. adureres jusques au darrein jour d'Octobr proch venant.

xxvj. die Junii anno ꝑc. xx. In Camera Stellat Reg apud Westm Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant secundum tenores suprascript presentibus tunc ibidem dnis Canc^o Coitibus de Hun Staff et Suff The Angl et Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.

[Additional MS. 4609, art. 24. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 6th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. For asmoche as we be en-
fourmed y^t at divers tymes herebefore and in especialle
now late ther hath be divers rumours and congregacions
of people in oure towne of Northampton so fer forth that
yerfore the cōmon belle of oure saide towne was late
rongen to grete distourbanche of our people yere whereof
we beth evyl content. We wol therfore by th'advis of oure
counsail and charge you straitely that att all tyme from
hens forthward with oute any lacchess alle other things
left ye see diligently to the good reule and goevernaunce
of oure said towne and that in that that in you is ye lette
. suche rumours to be or begynne there. And
yif any be that we ne wold that ye doo therinne suche
due punisshement that it may tourne to alle other
. . . to example in tyme to come. And furthermore we
wol and charge you that ye enquire wel and duely the
causers beginners and doers of the said rumours and
congregacions herebefore doon, and them that ye shall
fynde culpable herein that ye so punnishe them as
alle oyere evyl doers yere may take example in tyme to
come. And we wol that in noo wyse ye leve this. Yeven
undre oure prive seal at Westmonstre the vi. day of Juyl
ye yere ̄tc. xx.

To þe mai^r bailiffs and xxiiii. notablest burgeyses of
oure towne of North̄.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 23. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 13th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. We wol and charge you that yif ther be any persōne or persōnes at th'assises or sessions next to be halden by you at oure towne of Bedford that wol goeverne hem self oyerwise than yat oure lawes wol that ye doo suche punisshement uponn theym that soe wol goeverne hem as oure said lawes axen and requiren, and yif yer be any persones that wol disobeie you in this behalf we wol that sende us in alle goodely haste ye names of hem to y'entent that we may doo in that behalf suche due punisshement that take example thereof in tyme to come. Yeven 7c. at.

To ye judges by us assigned to be at y'assise and cōmissiōn next to be holden at oure towne of Bedford.

(*In dorso*.) The xiiij. day of Juyl ye xx. yeŕ 7c.
et et Fulham cōmanded ye Keper . . .
. to do make undre ye same ye
teneur w^t inn

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 26. *Original Minutes*.

Minutes of the Council, 29th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of Juyl þ^e xx. yeŕ 7c. at Windesoŕ.

The Kyng beyng þ^e p^rsent 7 w^t him my lord^r his Chaunceller 7 therle of Suff cōmaunded .

No^a pro ci-
vitate Baioñ.

That endentures be maad undr þ^e K' prive seal t̃ Sir Pheliþ Chetewyñ knyght maiñ of the citee of Baioñ by force and vertu of þ^e whiche the said Sir Pheliþ shal take now in hande of þ^e K' ouñ said souṽain lord ix^exl. marcz for the wagynge of as many archrs as he shal mowe for þat monnoye gete for a quarter of an yere to be abide t̃ duelle upon the sure t̃ saufgarde at the [said] citee of Baioñ t̃c. ut in filaç.

For þ^e kep-
ing of þ^e see.

Also be þ^y maade f̃res sevalx undr prive seal to Sir Will Eure knyght John Heroñ Miles Staplytoñ squiers cl̃ cōmaunding þeim by the same to do kepe and pfourme the covenante contiegned in c̃tain endenturs maad maad betwix þ^e K' ouñ said souṽain lord t̃ þeym as such [touching] govnāce t̃ keping of þ^e see for a c̃tain tyme t̃c. aftr þ^e teneur of the same endent's t̃c.

Be þ^y added in the cōmissiōn maad for the said Sir Will Eure Stapilton Heroñ t̃ also Sir Stiephn Popham þ^e which beth assigned to þ^e keping of þ^e see t̃c.

* f. 26 b.

* That for the takynge of þeir moustres with op̃ þat beth assigned herbefore for this cause t̃c. Sir John Popham t̃ Will Soper of Hampton be added in the said cōmissiōn to take the said moustres t̃c.

~~Med. That yif f̃ Will Eure come to towne that I send hym to my lord þe Chaunceller or þat I send my said lord word þat he is come hidr to þentent þat my said lord come hidr to shew such matiers as hym shal like [to hym] at his coming hidr.~~

Also that þ^yas þ^e cōmissiōns for þ^e repaçons of Holanders t̃c. now beyng in England for reformaçons of attemptat̃ doon betwix þeim of England t̃ theym of Holand t̃ Seelande desiren to goo hoom [for a c̃tain tyme] for asmuche as þeire powers t̃ instrucçons [be] not at large as þeffect of þ^e said matier asketh and desireth.

The Kyng wol þæt for þat his cōmissioners in þis behalf joyneð with þe said cōmissioners of Hollande &c. licence þe said cōmissioners of Hollande &c. to departe out of Englande at this tyme, w^t this þæt thei bynde þeim & þe lordes of þe countrey from whens þey be come þæt þei shal appere or oþer ambassadeurs shal be sende to Londoñ at þe Purificacon of Oure Lady next comyng to do & fulfill all þoo þingis for þe which þoo ambassadeurs þæt now beth here are come fore.

- * f. 27. * Be þæt added in pendent's maad betwix the K' our said souvain lord & Sir Pheliþ Chetewind as towching þe citee of Baioñ &c. that yif þe towne of Bristowe wol fournesshe for þe sauf gard of þe said cite of Baioñ c. archers for a quart^r of a yer as in pendent's ~~as above~~ maad the xxix. day of Juyl &c. as above ~~of þe which~~ [þat] the said Sir Pheliþ ~~hath~~ [have] þe rule & govñace of þeim during the tyme þat þei shal ~~ab~~ be abide & duelle þæt.

Also the Kyng wol and hath cōmaund my lord þe Chaunc þat noo saufconduyt passe from hens forthward for any ship of Spayñ now beyng in Flaundres to go home into Spayñ.

Also the K' wol & comandeth þat þres undr þe prive seal be maad to the Tresor & Chambleins of his eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by the same to paie or soufficeantly assigne unto Maistr Walt Colles late constable of Bourdeaux alle suche sōmes of mōnoie þat for any cause of [his] abiding in Guyenne [be] found due unto hym be al þaccompt^r maad betwix þe K' & hym. And also oþer þres to þe Tresor ~~Barons~~ & Chambl &c. to ~~accounte w^t~~ [paie or assigne to] þe said M' Waul such sōmes of mōnie &c. as heñ befor ~~he hath~~ [þei have] warrant to paie hñ &c.

Also that þæt as now late þe K' by his þres undr his signet token and squier send unto my lord þe Chaunc

willed h̄y ⁊ cōmaunded hym to make writte ~~tres~~ und̄r
his grete seal for þe deliv̄aunce of Batte ⁊ Pyle late
* f. 27 b. serv̄ant̄ to Robt Whityngh^am late Tref * of Caleys þe
which late for c̄tain causes moevyng þe Kynḡ counsail
wē by þadvis of counsail cōmitted̄ to prisone.

My said̄ Lord̄ Chaunceller desired̄ of þe Kyng þt̄ his
said̄ cōmaundement myzt be enacted̄ of record̄ the which
þe Kyng cōmaunded̄ to be dooñ as above.

Also John Machon bille is graunted̄ as touching h^s
clothing.

[*Ibid.* f. 28. 10th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

Decimo die Augusti anno ⁊c. xx^{mo}. Rex ap̄d castrum
suū de Windesōr considerans qual̄ Dñs Eugenius sūmus
Pōtifex Papa iiij^{to}. p̄ lras suas bullat̄ providit eccl̄ie
Meneven̄ de psona m̄ri Wiſſi Lindewode īpmq̄ d̄ce eccl̄ie
p̄fecit in Ep̄m ⁊ pastore. Qui quidem elect^o in p̄sencia
Regis renunciavit om̄ibz verbis eiđ Dño Regi ⁊ corone
sue p̄judiciabilibz in d̄cis lris bullat̄ content̄ ⁊ gracie
sue in hac pte se submisit ⁊ humili^o supplicans temporalia
d̄ci ep̄atus in manibz Reḡe existeñ sibi reddi ⁊ eadem tem-
poralia sibi reddidit ⁊ juramentū fidelitat̄ in hac pte ab
eodem recepit ut moris est. Quo facto idem Dñs n̄r
Rex mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui qđ sup̄inde fieri
faç garran̄t Dño Cancellario Anglie mandando eiđ qđ
p̄ bria sub magno sigillo Reḡe fieri faç temporalia ep̄atus
p̄d̄ci eiđ electo liberari ⁊c. fieri put est moris.¹

¹ *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13.

[*Ibid.* f. 28 b. 21st August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxj. day of August þ^e xx. ye^r ꝛc.

In þ^e Kyng^e parlour at Shene þnt my lord^e

The Cardinal of Engl^l

Therle of Suff

The Chaunceller

þ^e Lord Tiptoft

Theslit of Seint David

þ^e Lord Hungford

& John Stourton.

It is advised ꝛ cōmaunded that lres of prive seal be directed to þ^e wardeins of þ^e craft of taillours of Londoñ ꝛ to all þ^e taillo^rs þ^e recyting þ^t hou be it þ^t þ^e Kyng by h^s lres patent^es hath amongst oþ^r þing^e contiegned in þ^e same graunted unto hē fche among^e þeim self, yet for c̄tain causes moevyng þ^e Kyng ꝛ his counsail he wol ꝛ chargeth þeim straitely þ^t all excusacons cessing anoñ after þ^e sight of þees þei surcesse of puttyng in execucon þ^e said lres as touching þ^e said fche, and þ^t þei ꝛ evich of þeim obeie þe Mai^r of Londoñ after þolde usag^e custumes ꝛ lawes of Londoñ, and þ^t þei bringe befor þ^e Kyng ꝛ h^s counsail þ^e said lres patent^e at þ^e xv. of Seint Michel next comyng for to see þ^e contēue of hē ꝛc.

* f. 29.

* Be þ^r maad lres to & Will Iwer & Stiephn Popham John Heroñ ꝛ Myles Stapiltoñ sqⁱers desiring þeim þ^t how be it þ^t it is contiegned in þendentres maad betwix þ^e Kyng ꝛ þeim as for þ^e keping of þ^e see þ^t þei shold assemble ꝛ moust^r at þ^e Camb^r yet for c̄tain causes moevyng þ^e K' ꝛ his counsail the Kyng wol þ^t þ^e said Iwer Heroñ ꝛ Stapiltoñ [come not at þ^e Camb^r] but mete in alle haste w^t Popham þ^t shal come oute of Devōñ upon þ^e see und^r þisle of Wyght.

* f. 29 b. * The K' þ^e same day beyng in his Gret Chābr in þ^e said place beyng p^rsent all þ^e abovesaid lord^e and also my lord^e of

Saz bisshoþ

Hunt }
Staff } Erles.

Viscont Beaumont.

The Bisshoþ of Seint Assaph t þabbot of Glouc the which þ^e K' send late to þēpour and beth retourned frō hī t oþ^r tc. maad þeir reporte, and the which had from þēpour to þe Kyng lres of credence but no credence in writing.

The which credence stood in ij. thing^e. The first is þ^t þēpour greteth þ^e Kyng wel and sendeth him word þ^t

And at þeir spialle reqst the Kyng cōmanded lres sevall of p^rive seal to be maad to þ^e Tref Barons t Chābr tc. cōmaundyng þeim to accounte w^t eyther of þ^e said Bisshop t Abbot or w^t some oþ^r sufficeant psone in þeir names of þ^e said viag^e and to alloue unto either of hē from þ^e day þ^t þei depteð for þ^e abovesaid cause from þ^e citee of London unto þ^e day of þeir retourne * þider ayen suche dayly wag^e as have be allowed to oþ^r [of þeir estat^z] goyng in semble ambassade befor þ^s tyme. And þ^t of þ^t that by þ^e said accountes shal be founde due unto hē to make hē þ^rof paiemēt or sufficeant assignemēt w^t resonable cost^e for þeir passage t repassage of þ^e see, pnt my Lord Chaunceller.

* f. 30 b. * The xxj. day of August þ^e xx. ye^r tc.

In þ^e Kyng^e p^rsence in h^s Gret Chamb^r at Shene pnt my lord^e

My Lord Card of Engl

Staff

Chanċ

Suff

Baath

Viċ Beaumont

Saž

Hungford

Pive Seal

Tiptoft

My Lord of Glouċ

Stourton.

Hunċ

Tharchebisshoſ of ~~Roan~~ Burdeaux p^rposed þ^e causes why þ^t he cam into England.

[*Ibid.* f. 31. 22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxij. day of August þ^e xx. yeŕ ĩc. in þe K' ploŕ at Shene þnt

My Lord Chanċ

Hungford

My Lord Pive Seal

Tiptoft

My Lord of Hunċ

f Joĥn Stourton

Staff

Also þ^e ĩre þ^t shold goo to f Wiſt Iver Miles Stapilton ĩ Joĥn Heroĥ was rad ĩ passed, eviċ of hē to have of þ^t te-neur ij. ĩres.

Vaċ q. post.

It was cōmandeċ þ^t ĩres undŕ pive seal be directed to þ^e Tref ĩ Chambl ĩc. to delive in all haste after þ^e sight of þ^e ĩres to f Stiephn Popham knyzt whych ĩ f Wiſt Iver knyzt Miles Stapilton ĩ Joĥn Heroĥ squiers beth endented for a ċtain tyme to kepe þ^e see cc. speres iij^e. bowes ĩ iij^e. shefes arowes to be egally depteċ amongŕ hē alle.

The said Popham to accounte [ĩc. ĩ to answer] of ĩt þ^t þ^t þ^of shal not duely be spendeċ ĩc.

In þ^e K' [þnce in h^s] Grete Chābr þ^oe þnt

My Lord Cardinal
of Engl

My Lord of Glouċ

Hungf

My Lord Chaunceller

Tiptoft

Stourton

Be þ^o maad a ĩre to þ^e Tref and Chābl to paie unto f Stiephn Popham w^holden by endentuŕ to goo to þ^e see to delive unto hī ov þ^t þ^t he hath ĩ shal take by force

ȝ vertue of endentures in þat behalf maad betwix þ^e K'
ȝ hī vitailing for c. archs after [þappointement of] þact
of þ^e plement.

The Kyng comanded for ij^e. sper^e v^e. bowes v^e. shef
of arowes and þ^e vitailing as above.

M^d of the cōmission^s to take þe moustres ȝc. and what instruc-
cion þei shal have ȝc.¹

[*Ibid.* f. 31 b.]

Pro Acqui-
tañ.

In the K' þnce þ^e same day ȝ place ȝ pnt all þ^e said
lord^e ȝ

þ^e Bisshoþ of Saṡ

Therle of Suff

Vič Beaumont.

What ground^e þ^ȝ beth þ^e Kyng to sette forth an armee.

It was moeved ȝ good to be chevysshed and lord^e to
be bounde þ^ȝfor.

Also my Lord Cardinal of Engl seyde þ^t seyng þ^e
necessitee þ^t þ^e K' hath to mōnoie yif þ^t he hadde he
wolde lene it to him. But he seið he hadde it not. Vessel
he hath and þ^ȝof he wol lene him to þ^e valeur of iiij^{ml}. li.
he to be answered of semble vessel ayen. And yif þ^t
his vessel sholde be cuined to have [over] þ^t þ^t þ^e farceon
of þ^e vessel wolde coste ȝc.

My Lord of Glouc wol be bounde.

It was moeved þ^t upon þ^t þ^t yat remaigned of þ^e
graunt^e maad in þ^e last plement þ^e which as yet beth
unassigned and also upon þ^e port^e and weddes mōnoie
myzt be borrowed.

Also it was moeved þ^t þ^e Kyng shold prveie whete
heĩ ȝ sende it ~~þider~~ into Guyenne and bothe it sholde

¹ This and the other passages in small type occur at the bottom of
each folio, and seem to have been intended as references to the
contents.

vitaille þeim þʒe and þe Kyng þʒby be gretly availed by þe sale ⁊c.

The Bisshoþ of Saʒ wol be bound.

It was moeved þt ʒres sholde be directed to ʒtaines þsones for to lene.

It was moeved þt þe Tref of England sholde be sende for to ~~lene mōnoie~~ telle what grounde þe Kyng hað to borowe mōnoie on.

Staff ⁊ Suff wol be bounde.

Chaunceller wol leye both hʒ goode in morgage ⁊ be bounde.

~~Porte ʒres to be conceived to ʒtaines þsones for lene The Tref to be send for þe ʒre þt my Lord Cardinal of York maad. Saʒ to bounde ⁊ good of meschief. Staff to be bound with gode ⁊ bonde.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 32.]

Chancellor

Staff

Pive Seal

Suff.

Be þʒ maad a ʒre to f Th Kyryell to be wʒ þe Kyng anoñ after þe sight of þe ʒres.

Fenys. Be þʒ maad a ʒre to þabbot of Fevsham þt as it is said hath in keping ʒtain dedes evidenc ⁊ munimētʒ þt belange to on Lowys Clyfford þe Kyngʒ warde whom James Fenys hath in keping, cōmanding hī þt in noo wyse he make delivance of þe said dedes evidenc ⁊ munimentʒ to no þsone unto þe tyme þe Kyng yeve him oþʒ in cōmandement.

Be þʒ maad a ʒre to þe maiʒ and felowshiþ of þestaple of Caleys to leene unto Will Pyrtoñ lieuteñ of Guysnes for þe paiement of þe souldours of Guysnes vʒ. li. ⁊c. takyng for repaiement þʒof sufficeant seuretee of þe said Pirtoñ ⁊ of oþʒ such as þeim shal seme good.

It̃ a lre to Pirtoñ and souldours of Guysnes thankyng hē of þeir fvice & p̃ayng hē of continuance &c. And latyng hē wite hou þ^t þoo þ^t þei sende hider for to sue for hem have wel & diligently doñ for þ^t behalf þei^r true labor & devoir &c. and þ^t þ^ofor þei wolde have hē þ^e mo^r sp̃ially recōmended.

It̃ for þe Lieuteñ of Caley.

[*Ibid.* f. 32 b. 24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxiiij. day of August þ^e xx. ye^r &c. in þ^e Kyng^e Gret Chamb^r at Shene. p̃nt my Lord^e

The Cardinal of Engl	of Staff
Chaunceller	of Suff
P ^l ve Seal	þ ^e Lord ^e Hung ^o ford
My Lord ^e of Glouc	Tiptoft
Therles of Hunt	& Joñ Stourtoñ.

Und^rsignet.

The lre [as for chevissance of mōnoie] þ^t shal go to towneshipp^e & oþ^o singulers psones for to lene mōnoie is rad̃ & passed̃ &c. for Guyenne.

Be þ^o maað cōmissiones to þ^e [lord^e sherrief^e &] myghtiest men in eṽy shi^r of Englonð to lene among^e þeim self^e & also to chevisshe of oþ^o for þ^e said̃ necessitee of Guyenne.

Also be þ^o maað lres upoñ þ^e said̃ cōmissioñ to þ^e sherrief in eṽy shi^r to assēble þ^e þrifty men in þ^e shir^e to appe^r befo^r þ^e cōmission^s & such as þ^t at þ^s tyme wol lene mōnoie shal seuretees of þ^e dismes & quinsismes &c. þ^e K' jewelx & of oþ^o þ^e Kyng^e revenues &c.

In þ^e Kyng^e p̃sence. p̃nt all þabovesaid̃ lord^e & my Lord^e þ^e Bisshoþ of Saz.

Ther̃ as þ^e Kyng wrote his lres to þ^e Cardinal of York &c.

* f. 33. * So þ^t þ^e viag^e goeth into Guyenne þis is graunted.

The xxiiij. day of August

Stourtoñ - - - xl. li.

Pive Seal - - -

Hung^gford - - - c. li.

Tiptoft - - - c. li.

Therles of Suff wol be redy to be bounde ꝑc.

Staff - ut p^x - as far as v^e. marc^e wol strech to.

Hunt - - - c. li.

þe Bissho^p of Sa^z - - - c. li. to be assigned up-
oñ his owne dismes.

þe Chaunceller - - - c. li.

þerle of Dor^s - - - c. li.

My Lord Cardinal iiij^m. li. in vessell ꝑc.

My Lord of Glouc^e wol be bounde as fer as any man
wol take him in þ^s þ^e Kyng^e necessitee.

That it be send^t unto þ^e citee of Londoñ.

To send^t to all townes þ^t þ^e K' hath name inne.

To tarye þ^e navie unto þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e viage be redy.

Vi^c Beaumond^t - - - c. marc^e.

To be appointed who shal be^r þ^e cōmissions ꝑc. lres.

As touching Irland^t.¹ The Lieuteñ of Irland^e to be
send^t for to come hider in alle haste.

Tharchebissho^p of Dyvelyñ to abide.

Indifferent men toccupie.

Gyles Thorndoñ Tref of Irland^t to come befor^e þ^e
Kyng and to be sworeñ which beth moost indifferent
men in Irland^t toccupie þoffic^e ~~of þe said~~ [as] deputies,
and also to gyve u^p in ar^{les} all þ^t he wol write for þ^e
K' and ayenst any o^p psones.

¹ *Vide* some very interesting papers respecting the state of Ireland
at the end of the volume.

[*Ibid.* f. 33 b. 27th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxvij. day of August

My Lord^e Chan^c Hunt^t Staff^f Pⁱve Seal.

Popham to be send^t for, to go into Guyenne to be Seneschal and to have leedyng of þeim þ^t shal goo into Guyenne.

Boneville to be entred^t for þ^e said^t matie^r.

Be þ^y maa^t a lre of request for Maistr^r Th^e Chapman þ^t was goyng in þ^e Kyng^e messag^e toward^t þ^e courte of Rome and was taken in Flaundres.

[*Ibid.* On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary* hand; and pasted into the volume.

28th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxviii. day of Augst the xx. yere of the Kyng ou^r sou^vain lord^e reigne in his chamb^r at Kenyngton my Lord therle of Bokyngham Staff^f &c. captain of Caleis shewing unto the Kyng ou^r said^t souverain lord^e how that it hath nowe late liked^t his hieghⁿesse to make hym captain of his towne of Caley^s, to the whiche he seid^t he wold^t make hym redy to goo in persone in all the goodly haste that he might, soo that at the ferrest he purposeth hym to be þere within x. daies next after the feste of Seint Michel nexte comyng. And betwix this and that tyme he said^t he wolde sende thidre of his trusted^t servantz and also write to suche as he trusted^t þere for to entende to the sure and sauf kepyng of þe said^t towne, as he knoweth wel that they wolde. And furthermore he shewed^t unto the Kyng how that now late as he is lerne^d the souldours of Caleis maa^t a restraintte of wolles for that that is due for þeire wages the which was a shamefull and a disworshipful thing to the Kyng and to hym that had^t þ^e rule and goevⁿance

undr̄nethe the Kyng of the said̄ towne ⁊ desired̄ of the Kyng that for asmuch̄ as yit he may not goo to Caleis in persone at this tyme ⁊ and þat yif that any suche mysrule or goevernaunce falle among the said̄ soldeours for non paiemēt of theire wages betwix þis and the tyme that he shal come to Caleis that God̄ ne wold̄ ⁊ he in noo manier̄ wise for suche mysrule and goev̄naunce be put in hurte noþ̄ blame ⁊ noþ̄ þat it be throweñ put ner retted̄ upon hym in any wise but þat it may be leide and caste upon the doers and nough̄er elles. To the which̄ my said̄ lord̄ the captaines desire the Kyng gr̄aunted̄ ⁊ and so cōmaunded̄ it to be enacted̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 34. *Original Minutes.*]

The xxviiij. day of August þ^e xx. yeñ ⁊tc.

In þ^e Kynḡs p̄sence in h^s Gret Chābr̄ at Kenyngton̄
p̄nt

My Lord̄ Cardinal of Engl̄

My Lord̄ of Staff̄

My Lord̄ Chaunceller

My Lord̄ Hunḡford̄

⁊ John Stourton̄.

It is assented̄ þ^t ⁊ John Popham ⁊ John Lysle Will Soper [⁊ a cler̄c] take þ^e moustres of ⁊ Will Iver ⁊ Stieph̄n Popham Miles Stapilton̄ ⁊ John Heroñ on þ^e see undr̄ þisle of Wight.

Also þ^t it be send̄ to my Lord̄ Tref to c̄tifie þ^e K' in alle haste what good̄ he hath̄ of þ^e K' to make good̄ ⁊ effectuel assignement [such̄ as he wol abide by] to suche as have graunted̄ ⁊ wol lene mōnoie unto þ^e K.

And what jewelx also þ̄ beth̄ to leye in morgage for þ^e p̄nt armee.

My Lord̄ Hunḡford̄ hath̄ graunted̄ to leene c. q̄arters of whete so þ^t he may have a good̄ assignement for þ^e c. li. þ^t he hath̄ lened̄ now ⁊tc.

That fgeantz of armes be send to such shipp^e as shal
 t̃ wol go for þ^e vintage to warne hē to come to oon place
 t̃ not to departe unto þ^e tyme þarmee be redy.

Questio.

The citee of Baioñ desiř of þ^e K' ij^m. li. in mōnoie
 the which þei have leyde downe for þ^e sould^e of c̃tain
 poeple at Ax.

Also þei desiř v^e. pipe of whete.

Also þei desiř socours.

A curtoys ĩre to be send unto Baioñ hou þ^t þ^e K' hath
 receiueð þeir ĩres t̃c.

Also f̃ Th Kyriell knyzt was discharged of þ^e Lieuten
 of Caleys.

And my Lord of Staff is maað cappitain of Caleys t̃
 þ^ofor to endente after þ^e teneur of a cedula þ^t he deliueð
 to þ^e K'.

He shal have a ĩre patent undr þ^e grete seal þ^t but
 yif he be paied of þ^e m^l. marc̃ t̃c. at Estr̃ or elles but yif
 þ^t he have at þ^t tyme obligač of þ^e subsidie of wolles
 elles þ^t he shal have t̃ rejoise such jewelx as þ^t þ^e Tref t̃
 Chābł have deliueð him in plegg for þ^e said m^l. marc̃ t̃c.

Staff.

[*Ibid.* f. 34 b.]

Be þ^o maað a ĩre to þ^e Tref t̃ Chābł to deliue to
 Maistr̃ Menauld de Lukomalo docto^r of divinite the
 which was late send from þ^e citee of Baioñ unto þ^e K'
 w^t ĩres t̃ credence c. š. by wey of reward.

Yerde to go to þarmee ordeined for þ^e see to ~~warne~~
 bidde hē to goo streyt to Baioñ to see þ^e rule þ^oe ~~and y~~

A ĩre to þeim þ^t shal go to þ^e see, desiring þeim ~~not~~ to
 go up streyzt to Baioñ t̃ yif it nedeð hē not to abide þ^oe,
 yet shewe hē to þ^e citee seyng hou þ^t þ^e Kyng cōmandeð

hē so to do. And seyng hou þ^t þ^e Kyng hath send hē v^e. archrs w^t f Pheliþ Chetewynd the which shal abide stille þ^e. And hou þ^t he wol sende þider in haste whete and forther.

* f. 35. * The K' hath cōmandeð þ^t such saufconduyctz as þ^t þ^e Duc of Orleance desireth to send hider wyns &c. þ^t þei have hē.

Rosencrans shal have ccl. marc of gift.

Sic. Be þ^e maad a lre to þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of Irland reciting þ^t hou be it þat it is contiegned in pendures betwix þ^e Kyng & hī upoñ þ^e said lieuteñ maad þ^t he shal have all þ^e revenues & pffitz of þ^e said land &c. yet it was not noþ^e is not þ^e Kyng^e entent but þ^t alle ordenaries charg^e & wag^e & reward^e to þofficers shal be boreñ & paied of þ^e said revenues & þ^t þ^t shal remaigne he to have [it by þ^e Tref hond^e of Irl.] And yif any þing shal faille of h^s paiemēt hit to be cōtified hider and paiement þ^e of to maad unto him.

And for asmoche as þ^t discord betwix þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of Irl and þerchebisshoþ of Dyvelyn Chaunceller¹ þ^e beth in grete cause of þ^e [divisions &] rumoures þ^t beth among^e þ^e Kyng^e poeple þ^e the ~~Kyng wol þ^e for~~ which discord^e þ^e Kyng wolde þat in alle wyse þei weñ cessed.

And þ^e for he wol þ^t prive sealx be directed unto þ^e said Lieuteñ & unto þ^e said Chaunceller to be her [befor þ^e K' & h^s cōsail] at þ^e oytaves of þ^e Purificacon of Ouñ Lady next comyng to heñ þ^t þ^t shal þenne be seyde unto hē. And þ^t duryng þ^e tyme of þeiñ absenc^e þei make such psones þeiñ deputees as þ^t þei wol answer for at þeiñ pill shal occupie wel duely & truly þ^e said offic^e.

¹ Vide some important articles on this subject at the end of the volume.

[*Ibid.* f. 35 b. 29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of August þ^e xx. yeŕ ꝑc. at Kenyngton
in þ^e K' G^et Chābr.

Chaunceller

Suff

P^lve Seal

Vič Beaumont

Hunt

Hung^gford

Staff

Stourton

To comeñ w^t M' Joñ Langton for þ^e werk^e at Caley
the which must be writeñ to my Lord Tref to ordeine for
þ^e paiemēt þ^of so þ^t þei ceesse not.

ij. nobil for þ^e paiement of þ^e souldoures ꝑ j. nobil for
þ^e werk^e.

To send for þ^e comptrollo^r to come hider.

fact est.

A fre undr good fourme unto þ^e souldoures of Caley
thankyng hē of þ^e jentilnesse þ^t þei shewed unto þ^e Kyng^e
cōmission^s ꝑ also to Drury ꝑc. And hou my Lord of Staff
hath ꝑ wol labou^r for þei^r paiement.

+

Md to seke up^o þačt wherby þ^e jewelx shal be leyde in
morgage.

My Lord of Staff to have a patent of þ^e sale of þ^e
jewelx þ^t he hath of þ^e K' for þ^e m^l. marc.

Also such appointement as is ꝑ shal be maad betwix
my Lord of Staff ꝑ my Lord Tref as for his paiement of
þ^e m^l. to be kept.

To þ^e Mai^r Burton Rič Forester ꝑ Sharp of Bristoll to
ordene for m^l. q^art^s of whete ~~for~~ [t] to sende it to Baion
for þei^r ~~vi~~ stuffu^r considered þ^t þei beth dispurveied of
vitaille. And þ^e K' wol þ^t for þ^e said whete ꝑ ~~fe~~ cost^e þ^t
þei shal ~~send~~ have for þ^e sendyng forth of þ^e said whete
þ^t þei have paiement upoñ such custumes ꝑ subsidies of
mchādises as þ^t þei shal shippe ov.

Also þ^e same day þ^e Kyng by h^s patent maad̃ my Lord of Mortaigne Erle of Dorset ⁊ graunted̃ to hī ⁊ to h^s heires þ^ofor to meinteigne h^s estat xx. li. by yeȝ. P^{nt} my Lord Chaunceller.

Kyryell was charged̃ not to depte ⁊ not to go to Caleyys unto þ^e tyme he have oþ^{er} in cōmandemēt of þ^e K['].

Manfeld̃

. . . . Staff Dor^s of þerldom xx. li.

~~Discharge of Kiriell h^s paiement ⁊ not to depte~~

[*Ibid.* f. 36.]

The same day the Kyng by þadvis of my Lord Chaunceller ⁊ of þerle of Suff cōmanded̃ warrantz to be maad̃ to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambrelains þ^t folowe.

First to paie ⁊ deliue to Rouland Vasques knyzt sent from þ^e Kyng of Portingale unto þ^e Kyng w^t ȝtain lres ⁊ messag^{er} xx. li. ⁊ ij. hoole clothes of blak velewet to make him a gowne of it of þ^e p[']ce of xij. li.

Iȝ to Gartier kyng of armes for þ^e fvice [⁊ cost^{er} ⁊c.] þ^t he hath̃ doo in his last beyng oute in þ^e K['] fvice ⁊ for þ^e fvice þ^t he shal do now in þ^s his goyng o^u in þ^e K^e fvice c. marc̃.

Iȝ to Maist^r Menault de Luko Malo a frer doctour of divinitee þ^e which̃ late w^t lres ⁊ credence was send̃ from þ^e citee of Baioñ unto þ^e K['] ⁊ now is retournyng ayen w^t answer toward̃ þ^e said̃ citee x. marc̃.

Iȝ to þ^e Duk^e secretarie of Bretaigne þ^e which̃ now Vacat. late was send̃ hider w^t lres ⁊ credence ⁊ is reto^rnyng þider ayen w^t answer x. li.

He had̃ after by warrant und^r þ^e Kyng^e signet c. escutz.

Iȝ to [Ermyne] þ^e Duk^e herauld̃ of Bretaigne v. marc̃.

Iſ to Valoys herauld to þ^e Duc of Orleance xl. ſ.

Iſ to þerauld of þ^e Kyng of Portingale - v. març.

* f. 36 b. * Also þ^e same day þnt my Lord Chaunceller, the Kyng cōmanded me Benet to make an act by vertue [of] þ^e which þ^e Kyng wolde t cōmaunded his said Chauncellr to make unto Edmond Beaufort Earl of Dorset þ^e Kyng's lres patent of þ^e said erldom, to have it unto him t unto þeir masles of his body tc. t xx. of fee þ^ofor unto þeim for ever.

Iſ Kyryell is discharged of þ^e Lieuten of Caley, þnt all my lord.

And my Lord of Stafford was maad cappitain of Caley by þ^e name of þerle of Bukyngham tc. and endented of newe after þ^e teneur t fourme of h^s laste endentur except after þ^e lees or dimisse of Kyryell tc.

And he shal have warrant to be paied of h^s wag.

* f. 38.

* xxviij. Augusti pceden tc.

Also þ^oe as þ^t divs psones benethe writen as it was seyde owen unto þ^e Kyng þ^e sōmes benethe writen, be þ^o maad lres undr þⁱve seal unto þ^e Chambrelain of South-wales or to h^s deutee þ^oe cōmaundyng him þ^t yif it be so as it is abovesaid thei do make ~~lres~~ levee in haste of þ^e said sōmes, for þ^e Kyng hath maad assignement þ^oof to divs psones.

Of Rees aþ Thomas aþ David - d. març.

Of John aþ Res aþ Thomas - d. març.

David aþ Thomas aþ Dd aþ L'n lxxj. li. xij. ſ. iiij. d.

M'edith aþ Oweyne - cxxxij. li. vj. ſ. viij. d.

Reſ Vachan aþ Reſ aþ L't - iiij^{xx}. li.

M'edith aþ Jevⁿ aþ Reſ - xxij. li. xij. ſ. iiij. d.

L'n aþ Dd aþ Reſ - xj. li. ij. ſ.

ACTA DE ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 39. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 7th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

THE vij. day of Octobr̃ þ^e xxj. yeŕ̃ ̃tc. In þ^e Kyngŕ
Grete Chambŕ at Eltham and in h^s þŕsence, þnt

My Lord Card of Engl̃

My Lord of Glouc̃

My Lord Chaunceller

The Vič Beaumont̃

The Bisshoppŕ of Saŕ

Tref̃ ̃t

Seint David̃ keper

Scroþ̃.

of þ^e p've seal

Questio. Yif þ^t þambassadeurs for þ^e ptie advŕse wol
not condescende to þ^e matier of pees desired̃ þ^e which̃
for bothe pties is rizt necessary ̃t behoveful ̃tc. ~~te~~

The Kyngŕ ~~ambassadeurs ̃tc.~~ [cōmissioñs ̃tc.] by such̃
motives ̃t sturingŕ as for þ^e tyme shal falle to þeiŕ re-
membrancŕ shal assaie yif þ^t þei wol condescende to a
truce for a ̃tain tyme ̃tc.

With inne þ^e which̃ it may be feeled̃ ̃t so ~~had̃~~ laboured̃
by what covenables meenes þ^e pees may be had̃.

Maistr̃ Gervays þ^e Kyngŕ secretary is ~~maad̃~~ assigned̃ to
go w^t þinstruc̃on to þ^e Duc of York.

[*Ibid.* f. 40 b. 8th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

coþ̃ ptestač̃.

In þ^e K' þŕsence in h^s Gret Chābŕ at Eltham þ^e viij.
day of Octobr̃ þ^e xxj. yeŕ̃

My Lord Card of Engl̃

Therle of Northūbŕ

My Lord Chaunceller

The Vič Beaumont̃

Lincolñ

The Tref̃

Saŕ

Fonhoþ̃ Lordeŕ.

Seint David̃ p've seal

It was axed wheþ^r þ^t yif þ^e pees may not be hað & accorded betwix þ^e Kyng & h^s advsary by force & vertue of þinstruccons yeven by þeim to þeir ambassadeurs, the Kyng^e ambassadeurs shal mowe condescende to a longe trues yif þ^t it may be geten or ~~of~~ [to] a short true rap^r þan falle to a breche &c.

To þ^e which demaunde my lord^e advised þ^e Kyng to condescende to a longe true yif þ^t it myzt be hað. And yif þ^t it may not be hað, to a short true such as þ^t shal mowe be geten.

The Lord Grey to be send for to apper befor þ^e K' in all haste for certain causes &c. and to ber þ^e pees ayenst ~~ertain psones~~ [Digby] &c. upon peine of m^l. li. And evich op^r pson complained on upon peine of c. li.

For þ^e riott^e in Wales thestatutz of Edward^e dayes to be seye.

The Kyng to comande þ^e lord^e mchiers to go togid^r and ordeine by oñ assente remedie ayenst þ^e riott^e &c. in Wales befor Cristesmasse next comyng, or elles þ^e Kyng lateth hē wite þ^t he wol ordeine a remedy.

* f. 41. * The Bretons þ^t weñ taken in þ^e Duk^e dayes of Bre-
taine þ^t ded is or þ^t come hider him beyng on lyve shal
have restitucon of such goodes as have be taken by þ^e
K' subgitz.

And such as seeth his deth have comen & shipped þeir
god^e hider & have be taken as psoners, that taken of
hem sufficeante seuretee þat þ^e Duc þ^t now is shal make
h^s ligeance unto þ^e Kyng þ^t elles þei shal delive unto þ^e
said takers þ^e said good^e or paie hē or contente hē þ^rfor.
That in such cas þ^e Kyng^e subgitz shal delive to þ^e
Bretons þ^e good^e &c.

And þ^t in such cas all þoo Bretons þ^t wol make any sute 7c. þ^e Keper of þ^e Kynges pⁱve seal make from tyme to tyme and as ofte as þ^t þ^e cas shal require 7res of pⁱve seal for þ^e delivance of þ^e Bretons 7 þeir goodes as above.

[*Ibid.* f. 42. 9th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The ix. day of Octobr þ^e xxj. yer 7c. In þ^e Kynges þ^rsence in his Gret Chamb^r at Eltham, þ^rnt

My Lordes Chauncell ^r	Suff
Lincolñ	Northūb ^r
Seint David p ⁱ ve seal	The Lordes Cromewell
My Lord of Glouc	Tresorer 7
Therles of Staff	Fonhoþ.

Questio.

The^r as in þabstinence late taken [7 sealed] betwix þ^e Duc of York 7 þ^e Duchesse of Bourgoigne, in þ^e which my said Lord of York hath writen to þ^e K' 7 ~~his counsail~~ for to have compⁱsed both Eng^l 7 Bourgoigne.¹

It is advised by my lordes of þ^e K^e counsail þ^t yif Bourgoigne 7 Guyenne be compⁱsed in þ^e said abstinence 7 ~~in no wyse~~ in no wyse speke of England.

For þe cōi-
cañon of þe
matier of
pees.

Be þ^r maad a cōmissiō² to my Lord the Duc of York lieuten^eñ geñal 7 goevnour of France 7 of Nor^{die} to Cardinal ~~of R~~ 7 [of Luxenbourough] 7 Arch of Reañ Chancellor of France the Bisshoppes of Liseux 7 of Baieux Therle of Shrowesbury conestable of Fraunce þ^e Lordes Skales 7 Fawkenberge [þ^e Lord Sudeley] ~~M' Wa~~ [7 John] Montgomery Thomas Hoo 7 Andreau Ogard knyzt^e [Ric

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 24.

² The commission appointing these persons to treat for peace with France, dated on the 9th September in that year, is printed in the Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13.

Harington baillif of Cank] M' Waulter Colles chaunto^r
of Excestr̃ ~~the Bailif of Caañ~~ [John Wenlock squier]
M' John Rynel ⁊ M' Gervays¹ secretair̃ ~~[John] Wen-~~
~~lok squier.~~

Be þ̃ maad̃ īres to þe lord̃ marchiers to be sente unto
to assemble at Londoñ at þe oytaves of Martynmasse
next, evich of hē to bringe w^t þeīm hī vj. v. or iiij. at þe
leest of þe notablest of þeīr lordshiþ ⁊ to see þe cause of
þe riott̃ þ^t beth now in þeīr lordshipp̃ ⁊ to make such
rules ⁊ ordenanc̃ as þe said̃ riott̃ may cesse.

Revsyng M' Gervays hath þe īre þ^t cam from þe Duc
of York Staff ~~a īre to York Winchest̃.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 42 b.]

Be þ̃ maad̃ a īre to þe Duc of York þ^t he wol in alle
haste depute such of his counsail ⁊ gyve hē power to
comune w^t þe op̃ lordes mches ⁊ to conclude in þ^s matier
w^t þe op̃ lord̃ mchiers ⁊c. as next above.

Thestatut of ~~Excestr̃~~ Winchest̃ maad̃ ayenst þefes to
be executed̃ und̃r þe gret seal.

[*Ibid.* f. 44. 10th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The x. day of Octobr̃ in þe xxj. yẽr in þe K' Gret
Chāb̃r at Eltham

My Lord̃ Chancell̃r

Saz

Suff

Lincolñ

Buk

Cromewel

Seint David̃

Northūb̃r

Scroþ

Fonhoþ.

Be þ̃ maad̃ a cōmissiōn to take þe moustres of þerle of
Buk cappitain of Caleys ⁊ of his retenue at Caleys ⁊c.

¹ Gervais de Vulre. *Fædera*, vol. xi. p. 13.

The Tref Comptrollor of Caley's & Pirton to take þ^e moustr^e & þ^e vitailer þei or ij. to take þ^e moustr^e.

Tho þ^r beth aged men at Caley's & and

My Lord of Buk cappitain of Caley's þ^e which is now goyng to Caley's have licence to have w^t hī in gold jewel & plate for h^s estat to þ^e sōme of v^{ml}. marc^e. And so to have as much w^t hī as ofte as þ^t he goeth þider. Purveied alwey þ^t undr þ^e color of þ^s licence he ne colour non op^y mennes gold jewelx nor plate & any estatut restreint act or cōmandement notwithstanding.

Also be þ^y maad to all þo þ^t have take or after shal take any Bretons or þeir good^e ~~reciting or inel~~ lres undr pive seal reciting or including in þ^e said lres þ^e cōplaine &c. And cōmanding þeim þ^r [seth] þ^e suppliant^e [&c.] as þei sey beth entred into þ^s rea^e of Engl by force & vertue of certaines appointementz maad betwix þ^e K^r and þeim of Bretaigne & þat þei make plain & quite delivance of þat þat þ^e suppliantz demaunde by þeir said supplica^e. And þ^t from hens fortheward þei absteigne hē to make any such arrest^e of þeir owne au^ctee or of any op^y psone savyng oonly of þ^e Kyng^e esþial cōmandemēt as þ^t þei wol answer unto þ^e Kyng at þeir piff & and þ^t in no wyse bei leve þ^s.

M^o to sek up þact by þe which
shipped wolles not bringing in bullion.

[*Ibid.* f. 44 b. 11th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xj. day of Octobr þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Kyng^e
Gret Chābr at Eltham & pnt in þ^e Kyng^e p^sence

My Lord Chan^e

Suff

Seint David bisshop &

Vi^c Beaumont

Saz

Tresorer

My Lord of Glouc

Fonhop.

The ĩres þ^t ~~w~~ sholde be directed to þ^e Duc of York he w^t oþ^r to be and assemble w^t þ^e cōmission^s of þadvse ptie þ^e xxv. day of þ^s moneth ~~was-ra~~ for þ^e matie^r of pees was rad^d & passed und^r signet.

Itm þ^e ĩre þ^t ~~w~~ is writen to my Lord Sudeley þ^e Kyng^e chamberlain now beyng beyonde þ^e see is rad^d & passed und^r þ^e Kyng^e signet.

Also þ^e ĩre appointed to go to þ^e lord^e marchiers for to make good^d ordenanc^e & rules, wher^e through all mys-goevnanc^e & riottes & in þ^e m^oches shal cesse was rad^d & passed und^r prive seal.

Also þ^e as þ^t Robt Wellys abbot of Tourhill besid^e Londoⁿ & di^vs psones beth endited by di^vs ēquest^e by evel wille &c. the Kyng wol þ^t ĩres be directed unto John Fortescu chief justice of his benche cōmandyng him to c^otfie & to sende unto þ^e K^e consail þ^e teneu^r of þ^e said^d enditementz & of þ^e trouth þ^of þ^e to be examined, and in þ^e meene tyme to surcesse of all mane pcesse maad^d or to be maad^d ayenst hē unto þ^e tyme he have oþ^r in cōmandement of þ^e K^e &c.

~~þabbot of Tourhill.~~

[Ibid. f. 45. 12th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xij. day of Octobr^e þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. at Eltham in þ^e K^e Gret Chābr^e, pnt in þ^e Kyng^e p^sence

My Lord of Card^e of Engl^e

Suff

My Lord^e Chauncell^r

Vi^c Beaumond^e

Lincolⁿ

Tref

Saint David^e

Faunho^p.

The^r as þ^e m^ochantz of þestaple desi^r of þ^e Kyng first þ^t þei myzt stande in seuretee of suche wolles as þ^t þei wold^d shippe to Caleys &c.

Secondly þ^t for such sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t þei have lened unto þ^e K['] þei myzt have assignement of a marc of þ^e subsidie of þ^e sak of such wolles as þ^t shal be shipped to Caleys.

Thirdly þ^t þ^e as in an estatut maad in þ^e last plemēt¹ it is ordened þ^t for such wolles as þ^t þ^e m̄chantz of þestaple shal selle &c. þei shold bringe in þ^e iij^{de}. pt in bullioñ &c.

Re^o. As to þ^e first it is semed ~~it~~ resonable to all my lord^e. And þ^efor þ^e Kyng hath sende þider my Lord of Buk &c. And it is said þ^t paiement to be maad to þ^e soulders sholde be þ^e seuretee of þ^e m̄chant^e wolles &c.

And as to þ^e ij^{de}. ar^{le} it semeth resonable to all my lord^e savyng to my Lord Cardinal the which seide þ^t þ^eto he coude not assente. Sayng þ^t for mōnoie borrowed ~~divs~~ by þ^e Kyng divs psones have assignementz upon þ^e said subsidie [and] the which and þei of þestaple as above shold have assignement of þ^e said marc of þ^e subsidie shold be deceived of þeir paiementz. And so by þ^s mene no man hereafter sholde truste nōn assignement, wherto he wol in no wyse consente &c.

Also my Lord Tresorer coude not assente to þ^e said ij^{de}. ar^{le}.

* f. 45 b. * As to þ^e iij^{de}. it is semed þ^t as wolles have be shipped þ^s iiij. or v. yer befor þ^t it be so do now.

Thestatut to be seye.

Nevtheles my Lord Card seyde þ^t þ^e iij^{de}. ar^{le} to be dispensed w^t, þ^t is to sey, þ^t þ^e m̄chantz Englyssh myzt selle þeir wolles w^toute þ^t þ^e shold ~~to~~ be arted to take þ^e iij^{de}. ~~peny in~~ part in bullioñ after þ^e teneur of pact

¹ In January, 20 Hen.VI. 1442. Vide Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 64.

that he can not assente þ}to, for he seyth þ^t þ^e Flemyng^e have now þ^t þ^t þei wolde have ⁊c. And yif þei couð feele þ^t þ^e Kyng for [þ^s h^s] necessitee shold þus dispense w^t þestatut of bringing in of bullioñ ⁊c. he shulde nev^o heřaft^r by constreint make hem bringe in any bullioñ ⁊c.

My Lord Tref declared what ground^e þ^e Kyng hadde to borowe mōnoie on ⁊ to what sōme.

Guyenne seuretees.

[*Ibid.* f. 46. 14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

xiiiij. Octobr̃ at Eltham.

Ther̃ as þ^e towne of Burdeaux desireth to have m^l. q^{arts} of whete custume free.

The Kyng hath graunted þ^t yif þ^e towne of Burdeaux of þeir comeñ good wol have þ^e m^l. q^{arts} of whete, þat þei have it custume free.

And yif any singuler m̃chant^e desi^r to have þ^e said m^l. q^{arts} of whete, þei to paie þ^e custume þ^t belangeth ⁊c.

Be þ} maad̃ a warrant to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chamberlains to paye to Maistr̃ Gervays de Vulre þ^e Kyng^e secretair̃ of Frāce the which w^t ĩres ⁊ instruc̃on þ^e Kyng sendeth now beyonde þ^e see to þ^e Duc of York lieuteñ geñal ⁊ goeṽneur þ^e rea^e of Fraunce ⁊ duchee of Nor^{die} ⁊ to op̃}. And þ^e which Maistr̃ Gervays þ^e Kyng hath maad̃ ⁊ assigned w^t þeim h^s cōmissiōⁿ for c̃tain^es matier^e contiegned̃ in þ^e said̃ instruc̃on, xx. li. by wey of reward̃.

xiiiij. Octobr̃ at Eltham p̃nt my Lord^e

þe Chancellor

Therle of Suff

þ^e Tref.

By Maistr Vincent Clement þe ĩres ʔ answerþ þt shold
go to þe Kyng of Arragoñ was rad ʔ ~~concluded~~ by þe
Kyng by þadvis of my said lord concluded ʔ passed.

[*Ibid.* f.47. 16th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xvj. day of Octobr þe xxj. yeĩ ʔc. at Eltham in
þe Kyng G^et Chābr

Baath

Seint David

Cromewell

Lincoln

Suff

Scroop

Fonhoþ.

Be þʔ maad a ĩre unto f Nich Sturgeoñ to goo ʔ ches
s vj. singers of England such as þe messangʔ þt is come
from þempour wol desiĩ for to goo to þēpo^r.

In þe K' pñce þʔe.

My Lord of Somset upoñ þe matier þt he was sende
for þt is for to go into Guyenne deliued a bille of par^{les}
of h^s desir ~~to go~~ yif þt he shal go into Guyenne.

My Lord Tref maad declaraçon what ground þʔe
weĩ to borowe mōnoie on.

The Kyng at þe instance of þerchebisshoþ of Burdeaux
graunted to Robt Joħn fvant to [þe said] þerchebisshoþ
þoffice of clerc of custume w of þe citee of Burdeaux wt þe
fees accustomed.

[*Ibid.* f. 47 b. 17th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xvij. day of Octobr [þe xxj. yeĩ ʔc.] at Eltham
in þe Kyng G^et Chābr pñt

My Lord Chauncellr

Seint David pⁱve seal

Tref

Lincoln

Suff

Scroþ.

[*Ibid.* f. 48. 18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

On Wednesday¹ þ^e xviiij. day of Octobr̃ þ^e xxj. yeŕ
ȝc. at Eltham in þ^e K^e Gret Chambŕ ƿnt

My Lord ^e Chan ^c	Suff	Scroƿ
Seint David	Vi ^c Beaumont	Fonhoƿ.
Northūbŕ	Tref	

By þ^e K' by ƿadvis of his counsail to suffŕ þ^s.

As touching þ^e sale of wolles from Caleys. Theŕ as
by ƿestatut maad̃ in þ^e last ƿlement þ^e m̃chant is bounde
to take for h^s wolles þ^e iij^{de}. ƿt in bullioñ².

Considered̃ þ^t þ^e Maiŕ of ƿestaple seyth þ^t in such
cas þei of þeiŕ owne auctoritee have dispensed̃ ȝc.

Also as he seyth it is impossible ȝ can not be doñ
to bringe in þ^e iij^{de}. ƿt in bullioñ seyng þ^e forbedyng^e þ^t
þ^e Duc of Bourgoigne hath maad̃ and þ^e fches þ^t he
hath maad̃ ȝ sette in þ^s behalf.

And seyng what losse ~~þe-kep~~ shold̃ be in þ^e keping
of þ^e wolle.

Also þ^e necessitee þ^t þ^e K' hath to mōnoie for þees his
necessitees.

And þ^ȝ is no þing wheŕof mōnoie shold̃ growe ~~but if~~
for þ^e said̃ necessitees but by shipping of wolles, the
whi^{ch} þ^e m̃chantz eschue seyng þ^e matier^e abovesaid̃,
w^t oute þ^t þat þ^e said̃ estatut be dispensed̃ w^t.

The K' by ƿadvis of h^s counsail wol þ^t þ^e m̃chantz
þ^t wol shippe any wolles to Caleys þ^t þei shippe and
make sale oonly for þys tyme w^t oute þ^t þ^t þei shal
bringe in þ^e iij^{de}. ƿt in bullyoñ or renne in þ^e peine of
ƿestatut.

¹ The 18th of October 1442 fell on a *Thursday*.

² *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 64.

Also þ^e said Mair seyth þ^t he hath comuned w^t h^s feloushiþ heř in þ^s matier ~~þe which~~ for to have had þeiř advis in þ^s matier and þei wol gyve nōn advis.

And seyth þ^t for to sende over to Caleys to have þadvises of h^s feloushiþ þ^e it wol be to longe.

.....
 Strikeland ..

[*Ibid.* f. 48 b.]

By þ^e K' by þavis of h^s counsail.

Ther as þ^t by vertue of ĩres of pⁱve seal directed to ĩtaines psones to lene mōnoie to þ^e K'.

The psones [þ^t] have send mōnoie to Londoñ by vertue of þ^e said ĩres to lene unto þ^e K' and þei þ^t borrowed þ^e mōnoie pmetted unto þ^e leners þ^t þei shold have sufficeant assignement of þ^e dymes t̃ quinszismes graunted in þ^e last plemēt.

The K' wol þ^t þ^e Tref t̃ Chambl̃ t̃c. cōmune w^t such as have brought mōnie so by wey of loone and also feele what assignementz þei wol desiř.

And þ^t doñ a redy man w^t a ĩre to be send to my Lord Card leyng befor him þ^e matier abovesaid. And also þ^t but yif such as now have lened mōnoie t̃ pmesse hath be maad unto hē for þeiř seuretes t̃c. That but yif þeiř pmesse be kept unto hē it is not lykly þ^t yif þ^e K' for any h^s necessitees wolde write unto hē heřafter þ^t he shold have any aide.

Desiř of my said Lord Cardinal þ^t seyng þ^t ~~seyng~~ late he beyng at Shene t̃ my Lord of Glouc t̃ Card t̃ oþ^r lord of his counsail þenne beyng þ^e w^t hī, it was advised þ^t booth cōmissions ĩres of pⁱve seal t̃ undr signet shold passe into þ^e contrey for to chevisshe þ^e K' mōnoie in

þees his necessitees ⁊ þ^t such as wold lene mōnoie shold have sufficeātz assignemētz upon þe x^{mes}. ⁊ xv^{mes}. in þe last plement graunted ⁊ also ~~upō~~ þei shold have of þe K^e Jewelx in morgage for þ^t þ^t þei wolde * lene. My said Lord Cardinal wolde decla^r þe K^e entent in þ^s matie^r.

Be þ^y maad a war^r to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb^l to delive unto secretarie of þe Duk of Bretaigne a co^p of sylver ⁊ o^v gilt by way of yift.

It be þ^y maad īres to þe Chief Justice of þe K^e Benche ⁊ to þe o^b jug^e of þe same benche to cōmitte to baille vij^{xx}. psones or þ^e aboute þ^t belonge to ~~unto~~ Boneville for c^tain appeles ⁊c. unto þe octaves of þe Purifica^c next comyng.

Waultⁱ Strykelandⁱ late sherrief of ha^d p^{do}n of xl. li.

Fre^r John Bridde whom þe Kyng hath ofte tymes sende in his messag^e hath of þe Kyng^e graunte xx. marc^e by ye^r to be takeⁿ in þe port of unto þe tyme þ^t he have fully receivedⁱ vij^{xx}. li. by þe Kyng due unto hī for þe said fvice.

Maistr^e Gervais to shippe at Pole into Normandie warde and þ^yfor to have a īre to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb^l ⁊c. to ordeine it at þe Kyng^e cost^e ⁊c.

~~Cop of x. li. to þe clere of B^r Boneville p^rve seal Gervas Pole~~

~~eustun^s Strikeland xl. li. Frer John Brid xx. marc vij^{xx}. li.~~

~~. . . isf of B^rtaigne Soms~~

[*Ibid.* f. 49 b. The following document is dated on the 18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

By the Kyng.

Trusty and welbeloved. Howe be it þat in oure laste parlement holdeⁿ at Westm[̃] among^e other thing^e ordeyned þ^e inne ordinance was made þat wolles and wollefels shipped owte of this oure roiaume of Englonde unto Calais for to be sold to straungers þe iij^{de}. parte of þe sale

for hem shuld be brought in bullyoñ to oure mynte of Calais as in þ^e seid ordinance it is conteigned more at large. The whiche ordinance as we have conceived by you is in manere an impossible thing you to do, considered the inhibiçons and grete cerches þat he þat called hym Duc of Burgoigne hathe ordeined and made as well by lond as by water in his lande and lordshipps by cause wherof no bullyon may be brought þourgh his lordshipps to Calais. And þat þ^{efore} to shipp any wolles thidre you semed it not expedient ~~whit~~ w^t owte þat þat we other wise dispose in that behalfe. We þ^{efore} considering þ^e gret hurte and disavaille þat myght growe not only to us but also to you by nouñ shipping and nouñ sale of wolles. And considering also þat byfor our said ordinance ye amonge your self and of your own auctoritee and for your avall and profit dispensed with semblable ordinances þat ye had made emong^e your self. And considering also þ^e grete charges þat daily rēnen upon us as for paiment of our souldours of Caley and making ~~repaime~~ repaço^{ns} þ^e & repaiment unto you of suche sōmes as þat ye have lened un to us as oþ^{er}wise which can not be purveied fore w^t owte shipping of wolles ~~we~~ woll þ^{efore} only for this tyme of shipping suffre you to make sale of your wolles from Caley withowte þat þat ye bring þ^{efore} in þ^e iij^{de}. part in bullioñ as þ^e seid ordenance wold. And also with owte þat þat ye shall renne to any daunger of þ^e seid ordinance. So always þat ye put youe in your treue devoire and diligence to bring in for þ^e seid wolles as moche bullyoñ as ye shall mowe godely gete. Yeven under our prive seal at Eltham the xxviij. day of Octobr^e þ^e yere of oure reigne xxj.

To the Mayre of þestaple at Caley and to his lieuteñ þ^e and to þ^e conestables and felawshippe of the same estaple.

Rauf Bailly hath licence to shippe xxx. sarplers of wolle into Nor^{die} for certain causes &c. paieng custume &c. any estatut &c. notwithstanding.

[*Ibid.* f. 53. 6th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Feverer the xxj. yere. In the Kynges pnce in his Secree Chambre at Westm̃, being present my lordes the Cardinalx the Chaunceller the Bisshops of Saꝛ and of Saint David my Lord of Gloucestre Therles of Staff Northumbrelande & of Suff the Viscount Beaumound the Tresorer and þe Lord Fanhoþ.

Questio

Seth þat the Kyng moste purveye bothe for Guyenne and Normandie where to þe Kyng shal firste entende to, or to sende an armee for þe secouring of bothe.

Stourtoñ, to þat þat is next hande.

Tresorer. The monnoye that was laste spend in Normandie he wot not what it availleth noþ he wot not in whom default is. It wolde be seye hou semeth that to releve þe oon, and not þe oþ, it were strange. And yif þat bothe myght be doo, it were right necessarie. And þat yif that both myght not, thenne that to be releved that had mooste neede.

My Lord of Saint David semeth bothe to be releved yif þe it myght, and elles that that hadde grettest neede.

The same my Lord of Saꝛ.

My Lord Chaunceller concluded as my Lord Treſ dede.

My Lord Cardinal of York semeth that it might booth to be releved but the Kyng may not confourme him to that that he wolde but to þat that he may. Whether

to be entended to furste he can not seye. He stured the Kyng that he wolde write his lres undr prive seel unto the bisshopps of this his lande to sture them to prayer ⁊c^a.

* f. 53 b. * My Lord Cardinal of Englande. Wheþ} to be entended firste, he remitteth it to my lordes temporelle the which have þ^e feet in that matier. Hym semeth both to be entended were right necessarie. But or that tharmes be appointed hym semeth that the Tresorer of Englande declare what þ} is of good for the setting of þ^e said armies.

My Lord of Gloucestre concludeth with my Lord of York the Kyng to doo that that he may ⁊c^a.

[*Ibid.* f. 54. 25th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of Fev^r þ^e xxj. ye^r ⁊c. at Shene the K' cōmaunded þ^e warrantz þ^t folowe.

P[']nt my Lord of Suff the Bisshop of f Dd.

Be þe maad a lre to þ^e Tres^r ⁊ Chamberlains to delive to Main þ^e herauld whom þ^e K' sendeth now w^t lres to þ^e Duc of York lieuten^t ⁊c. of Fraunce ⁊ Nor^{die} c. s. by way of reward.

Also be þ} maad lres to þ^e Chambl of Chest^r þat for as moche as Robt Bothe knyzt havyng of þ^e K' graunte for tme of [h^s] lyf þoffice of sherrief of Chest^rshi^r wol leve h^s estat to þentent þ^t he ⁊ Will h^s sone may have it jointly for tme of þeir lyves, that he do make þ} upon lres undr þ^e seal of Chest^r in due fourme cancelling polde lres ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* 26th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

At Shene þ^e
xxvj. day of
Feber þ^{nt}
my Lord
Card of York
t my Lord
Chauncellr.

Be þ^Þ maad sevalles lres undr þⁱve seal þ^e oon to þ^e
mair aldermen sherriefts t cōes of York þ^e oþ^Þ to þ^abbot
t convent of Seint Mary abbey of York þ¹ þ^t hou be it
þ^t þ^Þ be div^s dissençons betwix hē t^c. yet to kepe þ^e pees
t^c. and to compromitte hē to awarde of such psones as
bothe pties can awarde unto t^c. and t^c. And elles to be
he w^t þ^e K' t h^s counsail at troys semaignes of Pasque
to abide þeir rule in þ^s behalf.

þ^e xxv. day
as above.

The Kyng graunted at Nanfan sute a cōtificat undr þⁱve þ^{nt} Suff.
seal for þ^t þ^t he t Coursoñ weñ bounde for at Roeñ as to þ^e
souldeoures þ^e at such tyme as my Lord of Warrewyk
body sholde be brouzte into Englnd of þ^e which cōtificat
on copie remaigneth in þ^e filace an oþ^Þ is in my keping.

* f. 54 b.

* At þⁱnstance of my Lord þ^e Bisshoþ of Norwich
the Kyng graunted to Will Chartesey h^s lres patent^s of
exempcon q̄d non ponat^r in assis t^c.

[*Ibid.* f. 55. 27th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Feber þ^e xxj. yeñ t^c. at Shene in þ^e
K' plour

My Lord of Cardinalx
Chaunceller
f David
M' Adam Moleyns

My Lord of Glouc
Northūb^r
Suff
Tref

Be þ^Þ maad a lre [of credence] to my Lord of Som^{ers}
þ^t forasmoche as he was writen unto for to have be her

¹ These dissensions between the citizens of York and the Abbot of St. Mary are not mentioned in Drake's history of that city.

~~þ^s day that yif he may for sicknesse þ^t he wol hye hī
heder and elles þ^t he wol sende hider in writyng hou he
wol go hider be trected ꝛc. and of alle h^s desir ꝛc.~~

* f. 56. * The xxvij. day of Fev^r þ^e xxj. ye^r ꝛc. In þ^e Kyng^e
plo^r at Shene in h^s p^sence. p^{nt} my Lord^e

The Duc of Glouc^r

Therles of Northūb^r

The Cardinals

ꝛ of Suff

The Chaunceller

The Tref

The Bissho^ps of Sa^r

Maistr^e Adā Moleyns.

ꝛ of f D^r.

Credence ~~te.~~ cōmitted^e by þ^e Kyng ou^r sou^vain lord^e
unto his welbeloved^e Maistr^e Adam Moleyns his coun-
sailler for to seye in h^s behalf unto h^s cousin therle of
Som^rs ꝛc.

First þ^e said^e Maistr^e Adam shal sey unto ~~my said^e lord^e~~
[þ^e said^e Erle] ~~how thankfully the Kyng tooke h^s redynesse~~
[þ^t þ^e Kyng sendeth hī to him] for to ~~wite~~ [be acer-
tayned^e] of his welfa^r. ~~remembryng him~~

B Itm thangyngfully remembre hym in what wise he
depted fro þ^e Kyng^e p^{nce} from Elth^am where þ^e Kyng
understode wel his towarnesse to do hym fvyse the whiche
he hath alle tymes redyed hym self to.

A Itm ~~to shewe~~ to late hym have knowlache ~~and for-~~
~~asmoche~~ þ^e Kyng hath daily worde fro bothe from ~~hym~~
~~rea~~ [his] duchie of ~~Gwyen~~ [Guyenne] and also from
Normandye þ^t [how] hit is ful necessarie in alle haste
to see for seco^rs and þ^t with oute [grete] delay to þ^e boþe
contreys.

Itm suth ~~he hath~~ his hyghnesse hath understond that
~~God ꝛ he~~ [þ^e saide his cosyn] hath be discrased and not
in ~~such~~ bodely hele the whiche [he] was hevy of prayth

hym to lete hym have knowlache of his recover and disposissioñ withynne whate ~~tyme he shē~~ *shorte* tyme he myght ~~be redy to entente to hys sen~~ redy hym forward ~~consi~~ þ^e whiche þ^e Kyng desireth & considereth þ^e grettest necessite þ^t ~~hant~~ ever was in þo ptyes.

Iſ whether un to boþe þ^e saide contreys and with wat nūbr̃ or eſ in to whiche on of þ^e said [boþe] contreys he wul taked on hym and in þ^t cas also with wat nūbr̃ and withyn wat tyme he wul be redy.

And if he wul ~~dispe~~ applye hym un to Gyen þen to demaunde of hym of hys wey and also of his nūbr̃ at þ^e leest.

* f. 56 b. * The Kyng graunted to Rogg^o Hunte baroñ of h^s eschequier cc. li. to be takeñ of þ^e first mōnoie cōmyng of þ^e custumes ꝑc. in þ^e port of Londoñ ꝑc. notw^tstandyng any assignement maad befoř ꝑc. ꝑ notw^tstandyng any estatut act ordenance or restraint, and þ^t for diᵛs consideraçoṅs in h^s bille þ^o upon moř at large exp^essed, pnt my Lord Card of England Chaunceller Suff Tref.

The Kyng graunted to þ^e burgeoises of Newcastle upon Tyne licence þ^t þei by þeim ꝑ þeiř f^vantz may bye ~~hydes~~ wolles hydes ꝑ wolle felle of þ^e growyng of þ^e shirē of Northūbr̃ Cumb̃r Westm̃ ꝑ of þ^e bisshoprich of Duresme countyng ~~for~~ a laste of hydes for ij. sakkē of wolle and ij^e. wolle felle ꝑc. ~~ut in billa~~ at þ^e leeste cxi. wolfelle above for a sak of wolle, and þeim to carie to Caley and to shippe hē in Newcastle from þ^e feste of Seint Mich next comyng by ij. yeř þenne next folowyng. And þ^e same wolles hydes ꝑ wolle felles to carie unto Brugē in Flaundres during þ^e first yeř, ꝑ for þ^e second yer unto Zeland ꝑc. notwithstandyng þestatutē ꝑc. ꝑ payng custumes subsidē ꝑ devoirs ꝑc. w^t a pviso þ^t þei shippe noñ op^o wolles ꝑc.

* f. 57. * The Kyng wol þ^t a clerc & a m̄chant be sende to Coloigne w^t all English mennes complainte upon þeim of Pruce Hansze & þ^e Dansk requiryng &c. restitucon to be maad to þ^e said complaignant^e.¹ And forthermo^r þ^t it be sende unto alle þ^e customs in evy port of England cōmaundyng hem to souffr̄ ~~hem freely~~ þeim of þabovesaid countrees ~~freely~~ to come in to þ^s land cōmune convse & m̄chandise in þ^e same land [& passe oute] as þ^t þei have doñ he^r befo^r and unto þ^e tyme þ^e Kyng yeve hē op^o in cōmaundement.

The Kyng tooke into his saufconduyct by his lres patēt^e Waut^o Johnson & John Dardell burgeys of Dunkirk in Flaundres fysshers & vitailleurs of Engl^l & possessoures & maistres of a shiþ called the Gabriel of Dunkirk in Flā-dres & xij. psones m̄chantz & marins in þeir cōpaignie & þeir gode & m̄chandises beyng in þ^e said shiþ, for to come into þ^e Kyng^e lordshipp^e &c. w^t þeir gode & m̄chandises þ^e abide & recharge &c. notw^tstandyng m̄q^o &c. w^t clauses of proviso accustomed to endur̄ for xv. monethes next &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 58. 28th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Fev̄er þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Kyng^e plo^r at Shene, pnt my Lord^e

My Lord Card of Engl^l

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Seint Dd

My Lord Card of York

My Lord of Glouc^r

My Lord of Suff^r

My Lord Tref.

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 19. On the 14th of February a safe-conduct was granted to Master Arnold de Tresgravenzarde to come to England on the part of Holland, Zealand, and Frise, to treat with the English commissioners on this subject. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 308.

Gṛ aṗ Dḍ aṗ Th now beyng in pⁱsone in Flete be remitted to þ^e castel of Kermdyn þ^e to abyde in prisone unto þ^e tyme þ^t he have founde sufficeant seuretee to paie unto þ^e K' m^l. marč þ^t he oweth now unto þ^e K' ut in filač.

Be þ^e maaḍ a lre unto my Lord of Norff þ^t yif þ^t it so happen þ^t þ^e franchise of Norwich be seased þ^t anon t forthwith he make f John Clyfton knyzt goevnour of þ^e same citee during þ^e K^e plaif.¹

Norff, Clyfton, þaliens.

[*Ibid.* f. 58 b. 2nd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The second day of March þ^e xxj. yeṛ in þ^e Kyng^e plo^r at Shene, ṗnt my Lord^e

Cardinal of York

Therles of Northūb^r

Chaunceller

of Suff

Bisshoṗ of f Dḍ

The Tref.

The Tref seyth þ^t it is ~~impossible~~ [unfaisible] to make ij. armies tc. And for to go into wheṗ³ countrey tc. hī semeth it most passe by þ^e K' þ^e lord^e t þ^e cappitain þ^t shal go.

Him semeth also to endente w^t þ^e cappitain for þ^e wag^e of Fraunce w^t þees clauses, þ^t þ^e cappitain shal do þ^e good þ^t he can t may to þ^e K^e lordshipp^e t subgitt^e tc.

That as my Lord of Dorset hath by þ^e Kyng^e lres patent^es þ^e constabilshipp of þ^e castel of Windesoṛ tc. for tme of lyf w^t tc. and to be paid of þ^e wag^e tc. by þ^e hand^e of þ^e Chambl of Southwales, the K' hath

¹ *Vide antea*; and Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.

graunted unto hi þe said office &c. & þe keping of þe forest
 &c. to þe ~~keping~~ said office appteignyng to occupie by hi
 & h^s deputies for tyme of his lyf, and to take his wage
 &c. of þe revenues &c. of Wyndesoſ by h^s owne hād, &
 pnt my Lord of Suff in þe K' Secree Chambſ at
 Shene.

The ij^{de}. day of March þe xxj. yere &c. The Kyng
 at his manoir of Shene cōmaunded þe Kep of his prive
 seal to doo make aswel lres undr þe prive seal unto þe
 sherrefs of þe towne of Drodaugh in Irland cōmaund-
 yng þeime by þe same to paye of þe fee ferme þat þei be
 to yeld unto þe Kyng of þe same towne unto Will Galway
 xxx. li. for vj. horses þe Th Wise squier toke from him,
 þe which horses come to þe Kyng's hand. And þat by
 þe same lres þe said sherrefs have allowance of xxx. li. of
 þe said fee ferme, as oþ^r lres undre þe same seal to be
 directe to his Chanĉ of Engl cōmaundyng him by þe
 same for to make come before him at such a day and
 place as him shal seeme good þe said Th Wise to answeſ
 to such þing as shal be seið unto him on þe behalf of þe
 said Will Galway.

Irlande to þerle of Ormond

.....

dors

Stacy.

* f. 72.

* The ij^{de}. day of March þe xxj. yer &c. in þe Sterred
 Chābſ at Westm, pnt my Lord

Chaunceller

M' Adam Moleyns

Saint Dd

My Lord of Suff

That lres go to þe meñ of þe household for þe beth
 appointed to go over þe see to be heſ at þe xv^e. of Estr.

A lre of credence to my Lord of York hou þe þe K'
 hath received h^s lres by Mongomſ M' Waut Colles &
 Joñ Seint Yon.

That my Lord of Somers cōmitte men to telle h^s mōneye
onward whyles pendentur^e beth ensealyng.

Garter shal have xx. li.

Stacy shal have xx. marc̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 59. 4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of March þ^e xxj. yer^e ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chamb^r ʒ pnt my Lord^e

Cardinal of York

Therles of

Chaunceller

Northūb^r

ʒ Dd

Suff

Warderober

Tresorer.

M' Adam Moleyns

Be þ^y maad a lre to ʒ Will Estfeld to be w^t þ^e K^e
consail in alle haste after þ^e sight of þ^e lres to comune w^t
hē upōn c̃tain matier^e.

Be þ^ye maad a lre to ʒ Rich Newton¹ to haste to þe ende
of his assises and haste hī in alle goodely haste [aft^r þ^t]
into Norff whe^r þ^e Kyng hath maad his chief juge ꝑ
op^y h^s jug^e for c̃tain matier^e to abyde him. And þ^t he
leve not ꝑc.

A lre to þ^e chief juge ꝑ to þ^e op^y ~~eh~~ jug^e latyng hē
wete hou þ^e Kyng is enfourmed by my Lord h^s Tref of
his grete laboures ꝑc. whe^rof he thanketh him htely.
And þ^ye as he desireth to have ʒ Rič Newton unto hī ꝑc.
the Kyng hath writen unto hī þ^yfor as above. And þ^ye
as my said Lord Tref hath forthermo^r enfourmed þ^e K^e

¹ Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

If for execu-
cion of evy
sort in þe
said citee in
all to þe nobr
of xij. psones
as beth ⁊
shal be
foundegilty.

þt þe said chief juge ⁊ opþ jugel wolde ~~wite of þe~~ knowe
þe Kynges wille ⁊ entent wheþþ þei sholde sitte at Thet-
ford or Walsyngham the K' lateth hī wite þt his wille is
þt he comeñ w^t such as þt he fyndeth wellwilled in þe
contrey þe and after h^s discrecion ⁊ þeir advises he sitte
þe as him shal seeme good.

Thei þt shal goo into Guyenne ⁊c.

Who shal be þeir leder.

Whenne þei shal be redy.

At what place þei shal assemble.

Be þe maad a ðre to & Riç Caudray to be w^t þe K^e
counsail anoñ after þe sight of þe ðre for ctain matier
⁊c.

If such an opþ ðre to & Will Estfeld.

Be þe maad a ðre to þe Lord Scroop in good fourme
⁊c. þt for as moche as þt þe beth diu's discord ⁊ debat
betwix þabbot of Seint Mary Abbey at York ⁊ þe mair
⁊ cōialtee of York þt he wol do h^s labour ⁊c. to
accorde hē.

Be þe maad ðres unto þerle of Staff Viç Beaumont
Lord Fanhoþ Henri Bromflet Stourton ⁊ Caudray to
bringe into þe receite þe mōnoie þt þei graunted late to
lene unto þe Kyng.

Sitting of þeim þt beth welwilled h^s . . . ⁊ þeir advises.

.....

[*Ibid.* f. 73 b.]

The iiij. day of March þe xxj. yer ⁊c. in þe Sterred
Chābr at Westm. þnt my Lord

My Lord Chaunceller

M' Adā Moleyns

Be it remēbreð þ^t ~~such sould~~ proclamaçon be maad in Londoñ þ^t all such souldēoures þ^t sholde have goñ ov into Guyenne w^t & Will Boneville &c. þ^t þei drawe hem to Plȳmouthe wher þ^t shipping shal be redyed for hē.

And also be it remembreð þ^t þ^e clerks ordeined for perrestig of shippē & Burtoñ be writeñ unto for to ordeine hē shippē.

Answeres þ^t weñ gyveñ to my Lord of Som̃s in þ^e Kyngē p̃sence at Eltham weñ þ^s day delived ~~to Gera~~ in writing to Gerard w^t my Lord of Som̃s to sende it unto hī.

And my Lord Chaunceller seyde to & John Fastolf Waller & Gerard w^t my Lord of Som̃s þat yesterday my Lord Chaunceller p̃fred þeim to receive þ^e mōnoie þ^t my Lord of Som̃s sholde receive for hī & h^s retenue for þ^s p̃nt viage & þ^t from þens þ^e t̃me shal begynne of h^s endentyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 59 b. 5th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The v. day of March.

Card of York
Chaunceller
& Dā

Therles of
Northūbr̃ &
Suff

The Tref
Sudeley.

Mā þ^t for as moche as þ^t þ^ȝ a monk in Wales þ^t is op̃ȝ wyle in Northwales & op̃ȝ wyle in Southwales & tellet̃ Cronicles at Cōmorthes & op̃ȝ gaderingē &c. to þ^e moçon of þ^e poeple &c. that it be aspied p̃vely wher þ^t he is and þ^t he be takeñ &c.

My Lord Tref hath declared unto my lordē of þ^e Kyngē counsail hou þ^t þ^e Spruciers & Hansze beth freer ~~w^t þe Kyng~~ heñ in Inland þan þ^e Kyngē subgittē to þ^e losse of þ^e Kyng yerly of c^{ml}. li.

Ther as þ^e ~~mair~~ Bisshoþ of ƒ Dđ ʔ ij. þ^e chief jugel beth assigned to her þ^e matier betwix þeim of Puce and þ^e Kyngel subgittel.

The mair ʔ diʋs of þ^e cōes of Londoñ have desired þ^t þei wol meenes unto þ^e Kyng þ^t þ^e Kyng wolde cōmaunde my Lord of ƒ Dđ ʔ þ^e jugel for to entēde to þ^e said matier.

To whom it is answered þ^t it is cōmaunded þ^t it shal be entended unto, and seyde unto hem þ^t þei make redy þeir complaint ʔ deliue hē uþ and ryzt shal be administred unto hē.

And þ^e mair ʔ cōes desired of my lord of þ^e Kē counsail ~~des~~ þ^t yif any thingel be sued unto þ^e Kyng contrarie hereto þ^t it be not entended unto but oonly þ^t þ^t is abovesaid.

That on all costel in þ^e see syde þ^ʃ be maad cōmissions of triail.

Also cōmissions into diʋs shire of þ^s land for an aide of men vitaille ʔ shippel for þ^e socours of Burdeaux ʔ Baioñ.

pendenture for þe see ayenst Thursday.

[*Ibid.* f. 60.]

Pnt my Lord Chaunceller

Tref

Suff

M' Adam Moleyns.

Be þ^ʃe maad ire to þ^e Tref ʔ Chābl to paie unto M' Robt Kentel clerc iiij. nobil for h^s rydyng into Cheschi.

Iʔ to paie to M' Adam Moleyns xx. marc.

Theñ as Maistr Adam Moleyns goth by þ^e Kyngel cōmademēt ~~unto~~ in his message unto þerle of Som.

Be þe maad̃ lres unto þe ~~Tref & Chamberlain~~ & John Stourtoñ to be w^t þe said̃ Erle on Saturesday next comyng wher̃ þe said̃ M' Adam shal mette w^t him. And þ^t þei bothe comeñ w^t þe said̃ Erle in such̃ matier̃ as þe said̃ M' Adam shal opeñ unto hī and þ^t he gyve feyth̃ & credence to M' Adam in such̃ thing̃ as þ^t he shal seye unto him on þe Kyng̃ behalf.

Be þe maad̃ lres undr̃ pⁱve seal to þe Duc of Norff & þe psones undr̃ writeñ thankyng hē htely of þe labours devoirs & diligences þ^t þei have had̃ & souffred̃ aboute þe fyndyng of þe rioteurs & mysdoers at Norwich ~~and prayng hē þ^t~~ as þe Kyng hath̃ feeled̃ by þe report maad̃ unto him by h^s Tref of England̃, and praying hem þat to þexecucon of þe said̃ labours devoirs & diligenc̃ þei do so þeir businesses as þ^t þe Kyng shal can hē good̃ thank and have cause & matier to shewe unto hē þe better lordshiþ in tyme to cōe &c.

Therle of Oxeñ

þe Lord̃ Bourghchier

þe Lord̃ Grey Ruthin

& John Clyftoñ

& Th̃ Tudenham

& John Cursoñ

Will̃ Calthorþ

Miles Stapiltoñ

Th̃ Brews Sherrief

Edmond̃ Cleer

Robt̃ Cleer

Brian Stapiltoñ

John Fitz Rauf

Weindam

Edmond̃ Wynter

John Heydoñ

Wychingham.

[*Ibid.* f. 61. 6th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of March, pnt in Ardernes hous at Westm̃ my Lord̃

The Chaunceller

& Dd̃

M' Adam Moleyns

Therle of Suff

The Tref.

It was cōmaunded a pⁱve seal to be maad to therle of Som^{rs} to yeve feyth & credence unto M^r Adam Moleyns dean of Saz & to f John Stourtoñ knyzt & to eyther of hē in such þing^e as þ^t þei shal sey unto him on þ^e K^e behalf.

Also be þ^o maad cōmissions by all þ^e cost^e [of þ^e see] w^t inne Inglond to putte hē in array &c.

Also it was comaunded þ^t þ^o be maad lres unto þ^e Chaunceller of Eng^l that for as moche as it is said he [þ^t Bowyer yoman of þ^e crowne and] wol availle þ^e K^r in his custumes & subsidies ~~in tyme passed~~ of mchandises [not custumed] shipped in tyme passed þei havynge þ^e iij^{de}. pte of such good^e as v. yer her befor wer by þ^e Lombard^e shipped uncustumed and þ^t shal be leveed by þei^r meenes & laboures, that my said Lord Chaunceller make unto hem herfor such lres of cōmission as þ^t þ^e cas shal requir.

[*Ibid.* f. 61 b. 7th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of March þ^e xxj. yer &c. in þ^e Sterred Chambr at Westm̄ pnt my Lord^e

þ ^e Cardinal of York	M ^r Adam Moleyns	þ ^e Tref
þ ^e Chaunceller	Therles of Northūbr	þ ^e Chāb ^l .
þ ^e Bissho ^p of f Dd	Suff	

Md þ^t Colege Derlyng Wyklesee & Boweman shal goo & arrest shipp^e & nooñ disarest^e, but do duely þ^t þ^t belangeth in such cas, & þ^oto þei beth sworn on a book.¹

¹ The writs for arresting ships to convey the army under the Earl of Somerset to Guienne, dated on that day, are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 21, 22.

Talbot ⁊ Wiklessee [shal arreste shippē] in þe port of Londoñ w^t þe help of þe mair shirrieſ underadmiral ⁊ ~~custums~~ wat ballifs.

Derlyng ⁊ Boweman ⁊ from Maldoñ Essex Suff ⁊ Norff Lincoln York Newcastel w^t þe helpe of þe mair vis-admiralx ⁊ custums of þe place þ^t þei shal come in.

College ⁊ Ingoldesby ⁊ from Londoñ to Hamptoñ w^t þe helpe as above.

Hunte ⁊ Hexham ⁊ from Hamptoñ to Cornewail^l w^t þe helpe as above.

Also be þ^y cōmissiōn send ~~to~~ for þarrestyng of shippē in Bristowe.

And þ^t all þe said shippē be redy at þe Caumb^r on Seint Georgē day next comyng.

The Recorder of Londoñ desireth to wite þ^t in enducyng þe poeple to þe K^e aide.

He is cōmaunded to goo to þe mair ⁊ desir him to labor by all þe menes þ^t þei can to þ^t þ^e K^e hath desired hem.

M^r Adam Moleyns hath credence bothe to my Lord of Som^{rs} ⁊ to Stourtoñ þe K^e counsailler.

Be þ^y e maad^t tres und^r pⁱve seal to all þe Kyngē free men and also to þe K^e gret counsail to be w^t þe K^e in his gret counsail at Westm^e at þe xv^{me}. of Pasque all excusaçons cessing for þe good ⁊ weel of þe K^e his rea^{es} lordshippē ⁊ subgittē.

Be þ^y maad^t a cōmissiōn to Wyklesey [⁊c.] as above for þarrestyng of shippē w^t an inhibiçon in þe same þ^t þadmiral noþ^y noon oþ^y for hⁱ disareste hē ⁊c.

Be þ^y maad^t tres to þeim þ^t have graunted to lene mōnoie to sende it into þe receit ⁊c.

~~At Seint Georges day at Caumb^r~~

[*Ibid.* f. 62. 8th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chambŕ ꝑnt my Lordŕ

Chauncellr

Tref

& David

Sudeley.

Be þ^y maad a warŕ to þ^e Tref ꝑ Chambl to paie to
Tymperlee þ^t brought men of Norwich v. marc.

Iŕ be þ^y maad a warŕ to hē to paie unto Wenlok
vj. marc for h^s shipping toward þ^e Duc of Orŕ.

Iŕ to paie to Coler p^rsivant þ^e which goeth now in
þ^e K^e message beyond þ^e see xl. ſ. for h^s passage ꝑ re-
passage of þ^e see ꝑ v. marc of reward ꝑc.

John Campe of

[*Ibid.* f. 62 b. 9th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chābŕ at Westm ꝑnt my Lordŕ

Cardinal of York

& David

The Tresorer.

Chaunceller

of Suff

Be þ^e maad an act to & Robt Shirington chaunceller
of þ^e duchie of Lancastŕ ~~cōmaundyng~~ þ^t þ^e Kyng ꝑ
h^s counsail have cōmaunded [hī] þ^t undŕ þ^e seal of þ^e
[said] duchee beyng in h^s keeping he do mak seŕalles
ŕes unto all þei þ^t have any fee or lyvelood of þ^e Kyng
as of his duchee of Lancastŕ þ^t þei be befoŕ þ^e Kyng ꝑ
his counsail at Westm at þ^e xv^{me}. of Pasq, next comyng
for ŕtaines matier þ^e good ꝑ weel of þ^e Kyng h^s rea^{es}
ꝑ lordshipp gretly touching ꝑ concernyng.

To þ^e first trete hē as wel as yei ~~may~~ can inducyng hē
take þst ꝑ findyng seuretee to be her ayen [to do þeiŕ
viage ꝑ be in þ^e Cambŕ] by Seint Georges day ij. ~~te~~

~~fynde seuretee~~ and if ~~it may not be do~~ þei wol not do it to souffr hē þenne to depte.

To þ^e second ~~þei~~ put hē undr̃ arrest and do all þ^t þei can for to do þ^e K^e fvice ⁊ elles in no wise [to] p̃ste hē but yif þei fynde seuretee.

To þ^e iij^{de}. necessitee is such þ^t of what portage þei be þei must be hað þough þ^t þei be of iij^e. or above.

To þ^e iiij. þ^t þei ⁊ þ^e customs to gider take such seuretees of þ^e owners and of þ^e maistres of þ^e shipp^e remening þe towne þ^t þei shal come to þ^e place appointed [yif winde ⁊ weder wol fve] by Seint Georg^e day and elles in no wyse to suffr̃ hem to depte.

To þ^e v. [to trete hē as honestly as þ^t þei may] and þ^ȝ be nōn op̃ cause but þ^t spãr it not.

To þ^e vj. thei most leve iij. passag^ȝs ⁊ ij. crayers at þ^e leest on þ^s syde.

To þ^e vij. thei shal have such power as þ^t þei desir by þ^e ar^{le}.

Merstoñ þ^e Lord Bouchier for iij. p̃sons in Harflew ~~Deven~~
Northūbr̃ Galganet ⁊ Bowyer.

[*Ibid.* f. 63.]

Be þ^ȝ maad̃ lres to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambl̃ to make p̃st^e for shipp^e such as shal fve now to do þ^e Kyng fvice for þ^e wer̃ ⁊c.

Be þ^ȝ maad̃ lres unto ~~þe~~ Tr John Merstoñ to delive unto þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambl̃ certaines jewelx in his keping for to leye hem in morgage for to borowe þ^ȝeupoñ mōnoie for þ^e Kyng^e necessitees.

Be þ^ȝ maad̃ a war̃ undr̃ p̃ve seal to þ^e Chambl̃ of Southwal chargyng him þ^t for as moche as þ^t E'mond̃ erle of Dor̃s ⁊c. capitaigñ ⁊ conestable of ~~Dor̃s~~ þ^e castel of

Abestwith for þ^e tyme þ^t he hath be cappitaine & constable þ^e hath had continually dwelling upon þ^e saufgarde of þ^e said castel j. man of armes & xij. archers in maner as John Griffith late ~~constable~~ [cappitain] þ^e hadde &c. to paye unto hī from þ^e vij. day of March þ^e xvj. yer &c. unto now such wage by day as hath be paid to þ^e said Erle or to þ^e said John befor þ^s tyme. þnt my Lord & þ^e Chaunceller & Pive Seal.

Be þ^e maad lres undr pive seal to þerle of Devonn certifying hī of pentreprinses þ^t þ^e K' advsarie hath don in Guyenne & yet cesseth not &c. and also þ^t he disposeth him to leye siege to Avanches in Nor^{die} &c. that he wol putte to his myzty hande and as þ^e cas shal requir go þider in psone for þ^e relief of it &c. that folowyng þ^e stepp of his fadr þ^t whenne þ^e K' þ^t ded is wrote to hī a lre to go to Chirbourogh he yede þider & rescowed it &c. to his grete worship &c. and so he trusteth þ^t he wol so do now &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 63 b. 11th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of March þ^e xxj. yer &c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr þnt my Lord &

Chauncellr
& Dd

þ^e Wardrober
Tresorer.

Be þ^e maad a lre undr pive seal to þ^e Tresorer & Barons of þ^e K' eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by þ^e same þ^t þ^e as my Lord of Glouc.

Be þ^e maad lres of cōmissiōn undr þ^e gret seal unto & Hūfrie Stafford lieuten of Caley to þ^e mareschal & mai of Caley to Wodehous & þe waterbailli of Caley jointly & sevalli cōmādyng hē & evich of hē to putte under arrest all shipp þ^t we at Caley & beeth in comyng &

shal cōe þider in þste savyng vj. passagʒs ⁊ so kepe
þeim undr̄ arrest unto þe tyme þt þe owners or maistr̄
fynde sufficeante seuretee þt for þe setting ov̄ þe see of
þe Kē armee þe said shippē shal be redy in þe Camb̄r
on Seint Georgē day next redy w^t op̄ shippē for þe
setting ov̄ of þe said armee. þnt my Lordē the Chaun-
celler Tres̄ ⁊ þe Warderob̄er.

Glouc̄ Irland̄e

[*Ibid.* f. 65. 12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of March̄ þe xxj. yēr̄ ⁊c. In þe Sterred
Chamb̄r at Westm̄ þnt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York

Tresorer

My Lord̄ Chaunceller

Chief Baroñ.

⁊ Dd̄

þe Warderob̄er.

⁊ John Nevill appered̄.

⁊ John Nevill is charged̄ upoñ peine of m^l. li. to bringe
þe mysdoers þt late have riotted̄ at Fountayns ⁊ þt he shal
not depte from hens.

He sayeth̄ he knoweth̄ not who dede it but he wol
do h^s part to wite who dide it and he wol ~~do~~ make hē
be brought in.

And forthermōr he was charged̄ þt upoñ peine of m^l. li.
þt he sholde kepe þe pees anenst þabbot ⁊ convent of
Fountains ⁊ þeir fvantz ⁊ welwillers. so þt by hī noþ̄ by
h^s noþ̄ by þeir abettement noþ̄ p̄curing. any harme in
body noþ̄ in goodē be doñ to þe said Abbot convent noþ̄
to þeir fvantz noþ̄ welwillers.

[*Ibid.* f. 65 b. 13th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. In þ^e Sterred
Chābr̃ p̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York
The Chaunceller

The Bisshoṽ of ƒ Dd.
Tref.

Alreḏ brought wordē from þ^e K' þ^t he þ^e wolde þ^t þis
day ~~he wolde þ^t þ^e lordē of his counsail [sholde] sende~~
him worde ~~þ^e day~~ as for þ^e matier of ƒ John Nevill ȝc.
and yif þ^t þeim seme þ^t Seynloo myzt be forboreñ for
his going to Bristowe ȝ Som̃sshīr as is appointed ȝc.

[*Ibid.* 14th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. In þ^e Sterred
Chamb̃r̃ p̃nt my Lordē

The Card of York
The Chauncellr
The Warderob
ƒ Dd.

Therle of Huntynghdon
The Tresorer
The Chief Baroñ.

In þe matier
of Norwich
ad j.

~~Ro. The K' wol not þ^t [þe jugē sede þ^t] þ^s submission
[yif it shal be taken] be taken in þe lowyest wyse ȝ þ^t
for any fin [or] ȝc. þe K' be not stranged
from seasing of þe franchyse nor of þeir libtees ȝ þ^t heȝ
inne þe K' title be kept of þe said seasing be it
districcons or oþ^r wyse.~~

To þe first
ij. ȝ iij. ar^{les}.

The K' wol þ^t þ^e jugē see þ^t þ^e submission be entred
[of record] in þe largest [ȝ lowest wyse] ~~of record~~ for
þ^e K' [h^s] honor ȝ worship. Alway forseeñ þ^t by þ^s
submission [or for any fin or in þ^s behalf seurete
to be received] þ^e Kyng be not stranged from þ^e bñfice

of þ^e sesoñ of þ^e franchise [of Norwich] be it by wey of destricçons or oþ^{er} wyse but wol [algates] þ^t þ^e franchise be seeseð as ferforth as it may justifiably be dooñ.

~~Ad ij. ar^{le}. The It is answerd in þe first~~

No^a. Mð þ^t þ^e chief jugel sende hider þ^e names of indifferent psones such may be maad justicel of þ^e pees & sherrieys yif þ^e franchise be seseð.

to þe iiij. The K' wol þ^t and yif hī ~~it~~ seme ~~to be dooñ þ^t he do it~~ [good to be dooñ] to adjourne þ^e said sessions, þ^t he do it unto ~~such tyme as hē shal seme good~~ þ^e Thursday cōtiegned in þ^e said ar^{le} or to such an oþ^{er} day [w^t inne þat] as hī shal seme good to h^s discreçon.

to þe v. ~~And þe franchise be not seeseð þe Kyng holdeth þadvis good~~

þe K' semeth þadvis good & it shal not lette þe sesyng of þe franchise.

vj. Hou be it þ^t þadvis contiegned in þ^e vj. ar^{le} ~~is rizt go~~ be thought rizt good yif it sholde not lette þ^e sesoñ of þ^e franchise. Nev^{er}theles the K' wol [not] þ^t þ^e sesoñ of franchise be in any wyse letted as for any avayle [þ^t] ~~shal growe unto hī remēbreð~~ in þ^e said ar^{le}.

* f. 66. * It is to be remēbreð by ~~þe said jugel þe takyng~~ of [any] seuretees to be taken by þ^e said jugel for fynes to be maad by any singuler psones thei barr not þ^e Kyng of þe execuçon of [þ^e peine of] pⁱsonemēt of a yer ~~after þe statut~~ to be sette [by statut] upoñ þoo þ^t beth atteint of any gret & horrible riot.

Be þ^t maad a lre to þ^e therle of Dorſ þ^t he make nō man h^s depute in Wales ~~after þe tene^r of~~ [but such as] þe statutz maad for Wales wolle &c.

ult.

As to þ^e last ar^{le} þ^e K' hath maad be fched in þ^e pipe of h^s eschequier hou it was doon when þ^e franchise was last seised. And so it shal be do now for he was answered at þ^t tyme w^toute any losse. And it is to be supposed þ^t he shal [be so] now.

Seynloo cam from þ^e Kyng & my lord of h^s cōsail by þ^e Kyng^e licence charged hī to goo to Bristowe and to do þ^e good þ^t he shold mowe for þ^e Kyng^e aide now in h^s necessitees, as for Baioñ &c. after þ^e teneur of þ^e Kyng^e lres & credenc^e to hī & to op^y addressed.

Be þ^y maad a lre to þ^e Duc of Norff that yif it so be þ^t for þ^e riott^e & offenses þ^t men of Norwich have doon it fortune þeir franchise to be sesed into þ^e Kyng^e hand that he depute f John of Clyftoñ knyzt to be goevnour þ^yof at þ^e Kyng^e wille.

* f. 66 b. * The xiiij. day of March þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. In þ^e Sterred Chambr^e pnt my Lord^e

The Chaunceller

Tresorer.

þ^e Bissho^p of f D'^d

þ^e Warderob^e

Md þ^t þ^t my Lord Tresorer shal delive now to John Merstoñ he deliveth it for þ^e Kyng^e almes ayenst Estr^e.

At þ^e sute of
M'edith
Gough.

Be þ^y maad lres undr pⁱve seal unto Griffith a^p Nich & to pabbot of Whitlande to be he^r at þ^e xv. of Estr^e next comyng undr feyth & ligeance.

M'edeth
Gough &c.
wol paie un-
to me at þ^e
xv. of Estr^e
xx. s. of
dette.

Be þ^y maad lres to þe Lord Audeley & to þe Chāblain of Southwales & to þeir ~~deputes~~ [lieuteñ of þ^e justice þ^ye] includyng in þ^e same lres þ^e billes of complaint^e of M'edith Gough baillif errāt of [Kermdynshi^r] & cōmandyng hē to arreste & do to be arrested Owein soñ to G^r a^p

Nich & cōmitte hī to p'sone þ̃e to abyde unto þ̃e tyme þ̃e Kyng yeve hē oþ̃ in cōmaundement.

Be þ̃ maad̃ īres [seʒalles] und̃r prīve seal to therle Dessemond̃ þ̃e Lord̃ Barre & oþ̃ in Irland̃e that by cōsideraçon hou þ̃e Kyng̃e duchee of Guyenne standeth now inne þ̃ei wol helpe of an aide of men vitaille & shippes to be send̃ by yeim ~~oʒ~~— þ̃ider in alle covenable haste for þ̃e socours of hē.

The Tref & Chāb̃l to delīve to Th̃ Stacy þ̃t shal goo w̃t þ̃e said̃ īres into Ireland̃ & retourne w̃t answer̃ xx. marc̃ of gift.

If þ̃t þ̃ei delīve to Garter þ̃e which goeth w̃t īres & credenc̃e to my Lord̃ of York lieuteñ̃ &c. of Frāce xx. li.

With Bing-
ãm sute.

Be þ̃ maad̃ īres to my Lady of Norff.

[*Ibid.* f. 67. 15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xv. day of March̃ þ̃e xxj. yẽr̃ &c. In þ̃e Sterred̃ Chamb̃r at Westm̃ p̃nt

My Lord̃e Cardinal of York
Chaunceller
& D'̃d

M' Adam
Warderober
Tresorer

The K' by þ̃advis of h̃s counsail cōmaunded̃ þ̃e Keper of h̃s prīve seal to do make īres und̃r þ̃e same seal unto þ̃e steward̃ of his manoirs of Corymalet Stoke under Hamden Miltoñ Faucomberge Strattoñ uþ̃ þ̃e fosse Inglescombe Nortoñ Welwetoñ Wydecombe Farentoñ Lavertoñ Westharpetr̃ and Sheptoñ Malet in þ̃e shĩr of Som̃s and of þ̃e manoir of Ryme in the shĩr of Dorset þ̃e which beth comen into þ̃e Kyng̃e hand̃e by þ̃e deth of Joñ late Lord̃

Tiptoft comaundyng him to make newe estates to diu's psones by cople of courte rolles for tyme of þeir lyves of diu's tenur and tenementz pcelles of þe said manoirs, the which pcelles at þs day beth in þe handes of diu's tenantz by copies of court rolles maad to þeim in þe lyf of þe said Lord Tiptoft by his steward of þe said manoirs. Resved always to þe Kyng suche rent as was yerly paied of þe same teñtes to þe said Lord Tiptoft in his lyf. The said steward takyng of suche psones to whom suche estates shal be maad resonable fynes þ}for to þe Kyng's use.

And also þt þe said Keper of þe prive seal make under þe same seal op} lres to be directed to William Stevenys clerke chauntor of þe cath churche of Welles to deliver to þe said steward alle courte rolles bookes of accountes and op} booke beyng in his warde touching þabovesaid manoirs or any of hē.

Be þ} maad lres undr pive seal to þe Maistr of þe mynte wt inne þe Tour of Londoñ cōmaundyng him to make a newe seal for þoffice of þe countreroller of þe Kc custume and subsidie in þe port of Bristowe. And þt he sende þe same seal in alle goodely haste into þeschequier befor þe Tresorer & Barons þ}e forto to be delived to þe said countreroller.

• f. 67 b. * Be þ} maad lres undr þe pive seal unto þe Tref & Chābl &c. cōmaundyng hē þt for such labor's as þt þe clerk of þe pive seal have had at þs tyme for writinge, þei do ~~paie~~ delive unto hē by wey of reward xl. marc.

Be þ} maad lres sevalles undr pive seal to such squiers of þe Kyng's household as þt beth appointed to goo over now in þe Kyng's fvice of werre &c. to be befor þe Kyng and his counsail at þe xv. of Estr next comyng for to

answer unto such matier^e as þ^t shal þenne be shewed & declared unto hē &c.

The^r as now late of nowg^hty men in riotous wyse we^r maad^t at Salesbury assemblies & gadering^e the Lord Hung^oford^t havyng knowlech^e þ^of roode þider to h^s gret cost^e & labour^e and cessed^t such riotes & assemblies. Be þ^o maad^t þ^ofor in þ^e gentilest wyse lres und^r pⁱve seal unto hī of regraciatorie &c. And forthermo^r þ^t he wol have an herkenyng unto þ^t cite þ^t by such assemblies noⁿ inconvenience falle &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 68. 23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of March þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. In þ^e Sterred Chamb^r þ^ont my Lord^e at Westm^r

My Lord Chaunceller

Fortescu [chief] juge

ƒ D^e Warderober

Westbury ju^g

M^r Adam

þ^e Chief Baroⁿ

Be þ^o maad^t lres to þerle of Ewe cappitain of Crotoie þ^t ~~forasmeeche as now late iij. mchantz~~ hou be it þ^t by vertue of þ^e trewes now late takeⁿ betwix þ^e K^r and his adv^sarie [he þ^t calleth him Duc of Bourgoigne] for þeir contrees &c. ut in treug^e yet þat notwithstanding certain of yo^r souldour^e of Crotoie now late have takeⁿ iij. ~~mchantz of Ipre~~ betwix Graveling & Caleys iij. mchantz of Ipre the which we^r comyng toward^e Caleys for to have bought wolles, and have ledde hē to Crotoie & kepe hē þ^oe in pⁱsone ayenst þeffecte & p^rport of þ^e said^t treues, hou be it þ^t þ^e said^t Erle hath ofte tymes be required^t for þ^e deliv^ace of hē. And þ^e K^r willing by hī & h^s þ^e said^t trieues to be kept inviolat and w^t oute any breche, chargeth him þ^ofor as þ^t he wol eschue þ^e Kyng^e grevous indigna^on and as þ^t he shal not be nooted a

breker of þ^e said trues þ^t in all haste after þ^e receivȳg of þ^e said lres he make be quitely delivēd þ^e said psones so þ^t þei be at þeir freedome at Caleys or wher elles þ^t þei wol be by þ^e first day of May next comyng.

Be þ^y maad lres to þ^e Tresorer & Chamberlains for to paie & delivē unto Bidan whom þ^e Kyng sendeth now w^t ~~divs~~ h^s lres to his citees of Ax of Baioñ & oþ^r place xl. marc by wey of reward.

Also be þ^y maad lres to þ^e Lord Hung^rford þ^t þ^eas now late he hering of etaine mysgoevnancē in ~~his~~ þ^e Kyngē citee of Saz ~~not~~ yede þider in ~~alle~~ ~~hast~~ [psone the clerc of þ^e rolles. for þ^e peeing of it] not sparing his body noþ^r goodf so þ^t by his labour & menes þ^e said misgoevnancē wer & beth cessed wherof þ^e Kyng thanketh hī htely. But for as moche as it is to doubte þ^t þ^e said misgoevnancē beth not þoroughly peised the K' praieth him to have an herkeyng to þ^e said citee & to þ^e rule & demenȳg þ^yof. And yif any þing shal happen þ^ye but wel þ^t as þ^e case shal happen he wol ordeine for þ^e peeing of it as þ^t þ^e K' trusteth þ^t he wol do.

vacat.
lre st sigil
late s3 nō
emanarunt.

* f. 68 b.

Md. þ^t on Moneday or Tewsdai I be w^t my Lord of Suff at þ^e Kyngē hous w^t a note of a lre to þerle of Ormond & to þerchebisshoþ of Dyvelyng.

* Be þ^y maad lres under prive seal to Canyngē of Bristowe þ^t þ^ye as ~~shippe~~ [a barge] called þ^e Katine of Bristowe is charged w^t whete & oþ^r vitaille to þ^e Kyngē citee of Baioñ for þadvictailling of it þat he take into þ^e same vessel to Baioñ Bidan squier whom þ^e Kyng sendeth now to Burdeaux Baioñ Ax & oþ^r place þ^ye w^t h^s lres.

Also Bidan shal have w^t him þ^e lre to Burdeaux double. Also a lre to þ^e iij. estatiz at Burdeloys.

Also þe chief judge Fortescu ⁊ Westburi juge declaredeñ all þeir demenyng at Norwich ⁊ in Norff.

 Be þȝ maad a lre to ~~Th West to go~~ þe Baroñ of Carreu to gyve feyth ⁊ credence in þȝ þa to Thomas West squier touching þȝ þat he shal seye on to him on þe Kynges behalf.

Credence þȝ þe said West shal seye unto þe said Baroñ is such. ~~The said West~~ Remēbring þe grete entreprinses þȝ his adversarie hath dooñ in Guyenne ⁊ yet cesseth not to do ⁊c. ut in credenç. And þȝfor þe Kyng desireth þe said Baroñ þȝ he wol take such shippes in þe contrey aboute him ~~and wel~~ as hi shal seme good to þe pfourmyng of þȝ þe Kē desir and wol manne þeim ⁊ vitaille þeim and go in psone wȝ þeim to Burdeaux and to Baioñ, and see þe disposiçon of hē and cōmune wȝ þinhitantz wȝ inne þei and herkeñ ⁊ heȝ telle wher þadversarie is ⁊ of hȝ disposiçon. And which of þe said citees shal moste nede helpe ⁊ socours of men or of vitaille to gyve it unto þeim. And of all þis bringe or sende woord unto þe Kyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 69. 27th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of March þe xxj. yeȝ ⁊c. At Eltham in þe Kynges þnce in his Innest Chābrȝ þȝe.

My Lord Chauncellr

Therle of Hunt

The Bisshoȝ of Saȝ

Therle of Suff.

M' Adam Moleyns

The Lord Fawkenberge shal be capp^{ne} of Rokesborough from Ester fō next comyng for v. yeȝ, in manȝe ⁊ fourme as þȝ f Rauf Grey late had it. And heȝupon þe Kyng cōmaunded endenture to be maad undȝ þe teneur þȝ was late maad to þe said Grey.

Be þý maad þres unto þe lieuten of þe said Grey of þe castel of Rokesborough thankyng him of h^s good & diligent entendance & keping of þe said castel & payng him of continuance. And þt hou be it þt þe said Grey is ded yet þe Kyng trustyng feythfully in his good goevnance & true keping desireth him to entende to þe saufgarde of þe said castel w^t such felouship of souldours as have be dwelling upō þe said saufgarde in þe said Greyes dayes, latyng him wite þt for such fvice as þt þe said lieuten & souldours have doon for þe saufgarde of þe said castel from þe deth of þe said Grey unto now & so duryng þe tyme þt þei shal have þe keping of it the Kyng wol satisfie hē so þt as of resoñ þei shal holde hem contente.

þees þres
beth sealed
but my Lord
Chaunceller
& M^r Adam
Moleyns
cōmanded
for þe K' þt
þei sholde
not passe.

Be þý maad þres to þerle of Ormond lieuten of Irlande and to þerchebisshoþ of Dyvelyn to be heñ w^t þe Kyng & his counsail at þe moys of Estr next comyng for to answer unto such complaint as beth putte unto þe Kyng upon hem &c. and þt undr feyth & ligeance &c.

* f. 69 b.

* Also þe Kyng wol þt all þoo þt wol carie whet or opþ vitaille to Burdeaux or to Baioñ ~~þt þei have~~ for þe vitailing of hē & also of þe contrey þe aboute, þat þe Chaunceller of England make unto hē licenc undr þe Kyng gret seal in due fourme w^t clauses of proviso þt þei shal leede þt vitail to noñ opþ place w^toute payng of any custume or subsidie &c.

Be þý maad [sembles] þres sevall to þerle of Westm^lland & to þe Bisshoþ of Carleel to be heñ at þe xv. of Estr as beth maad to opþ lord for þe gret counsail &c.

The K' hath pdoned remissed & relessed unto John Clerc of Eggesford in þe countee of Devōñ gentilman opþwyse called John Codeman, all man felonies & spasses

to offenses by him doon [to þ^e K'] befor þ^e first day of Novēbr last passed and also outelaries &c. And also he pdoned &c. unto hi alle manⁿ actions, the which he aloone or w^t oþ^r psones myzt have for þ^e said occasions befor þ^e said first day. And also alle manⁿ peines issues or redempcons to þ^e K' befor þ^e said day by þ^e said John for þ^e said causes in any wyse forfeited or pteignyng to þ^e K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 70. 30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

Answers given by the Kyng oure souverain lord in his hiegh pnce to my Lord of Som^{er}set¹ by the mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller at Elth^{am} the xxx. day of Marche the yere &c. xxj. being present in examinacon and answering of the saide articles my Lord of Gloucestr my Lord Chaunceller P^{er}ve Seel Erle of Suff and Maist^r Adam Moleyns.

Furst as to particles of my saide Lord of Som^{er}set suche as have be moved to be axed in semble viages thei wer answered and the said answeres comaunded to be writen in þ^e margeon and the saide articles and answeres signed with þ^e K' hande.

As to his certaine speciall articles it was also penne answered as foloweth.

Item it was graunted þat a lre shulde be directed to my Lord þ^e Duc of York declaring þat suche power as is given to my Lord of Som^{er}set is to be used in other places þan be nowe in þ^e Kyng^e obeissance. And in þ^e

¹ The Duke of Somerset's commission, as lieutenant and captain-general of Guienne, was dated on the 14th of June following. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 309.

whiche my said Lorde of ~~Som̃s~~ York cometh not. Wherefore þ^e said power may not be undrestande to be p̃judiciaʃ to þ^e power befor hande giveñ unto my saide Lorde of York.

Item it was graunted him as he desired þat an act shuld be maade þenne in þ^e K^e p̃sence to remaigne heñ and also f̃res undre þ^e K' signet directed unto þ^e Kyng^e Lieuteñ Chaunceller and counsail of Fraunce and Normandie. þat considered how þat my saide Lord of Som̃s hath upon þ^e K^e graunte of Anjoy and Mayne f̃res patentz undre the K' seel in Fraunce after the t̃mes expired þat my Lorde of Dorset hath in þ^e saide landes no þing be attempted ayenst my said Lord of Som̃s in þat matieñ.

Item þ^e Kyng considering þat my saide Lord of Som̃s was taken p̃soner in his werr^e of France and so absent owt of þis lande suche tyme as he of his grace lust g^aunte his p̃doñ to his people of whiche he was no p̃tiner. for þ^e said cause graunted him geñaʃ p̃doñ to be hadde before his deþting in þis saide viage under his grete seal in due fourme.

Item if it so please God þat þ^e saide my Lorde of Som̃ have issue by my Lady his wieff and þat any thing cōme to my saide Lord of Som̃s in þ^e saide viage but good. whiche God defende. þenne my said Lady shall have the keping of thissue aforesaide sith she shuld by nature have it in more tendernesse þanne any other creatuñ.

After thees saide answeres

The K' cōmaunded my said ~~Lordschip of Som̃s~~ Chaunceller to declare þ^e Kyng^e entente to þ^e saide my Lorde of Som̃s þat for asmoche as he considered well þ^e neigh-

nesse þat he was to him of blood þ^e gode wiþ in him also to do þ^e Kyng [him] fvice, and þ^yfor to his worship and to þ^e depressiō of his adversarie and rebelles named him Duc of Som^{er}s and so his heirs males to be after him of his body lawfully begoteñ.¹

Item decred þ^e saide Duc of Som^{er}s and his heirs to have his place in þ^e plementz and oþ^r places above þ^e Duc of Norff and herof an act to be maade in due fourme for him and for his saide heirs.

* f. 70 b.

* Item where the saide Duc of Som^{er}s besoght þ^e Kyng of his good grace of a m^l. marc of lande þ^e better þ^yby to mainteigne his saide estate and so to do þ^yby þ^e Kyng þ^e better fvice, in þ^e whiche matier my saide lord^e being present absteigned hem in alle wise to speke, nor durst not avise the Kyng to depart from suche livelode ne to opoñ þeir mouthes in suche matiers, finally þ^e K' cōmaunded my saide Lorde Chaunceller to give him answer þat he shuld have vj^e. marc of land to him and to his heirs males of his body lawfully begoteñ, and here upoñ cōmaunded act^e warant^e and patent^e to be maad suche as þ^e cas^e shaþ require and in due fourme.

* f. 71.

* The xxx. day of March the xxj. ye^r 7c. The Kyng at h^s manoir of Eltham in his Secree Chāb^r befo^r mete tyme being þ^ye pnt my lordes, and p^rsent in the same

¹ The letters patent of this creation do not appear to have been entered on the patent or charter rolls, as they are not inserted in the collection of grants of peerages printed by order of the House of Lords, in the Appendix, No. V. to the Reports of the Lords Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; but a charter, dated on the 28th August following, by which the King granted to John duke of Somerset "ultra nomen Ducis Somerset," the earldom of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, is there printed from the Charter Rolls, 21 Hen VI. No. 45.

place after meete all my said lord^e savyng my Lord of Glouc^r

The Chaunceller

My Lord of Glouc^r

The Bissho^p of E^d D[']nt

My Lord of Suff.

Maistr^e Adā Moleyns.

Thar^{les} of my Lord of Som^{ers} wer seyen. And as to such ar^{les} of þ^e said ar^{les} as beth according in substance to such ar^{les} as my Lord^e of York of Hunt^r & oþ^r þ^t have goñ beyonde þ^e see have had graunted unto hē, the K['] wol þ^t in semble wyse it be graunted unto my said Lord of Som^{ers}.

Also for þ^e fvice þ^t þ^e said Erle of Som^{ers} hath doon &c. and shal do unto þ^e Kyng and also for his grete mites and to encourage him to do þ^e better fvice in þ^s viage and oþ^r and to þ^e discomfort of þ^e Kyng^e enemyes it liketh þ^e Kyng to make him Duc of Som^{ers}. And þ^t he shal mowe þ^e mo^r better & worshipfullyer mainteine þestat of Duc, it hath lyked þ^e Kyng also to graunte unto him and to his heires masles of his body begeten iiiij^e. li. of yerly rent.

Also it hath lyked þ^e Kyng that for as moche as þat þe my saide Lord of Som^{ers} was ~~not~~ beyonde þ^e see ~~at sue~~ [& pison at such tyme as þ^t it lyked þ^e Kyng to graunte his *pdon* to h^s lige people at] his humble request considered þ^e service þat by þ^e mercy of ou^r Lord it is to be trustede þat he shall do in þis p^sent viage, to graunte unto my saide Lord a genall p^{do}n.

And in case þat God doo his will by hym ~~so þat~~ befor his retourne into þis reaume out of þ^e saide viage he havynge usshewe, þat þanne my Lady his wief shall have þ^e keping & goevnaunce of þ^e saide usshew for asmoche as she sholde be moost tend^r of it, and þ^t it shold be to her

to gret an hevynesse þ^e lak of her husbond and also of her said issue.

* f. 71 b.

exempli-
ficat^r.

* Also þ^e Kyng considering þ^e neighnesse of bloode þ^t my said Lord [þ^e Duc] of Som^{ers} is to him ward and þ^e gret zele þ^t he hath to do hī now fvice ~~hath~~ [wol] þ^ofor þ^t in his plementz & counsaile he have ~~is~~ h^s place & seete above my Lord þ^e Duc of Norff.

Also þ^t seth my Lord of Dorset may not have h^s lres of þ^e Kyng^e graunte to him maad of þ^e countee of Mayne seeled in Fraunce for such causes as hath be laid & said ther agayn by þ^e Kyng^e counsaile þ^oe. The Kyng at þ^e desir of my said Lord of Som^{ers} hath graunted unto hī þ^t yif it luste þ^e Kyng to make any oþ^r mane of graunte or yift of þ^e said countee of newe unto my said Lord of Dor^{set} or to any oþ^r . þ^t alwey shal be refved in þ^e said yift that my said Lord of Som^{ers} shal have þ^e tme of vij. yer^e þ^t hath lyked þ^e K^e to graunte unto hī in þ^e goevnance þ^oof whenne þ^e tyme & þ^e tme comen þ^oof.

And forthermo^r as touching þ^s matier þ^e Kyng wol þ^t Garter have an ar^{le} in h^s credence in þ^e fourme desired by my said Lord of Som^{ers} ar^{les} &c.

And pendentures of my Lord of Som^{ers} wthholdyng we^r rad & passed.

And so was his power and cōmanded þ^t in þ^e power for Fraunce . Guyenne sholde not be especified and þ^t sholde passe under þ^e seal for Fraunce . and in þ^t for Guyenne . Guyenne sholde be writen befor^e Frāce & passe und^r þ^e seal of Engl^e.

Also þ^e Kyng graunted my Lord of Som^{ers} bille by þ^e which he licenced hī to alieñ v^e. marc^e of lyvyng &c. for þ^e fulfilling of h^s wille &c.

And his ar^{les} of his desir^e we^r rad^t t passed as it appereth by pentiteling^e in þ^e margine of hē.

At þinstance of þerle of Dessemond^t þ^e Kyng graunted to Jo^hn Geraldyn of Florence to be denszein t. paing custumes t subsidies t. as strangers.

At þinstance of my Lord^t of Som^{rs} t Maistr^r Adam Moleyns þe K' grated to Th Vaghan Walsheman boren to be denszein t.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmaunded my lord^e of his counsail þ^t f Jo^hn Clyftoⁿ shold^t be goevⁿor of Norwich, and also þ^t þei wolde ordeine þ^e sherriefts t justic^e of þ^e pees.

* f. 73.

* No^a for þe ij^{de}. day of A^vith herafter in þe ~~ij.~~ [next] lef þe
v. day of A^vith t.

[*Ibid.* 3rd April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ij^{de}. day of Ap^l þ^e xxj. ye^r t. In þ^e Sterred Chamb^r at Westm[̃] pnt

My Lord^t Chaunceller

The Bissho^p of Seint D[']d

M' Adam Moleyns

My Lord^t of Suff

Fortescu

Newton

þ^e Chief Baroⁿ.

} chief jug^e

Waller shewed a cedula of [certain ordenāces] þ^e which him semeth is nedful to be p^rveied for þ^e armee þ^t is to sey.

Be it wist what and how moch of þis ordenance my Lord^t of Som^{set} shal have.¹

Of bowes - - - x. m^lm^l.

Of arowes - - - iij^{ml}. shef.

¹ Another *contemporary* list of the following stores occurs in the Cottonian MS. Titus, B. v. f. 7.

	Of strengȝ	-	-	c. groos xxiiij. dous- zein ¹ to þe gros.
	Of speres	-	-	ij ^c . speres.
	Of malles of lede	-	-	m ¹ m ¹ .
	Of long pavises	-	-	cc. pyked.
	Wt pikes behinde	-	-	
	Of op[?] long pavises	-	-	
	Of smale pavises	-	-	
	Of pikke ʔ mattoke	-	-	iiij ^{xx} .
	Of shovelys	-	-	cc. shoed.
	Of hewyng axes	-	-	iiij ^{xx} .
	Of gonne poude	-	-	for l. colverins
	for colverins			[no ^a .] If a fooder of leed.
	Of pouder for colverins			
Wage of vj. gōners is grated to my Lord of Somers.	Of boȝ of ledre	-	-	ij.
	The brigge of bareȝ	-	-	j. Stratton.
To John Dawson a cōmissiōn to take vj. gon- ners [ʔ carters] ʔ for þe pouder to cōmune w ^t þe vj. gōners. ²	The ribaudekyns desired			c.li. as is assigned.
	in particles.			
	The newe ordonance	-	-	It is pouzt þ ^t it shal be caried to Chirborough ʔ no ferther.
M ^d to p ^r veie for gonne stones sufficeantly.	The cariage of all þis	-	-	It shal be p ^r veied for suffisantly.
M ^d þe K' to ordeine for cartes ʔ chariottes [harnesses for horses] ʔ horses for þe cariage ʔ my Lord of Somers to or- deine for þe chariottes carters þe K' to paie hē þeir wage .	The men þ ^t longen to all þees.			The K' to paie þe wage for evy cart ij. men.
	Ordonaunce to sette hem a worke above þe nomb ^r of þe retenue			It is answered above.

¹ "xiiij. dousz." *Titus*, B. v.

² "W^t my said Lord of Somers wherby he may take and gete
vj. gonners wher him shal like." *Ibid.*

~~Gonne stones iiij^c. but~~
~~first to see þe gonne þ^t~~
~~þe stones may be maad^t~~
~~leed for colveryns þ^t after.~~

If þ^t þe^r may be assigned
 for þe Kyng men þ^t knowen
 and have in sight what nedith
 of such þing for þis voiage
 þat my lord^e counsaill of
 Somset may appoint w^t hem
 for þ^t þat most be hadd^e of
 all þe þing^e - - -

It is appointed.

Be þ^y maad^t ĩres to þe Lord^e Dac^r to be w^t þe K' & h^s
 consail at þe xv. of Estr^e next uponⁿ peine of m^l. ĩi.

If to eyther of h^s sones of m^l. ĩi.

[*Ibid.* f. 74. 5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of ~~March~~ [Avill] þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e
 Sterred Chābr^e þ^ynt my Lord^e

The Chauncell^r

M' A. Moleyns.

My Lord^e of Suff^r

Be þ^y maad^t ĩres of pⁱve seal to Manfeld^e
 vitailer of Caleys þ^t of such stuff as is at Caleys he ~~wel~~
 delive^e ~~to~~ m^l. malles of leed^e to a maistr^e of ~~þe~~ a shiþ
 called [þ^t is or shal now come to Caleys w^t wolles]
 of by endent^res betwiþ^x hē to be maad^t the said^e maistr^e
 to carie hē ~~Be þ^y maad^t a cōmission to Stratton in h^s~~
 said^e shiþ to Portesmouth^e þ^ye he by endent^res to be
 maad^t to delive^e þ^e said^e malles to þ^e maistr^e of my Lord^e
 of Som^rs ordonāc^e.

Md þ^t [Arderne ordeine] a cler^c ~~be assigned~~ to [be
 w^t] Stratton & Selwode for þ^e makyng of þ^e brigge.

If a warrant to be directed to þ^e Tref & Chāb^l to
 delive^e to Joñ Stratton & Joñ Selwode & in ptie of

paiement ~~of þe s~~ for þe makyng of þe said brigge xx. li. by wey of app^ost.

Be þ^o maad^t f^res for þe deliv^ance of ij. shippes of Baioñ, þe ooñ called þe Katine & þe op^o þe George, charged w^t whete to Baioñ for þe vitailig of hit.

Md þ^t þe second^t day of A^vill in my Lord^e In of Suff^r be~~hind~~side Garlykhith Chirch and also þ^s day in þe Sterred^t Chābr^r my said Lord^t þe Chaunceller Suff^r & Maistr^r Adam cōmāde^t Th^t Brownes & Walsynghames bille passed^t as it was desired^t, wherof I have þe note of þe f^re remaignyng toward^e my self.

By considera^on þ^t Th^t Browne sholde labour ~~for þe for~~ [to finde] þeschape of þe p[']soners out of Maydestoñ p[']soñ eskaped^t.

* f. 75. * Instructioñ yeven by þe Kyng our souverain lord^t to his welbeloved^t servant Garter kyng of armes for to sey on his behalf^t unto his right trusty and right welbeloved^t cousin þe Duc of York lieutenaūt general & gou^vnour of his reume of Fraunce and duchie of Norm^ẽ.

First þe said Gart^o shal sey unto þe said Duc þ^t þe Kyng greteth^t him hertely weel and douteth^t not but þat he hath wel in knowlech^t of þe grete enterprises þat his adversarie of France and his eldest sone hath doon þis season passed^t in þe Kyng^e duchie of Guyenne, and latith^t him wete þat he hath dayly tidyng^e oute of his said duchie þat his said adversarie is disposed^t not to departe þens unto þe tyme þat he have subdued^t it and have gete his good^t citees of Burdeaux and of Baioñ ~~þat God forbede~~ [what by h^s owne myzt & by h^s allies & frendes þ^t God forbede.] And more ov^o on þe oþer side þe Kyng hath understande and weel conceyved^t by his said cousins f^res [and also by report by wey of credence maad^t unto

his hieghnesse by & John Mongom̃y Maistr̃ Waut^o Colles & John Seint Yon] and also [by] such op^o as late cam from him ~~and by op^o pat also late came out of his duchie of Normandie~~ pat his said adversarie is disposed his p^osent season to come downe into Normandie, and pere w^t all p^e puissaunce pat he can and may to subdue it, for the socours of p^e which [and to resiste and w^tstande his malice where ev^o he be] p^e Kyng hath withholden his cousin p^e Duc of Somerset the which with a greet and mighti armee shal passe p^e see by a part of Normandie [and so passe] over p^e water of Leyre into p^e grounde occupied by pennemyes and [pere] use moost cruel and mortel werre pat he can and may. For it is semed ful behoveful and necessarie pat p^e maner of [and] p^e conduit of p^e werre be chaunged and [furpermore yif he finde him not pere he shal] seke p^e Kyng^e said adversarie w^t all his diligence [and doo his peine] to mete w^t him [where ever he be] and in p^e Kynges right to fight with him. ~~And by the grace of God to gete the victorie of him. And [see where pat] yif the said adversarie shal be in the high cuntrye the.~~

* f. 75 b.

* And p^e Kyng^e said cousin of Som^oset shal be p^e shelde to his said cousin of York for [and to p^e Kyng^e obeissance pere considered pat] he shall be betwix him and pad^ovsarie. The which mat^o of conducting of p^e werre as above p^e King prait^h his said cosin of York to kepe it secree to him self in all wise and to lete noon o^oper psone in any maner have in knowlach p^oof.

And yif pat p^e Kyng^e said adversarie and ennemyes drawe hē downward to p^e ~~ptie~~ [contrees of p^e] Kyng^e obeissance ~~ward~~ p^e Kyng^e said cousin of Som^oset shal enco be betwene peire might and p^e Kyng^e obeissance and doo his part to defende it as God wol yeve him grace.

In þ^e which [matieſ] yif þat þ^e cas happen, þ^e Kyng trusteth þat his said cousin of York wol yeve him all comfort socours and help þ^t may be to him possible. And so he payeth hi to do.

And furthermore þ^e Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York have in knowlech þat it is not pentent of his said cousin of Somset to doo any þing þat might ~~hurt or~~ þjudice [or hurte] in any wise þ^e power þat his said cousin of York hath of þ^e Kyng in his cuntrees of Fraunce and of Normandie like as he may see by an article putte to him by his said cousin of Somset þ^of. Whereupon considering þ^e necessitees þat his land^e standen yn as by þ^e credence of þ^e said Gart^o shal be declared to his said cousin hath for þ^e weel of þeime answered his said cousin of Somset in þ^e wise [following] and ordeined to take it upon him prayng his said cousin of ~~Somset~~ York þ^t such power as ~~is~~ [þ^e Kyng hath] yeven to my Lord of Somset þ^e which is to be used in op^y place þenne be now in þ^e Kyng^e obeissances and in þ^e which my said Lord of York comith not he wol suffre and yeve his good will and consent þ^t þ^e Kyng^e said cousin of Somset may use and occupie for þ^e [said] power þ^t þ^e Kyng^e said cousin of Somset hath may not be understande to be þjudicial to þ^e power beforehand yeven to þ^e Kyng^e said cousin of York.

Power for
Frāce und^r
þe seal of
Frāce.

þe power
Guyenne
und^r þe
seal of Eng^l.

* f. 76. * And þ^e Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York have ~~in~~ knowlech þat þ^e hath tydyng^e from Basile and op^y place beyende þ^e see þat þ^e Kyng^e ennemyes by all þ^e weyes and meenes þat þei can and may [both by treson and op^y wise] doon from tyme to tyme all þeire businesses and laboures to þeime possible to ~~have~~ take and subdue þ^e Kyng^e good citee of Rooñ. And þ^ofore þ^e Kyng

praieth his said cousin of York þat he wol ordeine þat þe Kynges castel paloys and brigge at Roon be at all tymes weel and convenably watched and defensably kept and þat from tyme to tyme it be wel duely and convenably enserched þat noo wōmen nor noon oþer psones suspicious be logged nother herbored in þe said castel [palloys] noþer upon þe said brigge by þe which any hurt damage or treson might come or ~~sowne~~ [growe] to any of hem. And also þe Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York see and ordeine þat ~~either of~~ [all] his said place be wel and competently estuffed of vitaille at þe lest for half a yer and convenably estuffed of armure artillerie and oþer defenses convenable for þe werre. soo þat for defaute þerof noon inconveniencē falle þerto þat God defende.

And in semblable wise þe K' prayeth his said cousin þat he wol see ordeyne and purveye for all oþer castell and townes in þe Kynges cuntree þere and spialli on þe wat side. for þe Kyng is enfourmed þat þere is noþer towne neipr castel in þe cuntree þere but þat þennemyes have an entpise upon.

And how be it þt þe Kyng by all þe weyes and meenes þt he hath mow of his owne tresore financē grauntes and chevissaunces hath doo all þat hath ben to him possible for setting forth of his said cousin of Somerset and of his retenue. yit þe Kyng wol þat þe said Garter sey to þe K' said cousin of York þat he wol doo all þat may be possible unto him for þe setting over of a m^l. persones on fote or above or underneth as þat he shal mowe þfore have monnoye þei to be employed and besette in garnisons or ell where þat shal seme good to þe Kyng. said cousin of York unto þe ~~said~~ Kynges said cousin of York þt þe K' wol ~~see~~ do his pt by all weyes possible yif

any good may be gete for þe setting ov of a certain nombꝛ of men for to doo þe good þt þei can and may in þe low [lowe] cuntrey þer for a certain ceseñ.

* f. 76 b.

~~* Item as touching salt petir desired by his said cousin of York to be sent over ꝑc. at such tyme as þe Kyng said cousin of Somset shal come over w^t þe said armee he shal bring stuff þerof with him~~

And as touching salt pet^r þe K' wol cōmaunde his Tresorer of England to ordeine such as may be gete to be sende ov.

Item as toward þe sōme of xx. m^l. li. desired by his said cousin of York to be send to him, þe Kyng douteth not but [þt] his said cousin can conceyve þe grete charg^e þat þe setting forth of his said cousin of Somset w^t þe armee hath and wol drawe unto and many op^r chargis þat he hath also. And þ^rfore [þe K' trusteth] he wol take patiens and forbere him for a tyme, latyng him wete þt þe K' is and at all tymes wol be disposed to kepe to his said cousin his covenant^e as ferre as resoñ wol.

Item sithen the saide Erles broþ^r of Dorset may not have his lres of oure said souvain lord^e graunt unto him maad of þe countee of Mayne sealed in Fraunce for suche causes [as] hath belaid^e belayed and said þ^r agayñ by ou^r said souvain lord^e counsail þ^re, þe saide Erle desireth þat it myght please unto our saide souvain lord^e gode grace to graunte unto þe saide Erle þat if it lust unto ou^r saide souvain lord^e to make any op^r manⁿ of graunte of yift of the saide countee of newe unto þe saide Erles broþ^r or to any op^r þat alway may be reserved in þe saide yift þat þe saide Erle shall have þe tme of vij. yeres þat hath liked unto ou^r saide souvain lord^e to graunte unto þe saide Erle

in þ^e goevnance þ^of when þ^e tyme and tyme cōmen þ^of.

The whiche article þ^e Kyng hath g^aunted as is desired.

Item þ^e said Garter shal also sey unto þ^e Kyng^e said cousin of York þat among^e certain ar^{les} of request^e þ^t his said cousin of Som^{ers} hath delivered unto his hieghnesse ooñ is such as foloweth.

[*Ibid.* 6th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of A^vil the xxj. ye^r t^c. The K['] at his manoir of Elth^am cōmaunded þ^e Keper of his prive seal to do make þ^e double of þis instruc^{con} und^r þ^e same his seal. Present my Lord^e þ^e Chaunc^e þerle of Suff Viscount Beaumont t['] Maistr['] Adam Moleyns.

The said Garter for þexpedi^{con} of alle þ^e abovesaid matier^e had a lre of credence under þ^e Kyng^e signet to þ^e Duc of York.

* f. 77. * If the Kyng graunted to Jo^hn Seint Yon for þ^e fvice^e þ^t he had do t['] sholde do unto þ^e Kyng xl. li. to be taken yerly for tyme of h^s lyf at þ^e K^e eschequier at þ^e tmes of Est^r and of Seint Michel by even por^{cons} by þ^e hand^e of þ^e Tref t['] Chambl['] t^c.

If the Kyng graunted unto hⁱ for þ^e costag^e t['] labour^e þ^t he hath had t['] suffred in comyng in ambassade from my Lord of York lieuteñ t^c. of Fraunce t['] abyding he^r t['] also for h^s reto^rne w^t answer t^c. xl. marc^e to be taken of þ^e Kyng^e gyft by þ^e hand^e of þ^e Tref t['] Chābl['] t^c.

The Kyng hath licenced þ^e Bissho^p of E^veux to go hom w^t þ^s passage.

Ther as þ^t þ^e Kyng tooke undr̃ saufconduyct a knyzt of Spaigne ⁊ xij. psones in h^s compaignie of þ^e which oon is a Scot and is empeched by ij. Englissheñ ⁊c. the Kyng hath cōmaunded Maistr̃ Th Bekyngton ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns to ~~þe sauf~~ see þ^e said saufconduyct ⁊ to feele þ^e matier of þ^e said Scott^e empeschement ⁊ to reporte unto þ^e Kyng^e hieghnesse yif þ^t it shal seme unto þeim þ^e said saufconduyct availlable for þ^e said Scot or not.

The Kyng hath cōmaunded that sevalles lres undr̃ þⁱ prive seal be directed to þ^e cōmission^s late deputed in div^s shir^e of aide of men vitaille and shipp^e ⁊c. for þ^e socours of Burdeaux and of Baioñ þ^t þei wol execute þeir cōmissions ⁊ lres ~~in þ^e~~ to þeim for þ^e said cause herbefo^r directed.

* f. 77 b. * Ther as my Lord of Seint David keper of þ^e prive seal hath [tailles] for þ^e wag^e of þ^e said office the which he can have no paiemēt of ~~and~~ ⁊c. and also sōme tailles ⁊c. þ^t beth good ⁊ availlable ⁊c. And also þ^t as yet noo sōmes be due unto hī for þ^e said wag^e as in h^s bille put unto þ^e Kyng it is contiegned mo^r at large

The Kyng cōmaunded lres of prive seal to be directed to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Chambl^r ⁊c. þ^t received toward^e þeim þ^e said tailles þ^t he may have no paiemēt of ⁊c. þ^t þei make unto him of þ^e sōmes contiegned in hē paiement or sufficeant assignemēt. And also ~~op^r lres to op^r~~ lres to þ^e custums wher þ^t he hath good ⁊ sufficeant assignement ⁊c. to make unto hī paiemēt w^t p^rferremēt. And also op^r lres to þ^e said Tres^r ⁊ Chamberleins to make unto him good paiement of þ^t þ^t is due unto hī.

If þ^e same day þ^e Kyng signed a cedula of pshement makyng mencon of certain ordenanc^e þ^t my Lord of Som^r shal have w^t hī.

[*Ibid.* f. 78. 11th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The 4th xj. day of A^vill þ^e xxj. ye^r 7c. The Kyng at h^s manoir of Kenyngton at þⁱnstance of Maist^r Adam Moleyns dean of Salesbury gaf licence to my Lord of Gloucest^r Riç Leyot 7 Waut^r Shirington þ^t w^toute fyn or fee þ^ei myzt yeve to þ^e Dean 7 Chapit^r of þ^e cath churc^h of Salesbury þ^e p^orie of Pembro^k w^t all þ^app^rteⁿ in þ^e pties of Southwales for to pray for h^s good estat 7c. 7 for hⁱ 7c. after h^s deth 7c. And licenced þ^e said Dean 7 Chapit^r to receive it 7c. þⁱnt my Lord Beaumont 7 John Beauchamp 7 Will^m Beauchamp knyzt^e 7 Maist^r Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid.* 2nd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ij^{de}. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r 7c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr at Westm̃ 7 þⁱnt

My Lord Chaunceller

M' Adam Moleyns.

The Kyng cōmaunded by þ^advis of h^s counsail 7res of prive seal to be directed to þ^e P^or of Farlee cōmaundyng him upoⁿ þ^e peine of m^l. març to be befo^r þ^e Kyng 7 his counsail at his paloyes of Westm̃ þ^e xij. day of þⁱs þ^rsent moneth of May next for to answer to çtain matier^e 7c.

[*Ibid.* f. 78 b. 3rd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij^{de}. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r 7c. in þ^e Sterred Chamb^r 7 þⁱnt my Lord^e

My Lord Cardinal of Engl

M' Adam Moleyns

My Lord Card of York

My Lord of Glouc

My Lord the Chauncell^r

My Lord Tref

þ^e Bissho^p of 7 David

Fortescu chief juge

Gerard w^t my Lord of Som^{ers} desired [of] my lord^e of p^e Kyng^e counsail p^t p^e as p^t p^e K' hath endented w^t my Lord of Som^{ers} ~~that~~ my said Lord of Som^{ers} to make h^s moustr^e p^e xvij. day of Juyn next comyng, that p^e makyng of h^s said moustr^e myzt be abbregged t^t p^t p^e shipping and alle o^r ordenanc^e myzt be maa^d redy, and p^t he myzt moustr^e p^e iij^{de}. day of p^e said moneth of Juyn.

And it was answered unto hⁱ by my said lord^e p^t p^e wolde comeⁿ he^r uponⁿ.

q^r. Be p^r maa^d no p^{do}n for Will Wadhā late sherrief of Devoⁿ.

[*Ibid.* f. 79. 5th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of May p^e xxj. ye^r t^c. The Kyng beyng at Westm^{ster} cōmaunded p^e Keper of h^s p^{ri}ve seal to do make t^{re}s se^valles und^r p^e same unto Will Bowes knyzt Will Hotoⁿ t^t Will Rakwode, cōmaundyng p^eim by p^e same to be befo^r p^e K' t^t h^s counsail at Westm^{ster} in p^e moys of Estr^e next comyng [evⁱch of h^e und^r p^e peine of iij^e. mar^c] for to answer to t^etain matier^e t^c. p^{re}sent my Lord Chaunceller.

Adsec^t Har-
botell cū d^{no}
Som^{ers}.

[*Ibid.* f. 79 b. 7th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of May ~~of May~~ the xxj. ye^r t^c. p^e Kyng lyng at his paleys at Westm^{ster} cōmaunded p^e Keper of his p^{ri}ve seal to do make t^{re}s se^valles und^r p^e same seal unto p^e Tref and Chambl^e cōmaundyng hem by p^e same to paye and deli^{ve} to Jo^{hn} Yerd^e squier whom p^e Kyng sendeth in his f^{vi}ce to p^e costees of p^e see for p^e her- burgage of his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin p^e Duc of Som^{erset} and of his retenue for xx. dayes, p^{at} is to say for ev^y day vj. s. viij. d.

Also be þȝ maad̃ ĩres to þe Tresorer and Chambl̃ for to paie and deliue unto William Toly xx. m^arē for to have of þe Kyng by þe wey of reward̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 80. 8th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of May þe xxj. yeȝ ĩc. in þe K' Middel Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ȝ pnt

My Lord Card̃ of Engl̃
My Lord Chauncellr

My Lord of Glouc̃
My Lord Tref.

þe K' by þadvis of h^s counsail cōmādeð þe Kep of h^s pⁱve seal to do make warrant unto þe Tref ĩ Chābr̃ ĩc. cōmaundyng hē to paie to ƒ Joħ Fortescu chief juge ȝ to l. marc ĩ to Wił Westbury juge of þe Kyngel Benche x. ĩi. To have it by wey of reward̃ for þeiȝ laboȝs ȝ expenses þ^t þei have hað ȝ suffred ~~for abo in~~ aboute [a] cōmissiōn to þeim directed̃ for to sitte ȝ enqueȝ in ĩtain matierel at Thetford̃ ȝ at Norwich.

[*Ibid.* f. 80 b. 10th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ ĩc. in þ^e Kyngel Secree Chamb̃r at Westm̃ in þ^e Kyngel p̃sence ȝ pnt my Lordel

Card̃ of Engl̃
Chaunceller

Glouc̃
Staff

Vič Beaumont̃
Tref

þ^e Bisshoȝ of Saȝ

Saȝ

Hungȝford̃

M' Adam Moleyns

Suff

Fonhoȝ

ij. þ^e Chief Jugel.

My Lord Cardinal of ~~Engl~~ York cōplaigned̃ him unto þ^e Kyngel hieghnesse ȝ That þȝas now late by his officiȝ he executed̃ in h^s diocise þ^t þ^t spirituel wolde for diȝs offenses þ^t ĩtain psones und̃r h^s cuȝ hað dooñ ĩc. Now late diȝses ȝ many psones in grete multitude ȝ in rioteuse

wyse have comen to certain of h^s plac^e and have throwen downe som of h^s houses, and have broken downe by grete spaces þ^e pales of di^vs of his parkes, & have broken downe di^vs water & wynd^e melles, and have hurte^d and fere^d di^vs of h^s f^vätz, and continuyng in þei^r said^e riot and evel wille as he seyth^e þ^t he is enfourme^d thei dispose hē to come to h^s manoir of Southewel and hurte it. And þ^for he besecheth þ^e Kyng þ^t it wol lyke h^s hieghnesse to ordeine remedie &c.

The which matier þ^e Kyng charged^e his two chief jug^e to reporte unto h^s hieghnesse to morowe what þeim sholde seme in þ^e said^e matie^r &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 81. 11th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Counsail Chāb^r of þ^e plement at Westm^r, þⁿt my Lord^e

My Lord^e þ^e Cardinalx

þ^e Chancellor

þ^e Bisshoppes of

Londoⁿ

Kerleel

Worcestr^e

Landap^h

þabbot^e of Glouc^e

Abyngdoⁿ

þ^e Pⁱour of Ely

Therles of Staff^e

Northūb^r

Sa^z

Suff^e

Dor^s

Vi^c Beaumond^e

The Lord^e Willughby

Grey

Faukenberge

Dac^r

Hung^fford^e

Tref

Fonho^p

Dudley

ij. þ^e Chief Jug^e

a^{ll} þ^e remenāt of þ^e Jug^e.

Upon þ^e complainte þ^t my Lord þ^e Cardinal of York maad yesterday

The ij. chief jugel maad þeir report and advis. And for þ^e good of þ^t matier and treweth þ^{of} to be knowen and also rest t pees to be had

The Kyngel fgeantz t attourney aske for þ^e Kyng to be doon.

First þ^t writte¹ be directed to ij. of þ^e justicel of þ^e pees in þ^e north contree to goo to þ^e place þ^{he} as þ^t þ^e riottel have be doon, and yif þ^t þei finde any rioteurs þ^{he} to arreste hē t cōmitte hē to p'sone unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei have maad fyn tc. And also þ^t yif þ^t þei have any defensible wepen to take it away from hem.

Secondely þ^t [yif no such riote's be founde at þ^e said place] þ^{he} be maad writte to þ^e said justicel to enquire t of þ^t þ^t shal be p'sented befor hē to cōfisse after þ^e fourme of pestatut.

Thriddeley þ^t ij. lordel or a lord or a juge be sende into þ^e w^t a cōmissiōn ad audiend t tminand.

Fourthly þ^t undr certain peynes such notable psones as þ^t have be rioteurs t leders be sende for to be befor þ^e Kyng and h^s counsail at a cōtain day by p've seal.

And þ^t þ^e said psones depte not from hens unto þ^e tyme þ^t þenquerrees be maad.

~~Lordel to be send þider. Lres to be send to þe pties John~~
~~Saint Yon l. ii. xl. marē depte not f John Penyngton is~~
~~cōmitted~~ to my Lord of

¹ Writs were issued to the Sheriff of Yorkshire and to the Justices of the peace in the east and west riding of that county, respecting these riots, on the following day. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 27.

[*Ibid.* f. 81 b.]

Sir John Penyngton knyzt þ^t hath confessed befor
my Lord Chaunceller in þ^e Chauncie þ^t he was at c̃tain
riot & misgoevnanc̃ in Yorkshir̃. My Lord Chaunceller
wolde have cōmitted him to Flete for seuretee of pees
&c

But my Lord of Northūbr̃ and þ^e Lord Dac̃r undr̃-
toke for him and tooke him to baille unto Moneday next
comyng and knowleched þeim dettours unto þ^e Kyng
iij m^l. li. ~~en þ^e~~ on þ^e condiçon, þ^t is to sey, þat but yif þei
bringe befor my Lord Chaunceller into þ^e Chauncie þ^e
said & John &c. And þ^t in þe meene tyme he shal kepe
þ^e Kyng's pees by him & his. And þ^t in þe meene he ne
shal doo noþ^r pcur̃ any þing þ^t may be to þ^e breche of þ^e
pees.

All þ^e which matier̃ afterward my Lord Chañc̃ &
þ^e remenant of my lord̃ of þ^e Kyng's secree coun-
sail reported unto þ^e Kyng's hieghnesse in h^s Secree
Chamb̃r.

And þ^e Kyng cōmaunded hē to be doon as is befor
writeñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 82. 12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of May þ^e xxj. yẽr̃ &c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr̃
at Westm̃, þnt my Lord̃

The Chaunceller Therle of Suff The Tref.

It is graunted þ^t þ^e Lord Roos during h^s meindr̃ age
have xl. li. by yẽr̃ ut in billa sua from þ^e xxiiij. day of
Januer last passed.

Th Pilly of Norwich beyng in p'sone in þ^e Tour̃ of
Londōn shal be delivēd oute of p'sone by writ, for it is
said þ^r is no þing founde upōn hī.

[*Ibid.* 13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ īc. at Westm̃ in þ^e
 Sic. Stewed Chambr̃

My Lordes þ^e Cardinalx

My Lord of Glouc̃

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Suff.

~~A note of a lre~~

It is advised ī graunted þ^t þ^e note of þ^e lre to my Lord
 Chaunceller directed for þ^e delivance of Griffith aþ D'd
 aþ [Th̃ oute of Flete] þ^e which þ^s day was rad befoȝ
 my said lord̃ ~~ī a~~ consentyng þ^o to ī also befoȝ my lord̃
 þ^e Tref and þ^e Chābt passe undr̃ pⁱve seal, the which in
 substance contiegneth þ^s a seuretee [of m^l. marc̃] þ^t ~~G~~
~~þe said Griffith~~ & Will aþ Th̃ hath taken for þ^e said
 Griffith in Southwales, þ^e copie of þ^e recognissance of þ^e
 which seuretee þ^e said & Will send late into þ^e Chauncie,
 and þ^e it remaigneth of record, and þ^t þ^ofor my said
 Lord þ^e Chaunceller by writ make þ^e said Griffith be
 delived oute of pⁱson īc.

þe rolle of þe household.

[*Ibid.* f. 82 b.]

Stucle.	The Bisshoþ of Excest̃	-	-	c. li.
Camel.	Thabbot of Glastoñ	-	-	c. marc̃
	Bristowe	-	-	ij ^e . li.
Baroñ.	Thabbot of Malmesbury	-	-	c. marc̃
Baroñ.	Thabbot of Redyng	-	-	xl. li.
J. Norreys	Thabbot of Abyngdoñ	-	-	xl. li.
h^s cōsail.	Thabbot of Seint Edmundbury	-	-	c. marc̃
& Eward	Thabbot of Circest̃	-	-	xl. li.
Hungford.	Thabbot of Evesham	-	-	
	Chalons knyzt			
S	Thabbot of Seint Albons	-	-	c. marc̃
Whitgeve.	The Bisshoþ of Chest̃	-	-	c. marc̃

	The Bisshoḡ of Norwich	-	-	c. marč ꝑc. no ^a .
Witg ^a ve.	The Piour of Norwich	-	-	xl. marč
	Thabbot of Crouland	-	-	xl. li.
Willughby.	Thabbot of Petirborough			
	Thabbot of Glouč	-	-	-
	The Bisshoḡ of Londoñ	-	-	c. li.
	Thabbot of Croiland	-	-	e. marč
	þ ^e Lord Dudley	-	-	xl. li. concess.

[*Ibid.* f. 84. 18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xviiiij. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r ꝑc. in þ^e Counsail
Chāb^r of þe plement, þ^rnt in þ^e Kyng^e þ^rsence

My Lord ^e the Cardinalx	Hung ^o ford
My Lord þ ^e Chaunceller	Ponyng ^e
Norwich	Dudley
Wircest ^r	Bourchier
Therles of Sa ^z ꝑ Dor ^s	Sudeley
The Lord ^e Cromewell	Stourtoñ
	Th

~~My Lord Tref to entrete Wastenesse to~~

My Lord of Dor^s þ^e Lord Willughby ij. þ^e chief jug^e
beth assigned to go ꝑ sitte in Yorkshir ꝑ sitt upoñ an oier
ꝑ t^rminer.

A lre as it was seyde þ^t my Lord of Northūb^r as it is
said wrote unto h^s offici^s in þ^e north contrey whe^r-
thorough as it is to be supposed grete riot ꝑ mys-
goevⁿance is growen was rad.

My Lord Card of York desired þ^t my Lord of Northūb^r
myzt be exāied wheþer he wrote h^s dede or not.

And for asmoche as þ^t þ^e K^e pees is broken it was
axed þ^e jug^e wheþ^r he myzt be ruled to answer þ^t we^r
is dede or not.

F
Hungford, semeth þ^t for to answer on Moneday þ^t it
semeth hī good in writing ⁊ þ^e

Sudeley, to answer on Moneday ⁊ as now to answer to
þ^e lre.

Viç Beaumont, hī semeth to answer on Moneday.

Suff, þ^e same, and after āswer deliued to pcede to
þexāiacon.

Saz, ~~þ^e same~~ þ^t seth þ^t þ^e matier toucheth þ^e K' hī
semeth it shold be exāied.

ƒ Dd

Wircestr.

Norwich.

The K' granted to þ^e monastie of Erdebury in þ^e
contee of Warre of þ^e fundacon of þ^e Lord Sudeley þ^t
pei may p^rchase a c. marc of livelod ⁊c. w^toute paieng
fin or fee ⁊c.

* f. 84 b. * The K' graunted ƒ John Stouretones bille as for to
have iij. lres to þ^e Tref Barons ⁊ Chāb^r to accounte ⁊c. ⁊
to alloue ⁊c. ⁊ to paie ⁊c. as for þ^e Duc of Orleance ⁊c.

Also þ^ȝ as þ^t þ^e K' hath graunted to þ^e said Stourton
xl. li. for tme of h^s lyf to be taken of þissues ⁊ pffitz of
þ^e ij. pties of þ^e hundred of Ambresbury and of þ^e
manoir of Bryghtiston Devel and þ^t þ^e said Stourton
hath take þ^e said aⁿuitee of þ^e said manoir, the K'
hath graunted þ^t þ^ȝ be maad lres to þ^e Tref ⁊ Barons
to alloue þ^e fermis of þ^e same manoir in þeir paiementz
⁊c.

The K' in h^s Secree Chāb^r at Westm at þ^e sute of my
Lord Chancellor graunted xxv. saufconduyct^e for Flē-
myng^e to come into Engl oute of Flaundres w^t þeir
shipp^e ⁊ mchandises, þ^e said saufconduyct^e to endu

from þ^e feste of Seint Joñn þ^e Bap̃te next comyng unto
þ^e Nativitee of Seint Joñn þ^e Bap̃te þenne next folowyng.

[*Ibid.* 20th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þ^e Counsail
Chāb̃r of þ^e plement at Westm̃, þ̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinalx

The Lordē Willughby

The Chauncellr

Dac̃r

þ^e Bisshoṗ of Carlel

& Joñn Stourtoñ

Norwich

þ^e Tref

Wircestr̃

Therle of Northūbr̃

My Lord of Glouc̃

þ^e Lordē Fonhoṗ

Therles of Saṡ & Dor̃s

Grey Ruthin

Ponyngē

Questio. Wheþ̃ my Lord of Som̃set shal kepe þ^e day of
þ^e moustres contiegnēd in pendentres or elles þ^e iij^{de}. day
of Juyn as he hath endeted w^t h^s souldcoures.

Re. ~~It is advised to kepe þ^e day contiegnēd in pin-~~
~~denture.~~

Be þ̃ maad ĩres to þe Tref & Chāb̃l to p deliue by wey
of gift to Philip Phoewzet p̃st of Baltizar Duc of Slece
the which cam late w^t ĩres from him to þe K' & is now
in reto^rnyng w^t answer c. ſ̃.

My Lord of Northūbr̃ put into þ^e counsail a cedula
answering to informaçons maad upoñ hī by my Lord
Card of York.

*f. 85. * Be þ̃ maad ĩres to þ^e Tref & Cham̃l to paie unto my
Lord Dor̃s v. mar̃c on þ^e day & to my Lord Wylughby
xl. ſ̃. on þ^e day for a moneth for þeir goyng now ~~in þe K'~~
~~fwice~~ into Yorkshiȝ for to sitte upoñ an oyer & t̃miner
ȝc.

It þ^t þei have writtes ʒ ʒres undr̄ pⁱve seal ~~unto~~ of attendance unto alle þ^e knyzt^e ʒ squiers in þ^e shir̄ þ^e.

[*Ibid.* 21st May, 12 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r ʒc. in þ^e Counsail Chābr̄ of þ^e plemēt at Westm̄

My Lord þ^e Cardinalx

My Lord Chaunceller

þ^e Bisshoppes of Karleel ʒ Wircest^r

My Lord of Glouc̄

My Lord of Dor^s

My Lord Tref

ʒ John Stourtoñ

þ^e Lord Fonhoþ

My Lord Willughby

Fauconberge.

As toward þ^e question maað yersterday wheþ^r þ^e iij. day of Juyn shal holde or þ^e day contiegned in þ^e said endentur^e as for moustr^e ʒc.

It is semed þ^t þ^e day contiegned in þ^e said endentur^e shal holde.

For as moche as o^v þ^e sōme of xx^{ml}. li. þ^t my Lord Card of Eng^l hath now lened ʒ oþ^r sōmes of mōnoie þ^t have be borrowed þ^r failleth viij^{ml}. li. ʒ oð money.

Be þ^r maað a ʒre to þ^e mai^r of Hull þ^t he make in alle haste þ^e [shipp^e] þ^t beth in þ^e port of Hull ʒ þ^t have taken appst to come to Portesmouth for þ^e setting over of my Lord of Som^s ʒ of h^s retenue.

Stourtoñ was send to Eltham to þ^e K' w^t a minute þ^t of ʒres patentes þ^t my Lord Cardinal of Eng^l desireth to

Shippe.

[*Ibid.* f. 85 b. 22nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ in þ^e Cōsail Chābȝ of
þ^e plemēt at Westm̃. þnt my Lordē

Chaunceller

Tresorer

Dudley

Therles of Saȝ

Willughby

Stourtoñ.

Suff

Fonhoȝ

Waleys t̃ such op̃ as þ^t sue for ĩres of m̃que into Bre-
taine beth þus answered.

That þ^e K' [by þadvis of h^s cōsail] wol þ^t all þei þ^t sue
now for such ĩres of m̃que to þ^e Duc of Bretaine þ^t þei
have from þ^e K' ĩres pemptorie of request to þ^e said Duc
such as þ^e cas requireth. And yif þ^t it so happen þ^t
by force of þoo ĩres þ^e Duc make no restitucon be maad
to þ^e complaignantz That t̃ þ^t þ^t of þ^e K' be fully c̃tified
he wol þanne as rize asketh þ^t m̃ques be had t̃c. for he
wol denye to noon of h^s subgittē þ^t that rize wol in þ^t
such behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 86. 23rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of May in þ^e Sterred Chābȝ at Westm̃.
þnt my Lordē

My Lord Cardinal of York

M' Adā Moleyns

My Lord Chaunceller

Therle of Suff

The Bisshoȝ of Wircestr̃

My Lord Tref.

Ferriers [squier] is charged upoñ peine of m^l. ĩi. to
kepe þ^e pees t̃ þ^t neyther by him noȝ by noñ of his in
body noȝ in goodes be dooñ any harme to any of þ^e
dwellers opoñ Londoñ Brigge noȝ of þ^t warde. And þ^t
he shal from day to day awaite on þ^e Kē consail unto
þ^e tyme þ^t he be dismissed for such complaintes as diȝs.

men of Londoñ have maad̃ unto my Lord̃ of þ^e K^e consail.

ij. psones of þ^e K' hous of þ^e stable þ^t maad̃ a riot in Southwerk weñ cōmitted̃ to Flete.

The maiñ & aldremen weñ charged̃ to see þ^e keping of þ^e pees w^tinne þ^e citee of Londoñ.

And þ^t þ^e as þ^t þ^e is unthrifty [& straunge & sediçous] langage in di^vs pties of Londoñ not sownyng to þ^e good̃ of þ^e pees but rather to þ^e unreste trouble & moçon of þ^e poeple, that þ^e for þei wol see þ^e to and sette awayte in evy warde who maketh̃ such language, and do due punysshement, so þ^t [þ^e] by noñ inconvenience ensue.

[*Ibid.* 24th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeñ &c. in þ^e Counsail Chāb̃r of Westm̃, pnt my Lord̃

The Chaunceller

Therle of Sa^z

þ^e Bissho^p of Wircestr̃

The Tref

þ^e Bissho^p of Carlel

It is graunted̃ þ^t þ^e Lord̃ Clyntoñ þ^t is pⁱsoñ in Fraunce have a ptecçon for a yeñ.

It is graunted̃ þ^t Hamond̃ Suttoñ maiñ of the staple at Caleys have licence to carie w^t him þider in mōnoie & plate to þ^e sōme of v^e. li.

Be þ^e maad̃ tres und̃r pⁱve seal to þ^e [maiñ &] sherrie^fs of Londoñ þ^t þei ~~takyng seure seef~~ surcesse of demādyng of skuage unto þ^e tyme þ^t ~~sherrie^fs~~ þ^e K^e ij. chief justices have maad̃ eende in þ^e mat̃e, to whō þ^e K' hath cōmitted̃ þ^e matier, takyng such seureteesi n þ^s behalf as hath be taken heñ befoñ.

* f. 86 b.

* Be þý maadð íres to þ^e lieuten ã mair of þestaple at Caleys þ^t such vesselx as beth in þ^e port þýe ã þ^t have take any appðst for ~~te~~ þ^e setting ov of my Lord of Somðs þ^t uponñ all þ^t þ^t þei may forfait þei haste hē to Portesmouth for þ^e saidð cauf.

It be þý maadð sembles íres to þ^e mair ã bailliffs of Lynne Yernemouth ã Crowme.

Be þý

[*Ibid.* f. 87. 25th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of May þ^e xxj. yeñ ãc. þ^e K' in h^s Secree Chambñ at Westm̃, þsent my Lordç

My Lordç þ^e Cardinalx

Therle of Suff

My Lord Chaunceller

Tresoreñ.

The K' comanded þ^t my Lord Cardinalx of Engl patent as touching h^s assignement ~~for~~ ãc. for þ^e seuretee of x^{ml}. li. þ^t it passe undr þ^e gret seal ãc. the which patent was afterwardð rað in þ^e Consail Chambñ of þ^e plemēt [þsent my Lord Card of York Carlel Chancellr Therles of Saç Suff þ^e Lordç Tref Fonhoþ Dudley Stourtoñ Willughby Dacre þabbot of Glouc M' Adam].

Also þ^t warrant be maadð undr þ^e pive seal to þ^e Tref of Caleys to delive to þ^e vitailer of Caleys þ^e iij^{de} pt of þe mark assigned for ~~Caleys~~ þ^e paiemēt of Caleys.

Also þ^e K' wol þ^t þ^e day appointed in þendentres of my Lord of Somðs as touching h^s moustres ãc. þ^t is to sey þ^e xvij. day of Juyn be kept. And þ^t he have all such patentç as he shal have befoñ h^s deptīg woute fyn or fee.

And at þ^e which ~~tyme~~ [day] þ^t my saidð Lord Cardinalles patent was rað in þabovesaidð place. And befoñ

h^s deptyg fro þ^e same place he saide þ^t he wold have h^s patent after þ^e minute þ^t was maad ~~it rad he wold have h^s patent~~ it elles he wolde lene no mōneye ⁊ the which minute was afterward rad it passed.

And my Lord of Glouc saide þ^t at þ^e tyme þ^t it was redyng befor my said Lord^e ⁊ what nedeth it to be rad ~~he seyde~~ seth þ^t it is passed my Lord ⁊ for myn uncle seyth plainly þ^t he wol lene no money on lesse þ^t he have it undr þ^t fourme.

The K' also by his īres patent^e of licence g^aunteð to be mað to Benedict Boromey m^{ch}ant of Florence or any his attⁿees or any of þeim to shiþ in the port of Londoñ vj^e. sakk^e of wolle oute of þis re^{me} over þ^e see to Myddelbourgh it to Andewarþ it soo fro þens to be ladde it caried ov þ^e mountains into Lumbardie ⁊ any estatut cū si^b itc. pnt my Lord [þ^e Chaunc] Willughby Sir Joñ Stourtoñ my Lord Fanhoþ þ^e Lord Dacr þ^e Lord Dudley it Maistr Adam Moleyns. First to comē with þ^e maistr of [þ^e] staple heŕupoñ itc.

[*Ibid.* f. 87 b. 28th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeŕ in þ^e Sterred Chābr^e pnt my Lord^e

Chaunceller

My Lord þ^e Tref

M' Adā Moleyns

Fanhoþ

My Lord of Som^ŕs

Stourtoñ.

Therle of Saḡ

The first for his paiement.

The second ~~for~~ hou he shal be contented for h^s hors it harneys.

Itt hou ⁊ wheř he shal be contēted of þ^e vj^e. marcē þ^t þ^e K' hath graunted unto hī.

Itt for his shippinge ⁊ his ordennance.

Be þ^y maađ a p'ive seal to Gilbert Parr ~~to de~~ maistr of [þ^e K'] ordenance to delive to John Dawson maistr of þordenance of my Lord of Som^{ers} iij^m^l. salpetr iij^m^l. sulphur ⁊c. ⁊ iij^m. bowes iij^m. shef of arowes ij^e. gros of stringe ij^e. sperle ij^e. long pavises lx. hewing axes.

It is ordeined ⁊ graunted þ^t my Lord of Som^{ers} ~~sha~~ have licence to emploie ce. sperle of þ^e viij^e. sperle contiegned in h^s endentes ~~to be~~ into bowes.

~~Be þ^y maađ~~

Thei as þ^t þ^e K' hath graunted to my Lord of Som^{ers} vj^e. marcē to hī and to h^s heires masles of h^s body cōmyng þ^e which he desired to have as is especified in a cedula [of] the lyvelode desired di^{vs} pcelles weř disapointed ⁊c. my said Lord Som^{ers} desired þ^t my Lord Tref myzt shewe hī þ^e K^e booke of such lyvelode as þ^t he may gyve ⁊ þ^e valeur of hē to þētent þ^t he myzt chese the which my Lord Tref refused w^t oute þadvis of my lord^e, wheřto þei beth condescended þ^t he shal shewe þ^e said boke ⁊ valeur, and also þ^t he shal shewe unto hī þ^e booke of þ^e lordship of Kendale ⁊ of þ^e valeur of hit.

Stourton.

~~iij^m^l. [bowes] iij^m^l. salpetr iij^m^l. sulphur v^e. marcē. to what port Chirborough or o^r. a warē of to my Lord Tref for þe shewyng of þe [K'] booke as for þe lordship of Kendale or elleswheř for a livehode of vj^e. marcē. Itt saltpetr~~

[*Ibid.* f. 88. 29th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of May [þ^e xxj. yeĩ ꝑc.] in þ^e Sterred
Chābř at Westm̃. ƿnt my Lordē

Chaunceller	Therle of Northūbř	Stourtoñ.
M' Adam	The Lordē Tref	
The Duc of Som̃s	Fonhoƿ	

Be þ^{is} maad a ĩre to Pierrē Boweman ꝑ to Th Derlyng
to discharge þ^e Grace de Dieu of ~~Huſſ~~ Holdernesſe of
þarrest þ^t þei maad upoñ him to do þ^e Kyng fvice for
þ^e setting over of my Lord of Som̃s and of h^s retenue
for asmoche as he draweth so depe ꝑ þ^t he may not noþ^{is}
dar not come to þ^e land wher my said Lord wol arrive
by x. myle ꝑc.

Also my Lord Roos bille is graunted for to have xl. ĩi.
for his sustenance during h^s noon age ~~by þe~~ from þe feste
of Seint Mich last by þandē of þ^e Tref ꝑ Chābř w^toute
any fee to paie for þ^e gret seal.

Also it is graunted þ^t a ĩre be directed to þ^e clerc of
þ^e hanapier to delive þ^e ankerasse at Westm̃ her patente
w^t oute payeng any fee for þ^e seel by þ^e which þ^e
Kyng hath graunted unto her vj. marc for tme of her
lyf.

[*Ibid.* f. 88 b. 31st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The last day of May in þ^e Sterred Chābř at Westm̃.
ƿnt my Lordē

The Chaunceller	My Lord of Northūbř
M' Adā Moleys	My Lord Tref
My Lord of Suff	My Lord Fonhoƿ.

My Lord therle of Saž ꝑ my Lord of Bergevenny þ^t
beth bounde to my Lord of Westm̃ [for þ^e Lord ~~Fauē~~

Latemer] þ^t þei sholdþ appeŕ befor þ^e K' ʔ h^s counsail in crastino Assençois ʔ apperedþ.

Also for þ^e saidþ cause apperedþ þ^e Lordþ Latemer ʔ þ^e Lordþ Faukenberge.

[*Ibid.* 1st June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The first day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ ʔc. in þ^e Sterredþ Chābŕ at Westm̃ ʔ þnt

My Lordþ Chaunceller

M' Adā Moleyns

My Lordþ of Northūbŕ

My Lordþ of Suff

My Lordþ Tref

The Lordþ Fonhoþ.

The Lordþ have appointedþ Maistr̃ Gervays ʔ a pur-suyvant to go to þ^e Duc of Bretagne w^t Englisshmennes complaintþ requiring hī of justice.

[*Ibid.* f. 89. 3rd June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ in þ^e Sterredþ Chambŕ at Westm̃ ʔ þnt my Lordþ

My Lordþ Chauncellr

þ^e Bisshoþ of Saŕ

M' Adam Moleyns

Therles of Northūbŕ

of Saŕ

The Tref

þ^e Lordþ Fonhoþ

& Joħn Stourtoñ.

Be þŕ maadþ a warrant to þ^e Tref ʔ Chambŕ to deliue unto Maistr̃ Joħn Langtoñ Tref of Caleys for þ^e makynþ of þest ʔ west jettys at Caleys for þ^e weele of þ^e haveñ and oþŕ water werkþ in þ^e same haveñ and for þ^e repaçoñ of þ^e walles of þ^e towne ʔ castel m^l. li. of mōnoie of Caleys pt befor by þ^e K' ʔ h^s counsail grauntedþ of wolfe ʔ wolfelt aftþ þafferant now at þ^s ~~time~~ last shipping towardþ Caleys shippedþ to be emploied upoñ þ^e saidþ werkþ befor þ^t winter come in helping ʔ relevyng of hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 90 b. 4th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyn.

My Lord Chauncellr

Suff

Staff

My Lord Tref

Saz

ƒ John Stourtoñ.

Be þ} maad̃ ĩres undr̃ þ^e pⁱve seal to þ^e Tref & Barons
ȳc. to alloue unto Whitingham late Tref of Caley in h^s
accountes þ^t he ~~is to ye~~ hath yeldeñ & is to yelde
c. ĩi. vj. š. þ^t by my Lord Tref cōmaudemēt he hath
paied̃ for ȳtaines werk̃ at Caley after he was des-
charged̃.

Frankes bille of Lynne is graunted̃.

Md.

Md̃ to speke to þ^e K' þ^t he wol cōmaunde a warrant
to þ^e Tref of England̃ to sende all̃ my Lord of Som̃s
ordināc̃ by see ƒ at þ^e K̃ aventur̃ & pill̃.

Be þ} maad̃ a ĩre to þ^e Tref & Chambl̃ to delīve to
Robt Hunter ƒvant to [Edward̃] Huſt [squier for þ^e
body] whom þ^e Kyng sendeth̃ now to Burdeaux xx. ĩi.
by wey of reward̃.

Be þ} maad̃ a ĩre to þ^e maĩr & coĩaltee of Newcastle
upoñ Tyne thankyng þeim of þ^e c. marc þ^t þei have
gyveñ now þ^e Kyng in þees h^s necessitees.

Be þ} maad̃ a cōmissiōn by þ^e which my Lord of Som̃s
such̃ markes as þ^t he shal take in Guyenne and also such̃
sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t he shal take & receive þ}e for
appatissementz þ}e þ^t he do . . .¹ it þ}e.

¹ This word is very doubtful : it would seem to be "cune."

[*Ibid.* f. 91. 5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of Juyñ þ^e xxj. yer^e ̄tc. in þ^e K^e Secree
Chamb^r at Westm̄. þ^{nt} my Lord^e

The Cardinalx

My Lord^e of Staff

The Chancellr

Northūb^r

The Bissho^p of Carlel

Sa^z

The Bissho^p of Wir^c

My Lord^e Tresorer

M' Adam Moleyns

Fonho^p.

My Lord^e of Glouc^e

The K' cōmaunded^e warrant to be maad^e to Maistr^e
Joñ Langtoñ tresorer of Caley^s cōmandyng þ^t ~~such~~
him to delive to Humfray erle of Buk cappitain of þ^e
towne ̄t castel of Caley^s and of þ^e tou^r of Risbank
mⁱmⁱmⁱiiij^e. li. in obliga^çons of custume the
whi^{ch} þ^e Tref of England^e late delivēd^e unto hī ̄tc. in
ptie of paiement of v^{ml} li. due to my said^e Lord^e þ^e
cappitain for þ^e wag^e ̄t rewardes of him ̄t of þ^e soul-
deoures of Caley^s ̄tc.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer^e ̄tc. *the Kyng* at his
manoir of Shene wol and þat this cla^use
þat foloweth.

Et si ssa seu aliquam pcellam eo^z.
dem a possessione ipⁱ consanguinei n^{ri} vel hēd^e suo^z
mas^clo^z de corpe suo procreato^z legitime evicta tūc
nos immediate post hui⁹modi evic^cōem hab^t eidem
consanguineo n^{ro} ̄t her in forma predic^t
alia t^ras teñ reddi^t et possessiones temporales infra
regnū n^{rm} Anglie ejus^d valoris annui put^r t^re teñ
redditus ̄t possessiones sic evicta contingencia ultra

om̄imoda om̄ia existent̄ concedimus. H'nd̄ tenend̄ ⁊ gaudend̄ eisdem m^o ⁊ forma prout ip̄i aut aliquis eoz huj⁹modi terras ten̄ redditus ⁊ possessiones a possessione sua aut alicujus eoz sic evicta habere deberent si ea a possessione sua aut alicuj⁹ eozd̄ talit̄ evicta non existerent. And w^t þis clause. Concessimus eid̄ consanguineo n̄ro qđ si p̄ntes lre n̄re sibi aut heredibus suis p̄dict̄ quo ad p̄missa seu aliq^{is} eozd̄ invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu existe contiḡint̄ seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accide contiḡint̄, tunc Cancellar̄ n̄r Angl̄ ⁊ hered̄ n̄roz pro tempore existens eid̄ consanguineo n̄ro ⁊ hered̄ suis p̄dcis tales ⁊ tantas lras n̄ras ⁊ hered̄ n̄roz patentes ac b̄ria n̄ra ⁊ heredum n̄roz sub magno sigillo n̄ro ⁊ hered̄ n̄roz fieri fač absq³ fine seu feodo inde ad opus n̄rm vel hered̄ n̄roz capiend̄ seu solvend̄, ⁊ absq³ p̄secucone aliqua inde penes nos vel hered̄ n̄ros faciend̄ quot ⁊ qualia eid̄ cōsang^o n̄ro ⁊ hered̄ suis p̄dcis in hac parte necessaria fūint ⁊ oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacōe p̄visione restriccionē sive actu ante hec tempa fact̄ sive edit̄ aut aliqua re causa vel mat̄ia quacūq³ nō obstant̄. In cuj⁹ ꝑc. T. ꝑc. be sette in all̄ suche patentes of livelode as þat þ^e Kyng hath graunted̄ unto his cousin þ^e Duc of Som̄set þ^e xxx. day of Marche þ^e xxj. yere of his regne ꝑc.

* f. 93 b. * þat þis clause þat foloweth

Concessimus insuper eidem consanguineo n̄ro qđ si p̄sentes lre n̄re sibi aut heredib³ suis p̄dcis quo ad p̄missa seu aliquod eozdem invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu existe contiḡint̄ seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere cōtigerit̄ tunc Cancellarius n̄r Anglie ⁊ hered̄ n̄roz pro tempore existens eid̄ consanguineo n̄ro ⁊ heredib³ suis p̄dcis tales ⁊ tantas

lras nras ⁊ heredum nroz patentes ac bria nra ⁊ heredum
nroz sub magno sigillo nro ⁊ hered nroz fieri fac absq
fine seu feodo inde ad opus nrm vel heredum nroz
capiendo seu solvendo ⁊ absq psecucone aliqua inde
penes nos vel heredes nros faciend quot ⁊ qualia eidem
consanguineo nro ⁊ heredibz suis predictis in hac parte
necessaria funt ⁊ oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacone
provisione restrictione sive actu ante hac tempora fact
sive edit aut alia re causa vel matia quacumq non ob-
stant. In cuj⁹ ⁊c. T. ⁊c. be sette in eviche of the
patentes at my Lord of Somset shall have of p^e K^e
graunte of p^e date of p^e xxx. day of Marche last passed
and from þens forward unto his going now in þis pnt
voiage. And þat yif any suche lres patentz be hereafter
for any cause reformed ⁊c. þat þanne in p^e newe lres
so to be reformed ⁊c. þe be sette p^e saide hool clause.
Concessimus insup eidem consanguineo nro qd si p^rsentes
lre nre sibi aut heredibus suis p^rdictis quo ad p^rmissa
seu aliquod eozdem invalide seu minus sufficientes ex-
istant seu existe contigint seu aliqua obscuritas sive
difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere contigit tunc
Cancellarius nr Angl ⁊ hered nroz pro tempore existens
eid consanguineo nro ⁊ hered suis p^rdictis tales ⁊ tantas
lras nras ⁊ hered nroz patentes ac bria nra ⁊ hered nroz
sub magno sigillo nro ⁊ hered nroz fieri fac absq fine seu
feodo inde ad opus nrm vel hered nroz capiendo seu
solvendo ⁊ absq psecucoe aliqua inde penes nos vel hered
nostros faciend quot ⁊ qualia eid consanguineo nro ⁊
heredibus suis p^rdictis in hac parte necessaria funt ⁊
oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacoe provisione restric-
cione sive actu ante hec tempora fact sive edit aut
alia re causa vel materia quacumq non obstant. In cuj⁹
⁊c. T. ⁊c.

Also the Kyng wol and graunteth þat for asmoche as
 * f. 94. þat his saide cousin of Som̄set hath of his graunte * the
 lordshiþ of Kendale he wol for his
 worshiþ and name ʔ þat he ʔ his *heirs* of his body law-
 fully begoteñ be Erles of þ^e lordshiþ of Kendale ʔ¹ and
 have þ^ʔ of þ^e title stile name and worshiþ.

Also the Kyng graunted at the same tyme and place
 þat Tacyñ dought^ʔ bastard to my said^ʔ Lord of Som̄s and
 her heires of her body lawfully begoteñ deniszeins and
 þat þai purchase ʔc. and plede ʔc. and þat heruppon
 ʔres patentz be maad under the Kyng^ʔ grete seal w^t oute
 fyne or fee any ordinaunc^ʔ ʔc. not w^tstanding ʔc. ʔ pnt
 in aʔ þ^e abovesaid^ʔ matiers my Lord Chaunceller and my
 Lorde of Suff.

[*Ibid.* f. 95. 21st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. ye^r ʔc. in þ^e Sterred
 Chambr at Westm̄ ʔ pnt

My Lord Chaunceller

þ^e Bisshoþ of ʔ D^ʔ

M^r Adam Moleynes

The Duc of Som̄s

Therles of Staff

Nortbūbr

Suff.

Be þ^ʔ maad a ʔre to þ^e Tref ʔ Chambr ʔc. to paie ʔ
 fully satisfie for aʔ þat þ^t þ^e brigge of banelles ʔc. þ^t my
 Lord of Som̄s shal have w^t him wol coste and þ^t þei
 deliue it to my said^ʔ Lord of Som̄s.

Be þ^ʔ maad a ʔre [undr þ^e K^ʔ signet] to my Lord þ^e
 Duc of York in þ^e fourme þ^t foloweth: Rizt trusty and

¹ The Duke of Somerset was created Earl of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs *male* of his body by charter, dated 28th August in this year. *Vide* p. 253, note, *antea*; and Rot. Cart. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

rizt welbeloved cousin we grete you h̄tely wel and wol ye wite þ^t we have receivede yo^r lres of credence by ou^r cousin perle of Shrewesbury Andreau Ogard knyzt Jo^hn Stanlowe squier & M^r Jo^hn Rinel secreta^r. And as touching þarticle comp'sed in þ^e said credence of þ^e power gyven unto our rizt trusty and rizt welbeloved cousin þ^e Duc of Som^{ers} we have hadde befo^r ou^r counsail our said cousin of Som^{ers} whe^r he hath declared in what wyse he undrestandeth þ^e said power and his disposi^{ti}on to yo^r plaif and no thing to attempte þ^t sholde be to yo^r disworshi^p but to yo^r welthe worshi^p & p^{ro}ffit desireth to applee him for he maketh him su^r ye wol in semble wyse confourme you toward^e hⁱ considering bothe þ^e neighnesse of cousinage and oþ^r rizt especial tendrenesses bytwene you and namely þ^t ye bothe * shal so do us þ^e better and þ^e mo^r aggreable f^{or}wise. And as touching oþ^r ar^{les} of þ^e said credence ou^r cōsail beth in visiting þeim and so ye sone shal have upoⁿ þeim answer. Writen &c.

* f. 95 b.

. . act he^rof
foloweth in
. . next lef.

Be þ^r maad lres to þ^e Tref & Chambl^r &c. cōmāding he pat w^t [over] such sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t þei have paied by þ^e K^{ing} cōmaundement for þ^e makyng of a brigge of banelles þ^e which þ^e K^{ing} hath ordene^d and appointed þ^t [my Lord] þ^e Duc of Som^{ers} shal have w^t him o^{ver} þ^e see for hⁱs passage at c^{er}taines wateres the which brigge as þ^e K^{ing} is enfourmed is not fully maad. þei do paie and contente such sōmes of mōnoie as ought and shal be due to be paied for þe said brigge. So alweyes þ^t w^t þe sōmes of mōnoie þ^t ye have for þe said cause deliv^{er}ed & shal deliv^{er} by vertue of þe said lres þei excede not in paie-ment for þe said brigge þe sōme of c. li. unto my said Lord of Som^{ers} xl. li. he þ^r with to make þ^t þ^t of þ^e said brigge is not as yet redy.

* f. 96. * The xxj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred Chambŕ at Westm̃. beyng þ^e p̃sent my Lordes the Chaunceller [þ^e Bisshoþ of f David keper of þ^e p̃ve seal] Therles of [Stafford Northūbŕ ꝑ of] Suff ~~and~~ þ^e Tresorer and Maistr Adam Moleyns þ^e Kyngꝑ counsaillers. and also beyng þ^e p̃sent my Lord Therle of Shrowsbury f Andreau Ogarð knyzt Joñ Stanloo tresorer of Normandie ꝑ Maistr Joñ Rynel secretaĩr. My Lord þ^e Duc of Somŕ the which w^t his retenue is now goyng into Fraunce ꝑ to whom þ^e Kyng by his ĩres patentis undŕ his seal of Fraunce hath gyve certain power ~~seyde~~ declared in what wyse he undŕstandeth þ^e said power and his disposiçon to þ^e Kyngꝑ plaif. þ^t is to sey. no þing to attempte þ^t sholde be to þ^e disworshiþ of my Lord þ^e Duc of York lieuten genal ꝑ goevnor of þ^e rea^{me} of Fraunce ꝑ duchee of Normandie but to his welthe worshiþ and pffit desireth to applie him. for he maketh him suŕ þ^t my said Lord of York wol in semblable fourme confourme him toward my said Lord of Somŕ consideryng bothe þ^e nieghnesse of cousinage and op^r rize spial tendernesse betwene my said Lord of York and him and namely þ^t þei bothe shal so do unto þ^e K^e þ^e better and þ^e moŕ agreeable fvice.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b. 26th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ at Westm̃ in þ^e Sterred Chābŕ. p̃nt

My Lord Chaunceller

Therle of Suff

Maistr Adā Moleyns

The Tref.

Th Oker ꝑ Rauf Basset squiers þ^e which weŕ sende for by p̃ve sealx to apper befoŕ þ^e K^e counsail at þ^e octaves of þ^e Trinitee appered.

And þe was graunted unto hē a copie of þe bille þt for þe said cause ⁊c. Fitz Herberd sued ayenst þeim. Thei for to answer to þe matiers cōpised in þe said bille on Fryday next.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Juyn þe xxj. yeĩ ⁊c. in þe Sterred Chābr̃ at Westm̃, pnt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York Therles of Hunt

The Chaunceller Staff

M' Adā Moleyns Northūbr̃

Suff.

Tanfeld. In þe name of þe maiĩ ⁊ þe towne of North was charged þt þei suffr̃ Slaade come pesibly to þe K' ⁊ h^s counsail to answer to such complaintē as be maad upoñ hī.

Maistr̃ Adam semeth þt a [good] ĩre be maad to þerle of Longueville for to make his sone to delive þe towne of Blaya to þe Kyngē offici^s.

It an op^o ĩre to þe Kyngē counsail at Burdeaux reciting hou þt ye write to þerle of Longueville and þt þfor̃ þei spar̃ þe hasty makyng of pces for þe

That he [þt]
hal goo w^t
instruccon
ave þe copie
of my Lordē
power of
Som̃s w^t hī.

Instruccon ⁊c. reciting þe ĩres þt beth writen to make h^s sone to delive Blaye for þe which þe K' ⁊ ~~he~~ wol ordeine for þe good of hī ⁊ of his contree, and to moeve hī what shame sholde be unto þerle ⁊ it wer lost in h^s handes.

And hou be it þt þe mōnoie hath be pfred yet þei have not willed to receive it ⁊ delive þe said Blaye.

And yif þt he refuse to delive it, þenne to desir ~~þe causes~~ to wite þe causes why.

And for to remoeve hī from þ^e causes to leye befo^r hī þ^e grete trouth & ligeance þ^t his fader hað at alle tymes to þ^e K' now pgenito^r h^s fader.

Also þ^e gret & good lordshiþ þ^t þ^e K' hath shewed unto hī.

Also þ^t he is a broþ^r of þ^e Garter & many op^r such motives as shal nede for þ^e tyme.¹

Also þ^t it be remembreð in þ^e said instruccon to þ^e K^e consail in Guyenne hou þ^t þ^e K' desireth þ^e said Erle to do & and þ^t þei be not hasty in makyng of pcesse but surcesse for a tyme.

And þ^t ~~in all þ^t þ^e~~ yif þ^e said Erle wol not deliue þ^e said Blaie þ^t þ^e causes be c^tified unto þ^e K' w^t and unto þ^e tyme þ^t he be c^tified of þ^e K^e entent þ^t þei surcesse of þ^e makyng of þ^e said pcesse.

Conf instruccons surcessing.

* f. 97 b.

* Be þ^r maad a lre to *Robert Whitgreve* & *Thomas Pound* þ^t ~~þ^e as~~ [hou be it] þ^t my Lord of Som^rs hath endented for c^tain knyzt^e barons & ban^ret^e and hath received for hē h^s first paiement yet þ^e K' is not lerneð þ^t he hath not as many of hē as beth exp^ssed in þ^e said endent^res. And þ^rfor þ^e K' wol þ^t in þ^e second^r paiement þat þei shal make to my said Lord of Som^rs þei deducte ~~for of many~~ [for þ^e first paiement þ^t þei have maad to my said Lord] þ^e wag^e & rewardes for as many knyzt^e barons & ban^rett^e as þ^t moust^r not. And þ^t þei ~~bringe~~ [deliue] þat mōnoie w^t ~~þeim for to be employed unto op^r þe K^e use~~ to f Loys Despoy knyzt whom þ^e Kyng w^t a c^taine felowshiþ sendeth now into Guyenne.

¹ Gaston de Foix, earl of Longueville in Normandy, was elected a Knight of the Garter about the 17th Hen.VI. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. i. p. 40. and vol. ii. p. 110.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 28th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chambŕ at Westm̃, ꝑnt my Lordŕ

The Cardinal of York Therle of Suff.

The Chaunceller The Tresorer.

It is advised þ^t þ^ŷ be maad̃ ĩres of p̃ve seal to f̃ Will
Moretoñ & surveor of Caleys þ^t [of] such mōnoie as he
hath̃ ꝑc shal have in h̃s handes for þ^e repačons of Caleys
he amongŕ þ^e repačon of Caleys amende þ^t that late
~~by þe Due of~~ was drawe downe at ~~Caleys~~ Guysnes
by pennemyes at þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e siege was þ^ŷe.

M' Adā Moleyns Therle of Saŕ.

Be þ^ŷ maad̃ a ĩre to þ^e Tref of Caleys yevyng him
power ꝑc licence to take up̃ of þ^e next shipping of
wolles to Caleys ij^e. ĩi. of þ^e ~~customs~~ subsidies of þ^e
said̃ wolles for þ^e cc^{li}. þ^t þ^e said̃ Tref hath̃ graunted̃ of
h̃s owne goodŕ to delive to þ^e lieuteñ ꝑc souldoŕs of
Guysnes in ptie of paiemēt of þeĩr wagŕ ꝑc rewardes.

Be þ^ŷ maad̃ a ĩre to Joñn Yerde squier cōmādyng him
þ^t w^t þ^e shippŕ þ^t goo oṽ w^t ~~þe Kyngŕ~~ my Lord̃ of
Somŕs ꝑc þ^e Kŕ armee he go over ~~and whē þ^t~~ [w^t my said̃
Lord̃ or w^t þ^e going oṽ of þ^e first going of ~~þe first~~ þeim
þ^t shal go over first and whenne þ^t] my said̃ Lord̃ of
Somŕs ꝑc h̃s retenue go ~~oṽ~~ lande on þ^e ferther syde of þ^e
see þ^t he see þe remoustres of hem ~~w^t inne ship boord̃~~
[ayen as þei lande] and þ^t he come w^t þ^e said̃ shippŕ
ayen into Engl̃ for þ^e seuretee of hē bringing w^t hī [to
þ^e K'] þ^e rolles of þ^e said̃ remoustrŕ, latyng hī wite þ^t
for his said̃ f̃vicŕ he shal be satisfied̃ as my Lordŕ the
Chaunceller ꝑc Tref wol write unto him.

* f. 98 b.

* Be þ^ŷ maad̃ a ĩre to my Lord̃ of Somŕs ~~reciting hou þ^t~~
~~þe K' hath ordeined̃~~ latyng him wite hou þ^t þ^e Kyng is

enfourmed þ^t he hath moustred, and þ^t þ^y beth not shippes competent for þ^e setting ov^o of hī and of his hoole retenue. And þ^t þ^e K' hath writen unto John Yerde squier þ^t he go ov^o w^t þeim þ^t shal goo first be it my said Lord or w^t oþ^r of h^s retenue for to take þ^e moustres on þ^e oþ^r syde of þ^e see of þeim þ^t shal so goo first. And also þ^t þ^e same John come ayen w^t þ^e said shipp^e for þ^e conduyctyng of hem.

. destroying of þe K' contrey. to sende a feythful man. as many as may shippe first.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. 29th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. ye^r īc. in þ^e Sterred Chābr at Westm̄. pnt my Lord^e

The Chauncellr	pnt all þ ^e jug ^e þ ^e [K ^e]
Therles of Sa ^z	þgeantz ī attourney.
ī of Suff	
The Tref	

Oker sworeñ. seyde he was þ^ye on Saīday ī xx. poeple w^t hī of h^s owne men ī tenantz.

Nich Montgomery was on þ^e feeld w^t a fair felowship.

Basset was þ^ye w^t an xxx. hors.

Basset seyth he was þ^ye w^t xxx. hors.

He seyth ~~he~~ þ^e contrey was þ^ye þ^t had ītest in þ^e cōe.

Nich Mongomy	}	have ītest in þ ^e cōe.
My Lady Mongomy		
Dame Johane of Clynton		
þe Kny þ ^e Maistr of Ivelee		
Robinet of þ ^e Hill		
John of Stach . .	}	ī h ^s tenantz we ^r þ ^y e.

Oker seth þ^t þe poeple þ^t cam w^t hī cam w^t axes ⁊ spad^e to drowe downe þ^e dich.

Basset seith þ^t þei þ^t cam w^t hī hað jakkes bowes ~~ha~~ arowes ⁊ salades to see þ^t þe poeple sholde not riotte.

In þees matier^e þ^e jug^e wol be advised what shal be do sune.

As touching Flet^e matie^r betwix þe executoures of Ryman [⁊ hī ⁊c.] þei þ^t may be brought inne by writte ⁊ writte to be send^e for hī and þei þ^t wol not come noþ^r þ^t may not be founde þ^t a writ of p^rclama^con to be sende ~~for he~~ to þ^e sherrief^e ⁊c. so þ^t þei may be broughte in.

In þ^s matier Flete to sende h^s consail to þ^e chief jug^e for to cōe w^t hē to see what writte he wol desi^r.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 3rd July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r ⁊c.

John Mortayne ooñ of þ^e criers of þ^e comeñ place knowleched befor^e my Lord Chaunceller þ^t on Corpus day Xpi last¹ passed he deli^ved a p^rive seal unto f Ri^c Vernooñ in þ^e countee of Derby knyzt at Haddooñ in þ^e Peek in þ^e p^rsence of f Rich Vernones wyf.

By þ^e Kyng.

Be þ^r maad a lre to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambl^r to deli^ve to f Loys Despoy knizt John Gassias squier ⁊ to þ^e [towne] clerc of Baioñ þ^e which ⁊ now late we^r sende in c^taines messag^e unto þ^e Kyng from Burdeaux Baioñ ⁊ ~~ente~~ from op^r þ^e King^e duchee of Guyenne c. li. ega and þ^e which beth retournyng ayen ~~tow~~ into Guyenne c. li. egally to be depte^d among^e hē. To have it of þ^e Kyng^e gyft.

¹ May 21st.

It̃ þ^e same day at after noon in þ^e Sterred Chamb^r þ^ent
my Lord^e

The Chaunceller

Therles of Sa^z

M' Adā Moleyns

Suff

The Tresorer.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r t^c. in þ^e Sterred
Chamb^r at Westm^r þ^ent

My Lord^e þ^e Card of York
Chaunceller

Therles of Huntyngdon
Staff

M' Adam Moleyns

Northūb^r

þ^e Warderob^r

Tresorer.

Thinstruc^õns þ^t f Loys Despoy t̃ George Swillingtō
shal be^r from þ^e K' t̃ to þerle of Longueville t̃ to h^s soñ
t̃ also to þ^e Sen^{al} of Guyenne t̃ counsail of ~~Baion~~ Bur-
deaux we^r rad̃ t̃ passed̃.

Also þinstruc^õn þ^t þei t̃ [Th̃ Garsias] shal have to þ^e
mair̃ t̃ jurees of Burdeaux we^r also rad̃ t̃ passed̃.

Remēb^r. Be þ^ȝ maad̃ īres to þ^e Tref t̃ Chambl̃ to deliue to Therle of
Fraunceys Arraganoy^s knyzt for whom þ^e Kyng late Sa^z.
sende for c. li. yif it may begete.

It̃ to Galaad þ^t cam w^t hī xx. li.

Ther̃ as now late Haukyng Selander toke of a Bretoñ
ctain horses the which as it is said̃ come to f Will
Boneville t̃ op^ȝ of þ^e K^e subgitz for [restitu^õn of] þ^e
which the Duc hath writeñ testifing þ^t it is þ^e Bretones
good̃.

It is semed̃ þ^t þat considered̃ [t̃] þ^t taken þ^e ooth of þ^e
said̃ Bretoñ þ^t þe hors beth̃ his and þ^t his deten^õn and
þ^e saide īre accorde.

That ~~þ^e pties of Eng~~ Haukyn Seland t þoo þ^t have þ^e horses be cōmaunded to deliue þ^e said hors or elles telle þ^e cause why þ^t þei wol not do it.

Be þ^þ maad a lre to þ^e Tref t Chamb^r to deliue to M' Gervays Vulr secretair whom þ^e Kyng sendeth now to þ^e Duc of Bretaigne xl. marc by way of appst.

Be þ^þ maad a lre to my Lord of Som^{rs}.

* f. 101. * As to þ^e first ar^{le}¹ of þeim of Irland as for paiement of þ^e Lieuten^t.

Suff. The Kyng wol cōmande h^s Tref of Engl to make paiement after þ^e tene^r of pendent^{es}.

As to þ^e second ar^{le} of resump^{con} of graunt^e maad.

The K' wol þ^t þ^e Lieuten^t of Irland the which hath þ^e Kyng^e power [þ^þe] doo calle þ^e iij. estat^z of h^s said lande, and þei all togyder considered þ^e gret neede þ^t þ^e Kyng hath to good, the K' wol þ^t þei see þ^e patent^e þ^t þ^e Kyng hath graunted and see which be surreptitious, and also moeve all þ^e weyes t meenes þ^t þei can t may to see hou þ^t þ^e resump^{con} of þ^e said graunt^e may be had and ~~seye~~ [send] þeir advises unto þ^e K' t h^s counsail what shal seeme hē to be doon in þ^s behalf.

As to þ^e iij^{de}. ar^{le} of þ^e said ar^{les}, þ^þe as di^vs townes t citees paie not þeir fee fermes noþ^þ custumes as þei dide.

The Kyng wol þ^t writte undr h^s gret seal be maad unto þ^e goevⁿours of þ^e said townes cōmanding þeim to paie þeir fee fermes t custumes as þ^t þei have doo of old tyme or elles come t telle þ^e cause why þ^t þei wol not.

Som^{rs} paiement Nor^{die}.

¹ Vide these "Articles" in the Appendix.

[*Ibid.* f. 102.]

The K' at his paloyes of Westm̃ in h^s Secree Chābr̃ p^t pnt my Lord^e

The Chaunceller Therle of Suff
comaunded p^e Keper of h^s prive seal to do make ĩres
unto p^e Tref t̃ Chambl̃ t̃c. to paie to Rauf lord Cromewell
for p^e good t̃ aggreable fvice p^t he hath doñ unto p^e
Kyng v^c. marc̃ to have it by wey of reward.

It̃ p^e Kyng cōmaunded p^t ĩres undr̃ pⁱve seal be directed
to f̃ John Fortescu chief justice of p^e K^e benche
and to p^e remenant justic^e of p^e same bench comandyng
peim p^t for vij^{xx}. psones endited w^t ask wher̃
for p^e which a capias is lyke to go oute in haste to recorde
attournees for hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 6th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Juyl p^e xxj. ye^r t̃c. p^e Kyng beyng in h^s
Middel Chābr̃ at Westm̃ pnt

My Lord Cardinal of York

The Marquis of Dor̃s

My Lord Cardinal of Lux-
enboroughTherles of Hunt
Staff

My Lord Chaunceller

Northūbr̃

Lincoln

Saz

Carlel } Bisshopp^e

Suff

Norwich

Shrewesbury

Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns

War̃wyk

Rolleston warderob^ep^e Lord Cromewell Tref

My Lord of Glouc̃

p^e Lord Sudeley.

The of Roan p^rposed befōr p^e K' p^e matier^e t̃
causes of h^s message unto p^e K'.

Loys Despoy Gassias p^e clerc of Baion evich 1. marc̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 103.]

It þ^e same day my Lord Cromewell Tref of Engl¹ for di^vs considera^ons and among^e op^y þing^e for þ^e grete disese of sikenesse þ^t he hath ^{it} is lykly to have yif þ^t he sholde longer occupie þ^e said^t office considered^t hou laborious it hath be and sholde be unto him yif he shold^t lenger occupie þ^e said^t office ^{and} hath þ^yfor^t ^{it} for noon^t op^y cause desired^t ^{it} payed^t þ^e Kyng þat he of h^s noble grace wol ~~holde~~ take h^s discharge of þ^e said^t office and so discharge him þ^yof now and at þ^s tyme ^{and} also beseched^t him to graunte unto him þees iiij. ar^{les} þat folow next after þar^{le} suying at þ^s signe **T**

To whoes desir^t and also to whom by ~~my~~ þ^e mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller by þ^e Kyng^e cōmaundement it ~~ans~~ was answered^t þ^t for þ^e said^t causes and for noon^t op^y the Kyng ~~hold^t~~ dischargeth him and so holdeth discharged^t of þ^e said^t office.

Item² yif so be þ^t at any tyme he^rafter any psone or psones of malice or evel wille wol make any subgestion or wrongfull enforma^on of me to your good grace for thing doon in myn office the whiche myght be to your displeasance and to my dishonur or hurt. Please it unto your noble grace to yeve no credence þ^yto unto tyme þat I may be at myn aunswer the whiche und^r your gracieux favoir I doubte not shall be suche as he or þei þ^e whiche makethe any suche subgestion shall have no worship þ^yby. And as I shall be knoweⁿ as I have ev^y been^t and am and whil that I lyve shall be youre troue fv^aunt beseching your hieghnesse so to accept me and in my trouth to be allwey my favo^rable ~~lord~~ gode and gracieux lord.

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 35.

² The following are the articles referred to above, but the "sign" is not affixed to them.

Item in asmoche as by cause of this viage and shipping over þ^e see of this arme with þ^ordinance and for di^vs op^o causes it kan not bee þat þ^e bokes languing to myn office may be maad^d nor engrosed^d w^t oute good^d leaser . Considering also þat herbefor it hath alwey be seen þat op^o þ^e whiche occupied þ^e saide office befor me for semblable causes have had leyser and respite after þeir^r deptyng for þeir^r office di^vs of þeim an half yere and sōme of hem more or lesse as the case required^d . like it unto your good^d grace to graunte me respite and leyser betwix þis and Cristesmasse next cōmyng to make and engrose þ^e said^d bokes.

* f. 103 b. * Item please it your good^d grace to graunte and also to yeve in cōmaundement to him þat shall be your Tresorer þat all^l suche assignement^e as have be maad before þis and specially for monneye borrowed^d in my tyme may be cōtent as gode shall growe wherof withoute restraint or delay and to lete him and alle oþer have knowlege þat it is your will it be so.

* f. 103. * Grisewold Fallan Estling M^r Adam þe Card^e
[Albert^o] Fallan xxx. li. Tailboys p^rptie of þe
mañ of Honmanby.

[*Ibid.* f. 104.]

Also þ^e Kyng graunted^d to Maist^r Adam Moleyns for þ^e f^vic^e þ^t he hath dooñ unto him seth he come from beyond^d þ^e see c. marc^e to be taken by þ^e handes of þ^e Tref^e t^c.

Also þ^e K^r graunted^d ~~to~~ A Dño Al^bto de Al^btis cardinali S^ci Eu for tⁱme of his lyf l. marc^e to be taken^e yerly at þ^e receite of þe K^r eschequier by þ^e handes of þ^e Tref^e t^c Chāb^l at þ^e tⁱmes of Saint Michel t^c Est^r by even^e por^ocons.

Instruc^on into B^r for reforma^on.

[*Ibid.* f. 104 b. 8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þ^e Sterred
Chābȝ, pnt my Lordȝ

The Cardinal of York of L	The Lord Sudeley Tref
of Luxenborough	The Lord Cromewel
þ ^e Lord Chaunceller	
M ^r Adam Moleyns	
Warderober	

Be þ^y maad a ĩre to þ^e Warderober to deliue to Rič
Alred . . . chambȝ of þ^e Chambȝ ȝc. of þeschequer h^s
lyuee of cloþing w^t lynyng for þ^e feste of Seint Joħn þ^e
Baptiste next comyng.

It be þ^y added in þ^e ~~strueen~~ [credence] þ^t James Therle of
Aleyn a knyzt of Ireland shal have w^t him þ^t þ^e K^r Shrowes-
mvailletȝ gretely þ^t þerle of Shrowesburgh his not paied bury.
of h^s duetees in Irland and wol þ^t he be paied ȝc.

No^a. M^d þ^t a balingȝ in alġ spedy haste be sent [w^t a Therle of
ġre] frō my Lord of Shrowesbury **ascertaignyng** þeim Northūbȝ.
þ^t w^t oute delay þei shal have vitaille ȝ refresshing Therle of
~~notwstandyng~~ and þ^t þei take no dispaĩr of þ^e losse of Staff.
þeir vitaille now taken in þ^e see for oȝ þ^t it is p^rveied
for þeim, and þ^y for þei comforte þeim self thenkyng
verrailly þ^t þei shal not lakke.

No^a. It þ^t Godard [Pulham] custum of Winchelsee be
spoken w^t for þ^e vitailing of þ^e Bastille at Diepe w^t a
balingȝ. Be þ^y maad a ĩre to Godard Pulham.

No^a. Also be þ^y maad a ĩre from þ^e K^r to þeim of þ^e Bastill
thankyng þeim of þeir trewe acquitaill ȝ fvice ȝc. and
p^ayng þeim of continuance latyng þeim wite ȝc. ut sup^a
for vitailing ȝc.

No^a. Brewster fgeant of þ^e bakhous to be sende for to wite
 * f. 105. what vitaille of whete he hath in þ^e K^e garn^s in * Surr^e
 ⁊ Sussex and þ^t that be taken for þ^e vitailing of Depe
 a certayn quantitee þ^of and þ^t he p^rveie oþ^r whete for
 þ^e K^e.

Whitingham to be sende to my Lord [Card^e] of England
 w^t pact of þ^e plement for þ^e keping of þ^e see ⁊c.

Be þ^o maad a mittim^o of pendentur^e late maad for þ^e
 keping of þ^e see to þ^e Tref ⁊ Barons of peschequier.

The Tref of Nor^{die} ⁊ M^r John Rinel delived in a
 cedula of such vitaille as þ^t þei wolde have for þ^e vitail-
 ling of þ^e Bastill the which was delived to þ^e und^r
 tresorer.

Be þ^o maad p^rclamacon in London þ^t all þoo þ^t beth
 w^t holdeñ w^t my Lord of Som^s drawe þeim toward hⁱ
 for an any be he^r ~~to m~~ on Wednesday þei shal be
 comitted to p^rsone.

Be þ^o maad lres to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chābleins þ^t in alle haste
 þei sende ~~over w^t~~ ccl. quart^s of whete d. quart^s of
 malt ~~xl. pipe of wyn lx.~~ [c.] pipes of beer x. quarters
 of salt ~~iiij. ton of~~ [xij. barrelles] of hony [clars entiers]
 in iiij. gret barg^e w^t forcastelx ⁊ ij. baling^s ⁊ in þeim
~~vj^c.~~ [vj^{xx}.] men of armes iiij^c. iiij^{xx}. arch^rs ⁊ mariñs.

M^r Adam Moleyns þ^e which is assigned for to he^r w^t
 þ^e K^e oþ^r comission^s and þ^e comission^s ⁊ deputies of
 þeim of Holland ⁊ Zell þ^e complaintes bothe of þenglissh-
 men ⁊ of þeim of Holl^e ⁊ Zell desired of my Lord^e of
 þ^e K^e counsail þ^t after þ^s day he myzt be discharged of
 þ^e labor^s in þ^s ptie.

* f. 104 b.

* ~~A mittim^o of pendentur^e for þe see into peschequier Whityng-
 ham Brewster for whete.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chambŕ at Westm̃, þ̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York Therles of Saŕ

The Chaunceller of Suff

þ^e Pⁱve Seal

þ^e Lord Cromewell

M^r Adā Moleyns

þ^e Tref.

Warderober

Be þ^{is} maad̃ a lre to þ^e Tref ꝑc Chambl ꝑc. for þ^e
p^rveance of vitail ꝑc. for þ^e Bastil ꝑc. þ^e was yesterday
advised̃.

As to þ^e first ar^{le} of þ^e credence cōmitted̃ to Yerde
ꝑc [Eltonhed̃] to seye unto þ^e K^{ing} ꝑc ꝑc my lordē of h^s
counsail.

It is semed̃ to my lordē of h^s counsail þ^t þat ar^{le} is
answered̃ by þendentures maad̃ betwix þ^e K^{ing} ꝑc ꝑc hī.

As to þ^e second̃

No^a. My Lord shold̃ have maad̃ h^s moustres þ^e xvij. day of
Juyn ~~the which~~ ꝑc hou be it þ^t þ^e K^{ing} cōmissioñs weŕ þeŕ
for to take þeŕ moustre yet my Lord cam not þ^{is}e, and
he sued̃ ~~in p~~ for a progaçon þ^{is} of.

And after þ^t progaçon he sued̃ by Eltonhed̃ for an
oþ^{er} progaçon.

And now by ~~an oþ^{er} progaçon~~ Yerde ꝑc Eltonhed̃ he
desireth̃ a new progaçon.

And in þ^e K^{ing} tyme þ^t ded̃ is noþ^{ing} my Lordē of
Bedford noþ^{ing} of Glouc̃ neṽ beganne of þeŕ wage for
þeim of þeŕ retenues unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei had̃ maad̃ þeŕ
hool moustres.

And my Lord of Glouc for lack of ij. sper of h^s retenue in Engl yede o^v at h^s owne cost & unto þ^e tyme þ^t he had maad h^s hool moustr at Drewx he was nev^{er} alloued.

And þ^e as pendent^{es} wold þ^t he shold have moustred hooly at Portesmouth yet my Lord of Som^{ers} cōplaigneth hī þ^t þei moustred in ij. di^{vers} plac^{es} wher inne both he & his cappitaignes we^{re} disseived.

And for ev^{ery} day þ^t of h^s abyding he^r o^v þ^e said xvij. day it coste þ^e K' v^c. li.

And so in iij. wok^{es} day it wol ~~coste~~ stande unto þ^e K' in

~~difference of þe moustree~~ iij. day of Juyn.

[*Ibid.* f. 106. 10th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Sterred Chamb^{er}

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 11th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Sterred Chāb^{er} at Westm^{ster} p^{re}snt my Lord^{es}

~~The Cardinal of York~~

~~Therle~~

The Chaunceller

Therle of Sa^z.

M' Adam Moleyns

The Tref

þ^e Warderob^{er}

þ^e Chief Juge.

Thaddi^{con} for my Lord of Shrowesbury to þ^e Lieuten^t & K^{ing} counsail in Irland^e & also to þ^e Tref of Irland^e as

touching þ^e seising of lyveloode &c. was rad̃ & passed̃
and cōmanded̃ to be added̃ in þe Kynȝ þinst^uc̃cōn þ^t
James Aleyn knyzt shal have now into Ireland̃.

Also be þ^y maad̃ a lre to þ^e Ke [said̃] Lieuteñ &
consail and also anop^y to þ^e said̃ Tref of Irland̃ after
þ^e teneur̃ þ^e said̃ instruc̃cōn þ^e which þ^t day weŕ rad̃ &
passed̃.

The Cardi-
al of York.¹

Also be þ^y maad̃ lres of libate currant & allocate
dormant upoñ Rauf Botiller & Bartholomewes patent
upoñ þ^e keping & cappitanie of Coneway for þeir paie-
mentz & þ^e paiement of viij. souldo^rs dwelling in þ^e
seid̃ place.

The Earl of
Suff.¹

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yeŕ &c. in þ^e Sterred̃ Chābr̃
at Westm̃. p̃nt my Lord̃

The Cardinalx of York

Therles of Northūbr̃

& of Luxemborough

Saȝ

The Chaunceller

Suff

The Tref.

Be þ^y maad̃ a lre to þ^e Lord̃ Grey Ruthin reciting
hou þ^t þ^e K' is enfourmed̃ þ^t þ^y is divisioñ disseñcōn dis-
cord̃ & debate betwix him þ^t on þ^t ooñ ptie and þ^e towne
of North̃ on þ^t op^y ptie wheŕ þourough̃ inconvenience
myzt falle þ^t God̃ defende. And þ^yfor̃ þ^e K' wol and
chargeth̃ him straitely as he wol eschue h^s grevous
indignãcōn þ^t to þ^e said̃ towne nop^y to nooñ of hē
comyng to þ^e towne nop^y goyng t̃ [oute of] þ^e towne to

¹ These names appear to have been thus placed to indicate that the Cardinal of York and the Earl of Suffolk were only present at the *last* proceeding of the Council on that day.

mkettel or elles weſe noþʒ beyng in any place in þe said town or w^t oute it he in h^s psone ⁊ noþʒ by h^s ⁊ noþʒ by h^s abettement noþʒ pcuring ⁊ do noñ harme to any of þe said town ~~noþʒ noñ þʒ þing þt myzt be or so~~ But þt he do ⁊ see þt þe pees be kept anenst hē in alle manere wyse.

~~Be þʒ maad a fre~~ [The Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ⁊] Alrede beth assigned to go to Norwich ⁊ have a cōmissiōñ.

It be þʒ maad a fre to þe Tref ⁊ Barons ⁊c. ~~of~~ to sende þestretel of all þoo þt beth assessed to make any fines for any p̄sentemēt þt late was maad upoñ for any offenses late doñ at Norwych to þe Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ⁊ to Alrede.

It be þʒ maad ~~a fre to þe~~ sevalles fres to þe sherrieſ of Norwich ⁊ of Norff to surcesse of makyng of any le

Lord Grey . . . him . ~~delivance of þestretel~~.

Cōmissiōñ Essex Estfeld in psone

. . .

[*Ibid.* f. 108 b. 13th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of Juyl þe xxj. yer ⁊c. in þe Sterred Chābr at Westm̄ ⁊ pnt my Lordel My Lord of Suff.

My Lord of Shrowesbury & Andreau Ogard Stanlowe Tref of Nor^{die} and oþer of my lordel of þe Kyngel counsail þt auward for þe *vitailing* of þe bastiel at Diepe ⁊ such oþʒ chargel as þt ~~he~~ [my Lord of Yorke lieutenē ⁊c.] have to do in Nor^{die} in p̄tie of paiement of þt þat he sholde have by force ⁊ vertue of pendenturē maad betwix þe K' ⁊ hī as for þe Lieutenē of Frāce ⁊ Nor^{die} þt he myzt have now in ~~had~~ handes to þe sōme of vj. m^l. marc̄.

And my lord^e of þ^e K^e counsail graunted unto hē for vitaille ⁊ sending forth of it to þ^e bastiel at Diepe m^l. marcē in mōnoie ⁊ ij. m^l. marcē also of mōnoie þ^t wol growe of þ^e fines at Norwich.

And as for þ^e oþ^r iij. m^l. marcē ~~th^e my~~ it was answered unto hē þ^t unto þ^e sōme þei sholde aspie what mchandise as leed tynne wolle or wolleñ cloth and þei sholde bye it and þ^e K^e wolde deliue it unto hē and satisfie þ^e ptie þ^rfor.

My Lord Lord of Shrewesbury

Be þ^r maad a lre to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chāb^l ⁊c. to deliue to Robt Whitgeve ⁊ Ponde þ^e m^l. li. þ^t þei have borrowed of my Lord Cardinal of Engl for þ^e paiement of þ^e shippes þ^t beth at Portesmouth for þ^e setting o^v of my Lord of Som^s ⁊ of h^s retenue, for þ^e paiement of þ^e which m^l. li. ⁊ Robt Rolleston is bounden to my said Lord Cardinal.

Gar^t to go into Br.

[*Ibid.* f. 109.]

Be þ^r maad a lre to þ^e Tref ⁊ Cham^l to make ~~as~~ sufficient assignement to ⁊ Robert Rolleston warderob^er of m^l. li. for m^l. li. þ^t he hath borrowed to þ^e K^e use for þ^e setting over of my Lord of Som^s.

Be þ^r maad a cōmissiōn to my Lord of Seint D^d ⁊ M^r Adā Moleyns ~~eōe~~ to cōe ⁊ trete ⁊c. w^t þ^e cōmissairs of Holl ⁊ Zell as touching reforma^çon of attemptat^e ⁊c. ⁊ to gyve hē power to constraigne such Englisshmen as þ^t have doñ attemptat^e to come befor hē.

Ther as late þ^e cōmissair^e of Holl ⁊ Zell beyng in Engl for reforma^çons to ~~be~~ have be maad aswel to þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e as to þeim of Holl ⁊ Zell not havyng þeir power

noþʒ pcuracies good as it semed to my Lord of Seint David & þe cōmissionʒs at þt tyme ⁊ the which enfourmed þeim of Holl & Zell undre what fourme þei at þeir retournyng ayen for þt cause sholde bringe þeir lres of cōmission [power] & of procuracies ⁊ the whiche cōmissionʒs late retourned from hens amonge oþʒ þinge for þe said cause beth comen ayen into Engl w^t such lres of cōmission and pcuracies as weŕ as above desired ⁊ the which lres ~~as yet~~ & procuracies beth as yet noþʒ good noþʒ effectuell as it is said þt [as] my Lord of Seint Davide ~~shol~~ oñ of þe cōmissionʒs now in þe said matier shold seye. Maistr Adam Moleyns &c. oñ of þe K^e cōmissionʒs in þs behalf shewyng þs to my lord of þe Kyng^e counsail desired þeir advises hou þt he & þe K^e oþʒ cōmissionʒs sholde be ruled & goevned in þt behalf. To whom it was answered þt of courtesye seth þt it was ~~first~~ þadvise of my said Lord of Seint D^d & þe said oþʒ cōmissionʒs that þei moste pcede ⁊ and in þe meene whyle þʒ may be send for an oþʒ ~~ge~~ cōmission good & sufficeant.* It was ~~demaunded~~ also demaunded ~~of Ma~~ by Maistr Adam of my said lord of þe counsail wheþʒ þt þe man of pceding as for þe man of proefs & bringing forth of witnesses sholde be oñ or not. To whom it was answered þt it shold be oñ.

Also forthermoŕ it was cōmaunded by my lord of þe King^e cōnsail ~~shol~~ be maad to my said Lord of Seint D^d M^r Adam &c. a cōmission undr þe Kyng^e gret seal gyvyng ~~to enq~~ hē power to makes lres of inquisiçon into þe contrees to enquer who weŕ takers of any of þe Hollanders & Zellanders goodes, whenne wher & hou ⁊ and to whoes handes þei beth come &c.

Also be þʒ maad lres to Dovor Sandewich & Winchelsee for to

Norwich.

[*Ibid.* f. 110. . . . July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The day of Juyl

My Lord Chaunceller

M' Adā Moleyns

Robt Rolleston.

The Kyng by þadvis of his counsail wol þt þ³ eas þt my lord^e þarbitroures in c³tain matiers of differences betwix my Lord þ^e Cardinal of York & my Lord Therle of Northūb^r among^e op³ þing^e conteigned in þeir award^e & awarded þt my said Lord of Northūb^r sholde by a c³tain tyme *make* up [t repair] all þt that now late was drowen down belangyng to þ^e chirch of York by þ^e [se^vall] oversight of Whitingham Alred & Arderne clerke of þ^e K^e werkes & and þt for as moche as þt þ^e said Alred is so occupied aboute þ^e duchee of Lancast^r and also þ^e said Whitingham is so occupied þt þei may not nowe entende the Kyng wol þ³for þt þ^e said Arderne goe into þ^e North contrey and o^v see þ^e said repa³cons & and þt he make during þ^e tyme þt he shal be so absent a sufficeant depute to entende to þ^e Kyng^e werkes. And þt he goe [in psone] & entende to þ^e said repa³cons after þaward þt is in þ^s behalf maad.

Be þ³ maad a lre to þ^e Warderob^r ~~in all~~ cōmandyng hī in alle goodely haste to do make ij. mantelles of velewet lynes w^t sataige w^t þ^e Gart of Seint George & also þt he ordeine ij. gowne clothes [t ij. hodes] & þ^e garts þ³for for þ^e said gownes & hoodes & þ^e furrur^e of ermyns for hē & delive hē to Garter Kyng of Armes & he for to be^r & delive þ^e ooñ robe w^t a gart for þ^e leg to þ^e K^e of Aragoñ & þ^e op³ to Lynfant Don Henrik of Portingale uncle to þ^e K^e of Portingale.¹

¹ *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter, vol. i. p. 180.

Will Okerst of Sussex ⁊ Th Staundoñ appered ⁊c. in þe maße ⁊c. touching Flete and þei beth charged þt þei shal not depte ⁊c.

Mð þt it be spoke to þe Secretary þt a lre be send unto þe K' of Aragoñ in all haste.

To pe justice of þe pees of Yorkshir. ~~Gart xx. li.~~
~~..... Lynfant~~

[*Ibid.* f. 110 b.]

Be þ} maad a lre to þe Tref ⁊ Chambl to paie to f Loys Despoy knyzt now retournyng into Guyenne ~~ove~~ xxv. marc over þe l. marc þt late þe Kyng comaunded hē to paie him.

If it semed to my Lord þe Chaunceller þerle of Suff ⁊ Maistr Adam þt þerle of Longueville be ooñ of þe Kyngel counsail in Guyenne and have þe pension þ}for belonging to his estat.

Be þ} maad a lre to þe Tref ⁊ Chambl ⁊c. to paie ⁊ delive unto Garter Kyng of Armes whom þe Kyng wt h^s lres ⁊ instruccon sendeth now unto þe Duc of Briteigne xx. li. for h^s labour ⁊ coustagel.

Also be þ} maad lres to þe Seneschal of Guyenne ⁊ [K^e] counsail of Burdeaux þt for as moche as þt pinhiantz entr̃ deux meerel in Guyenne beth so p'vileged by K^e graunte herbefor þe which beth by þe K' confermed þt þe said provostee shold for ev be and abyde in þe K^e hande unied to þe corone, and undr þt ~~meene~~ wt oute meene be goevned by þe pvost ⁊ op} þe K^e offi^s in all þingel wt oute þt þat it sholde be dividede dismembred depte or t^anspored in hool or by ptie to any psone. And þt notwithstanding yet þerle of Longueville and þe Maistr of Burdeaux ⁊ op} have surreptiçously p^r geten of þe K'

graunte certain pishhes & villages & oþer þingē belonging to
 þe said pvestee þe which and þe K' had ben advtised he
 wolde nev have graunted. And þe K' willing þe said
 privilegē so by him confermed to stande in þeir strengthe
 in evich point of hē w^t oute þ^t þei be broken or ad-
 menused in any wyse & also þ^t h^s demaine be kept hool
 w^t oute devisiōn wol & cōmaundeth h^s said Seneschal
 & counsail þ^t such grauntes so pchased & þ^t shal be
 * f. 111. p^rchased heŕafter ayenst þe said privilegē þei putte * not
 in execucon nor suffr þeim take any effecte. And yif
 þ^t possession be take &c. þ^t þei putte it in þe first estat
 w^t oute delay. And þ^t þei make þe said pvestee w^t þ
 apptē be gyven undr þe K' by h^s pveste & oþer officers
 in keping to þe ende þei have þⁱnne þeir ~~p~~privilegē old
 riztful privilegē & lawable

APPENDIX.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 301. *contemporary* MS.]

The year in which the following list of persons who consented to advance money to the King was made, is not stated; but it seems to be another copy, with some variations, of the list which occurs on the Minutes of the Council of the 16th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437. *Vide* p. 13, *antea*.]

xvj. die Aprilis.

Dñs de Founhoÿ concessit se	Asf in coñ Bedd
prestare dno Regi in hac neccitate	cel. marc. 7 Bukk cū . .
sua - - - -	de

Iñ sili modo Dñs de Tiptoft - cel. marc.

~~Iñ Dñs de Hungford - c. li. si non ivit in fviço R.~~

Mr Th Bekyngton - xl. li. voluit loqⁱ cū Theš.

Custos privati sigilli - c. li. si poſit heř bonas soluč
sive assignač de ōi eo
q^d ei p R debiř.

Comes Suff - cel. marc si omnes Cōites sili
modo volūint fa-
ceř.

Comes Northūbř - c. li.

Comes Hunt - c. li.

Comes Wigorn - c. li.

Cancellař Angl - c. li.

Epus Assaveñ - x. li.

Eþus Carlioleñ	-	-	-	c. marč.
Archieþus Ebož	-	-	-	cc. ĩi. voľ loq ⁱ cū Theš.
Theš Angľ	-	-	-	ccl. marč.
Archieþus Cantuař	-	-	-	d. marč.
Whytingham	-	-	-	c. ĩi.
Rađus Rochefort miles	-	-	-	c. marč voľ loq ⁱ cū Theš.

[Additional MS. 4605, art. 115. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council on the 19th November, apparently 18 Hen. VI. 1440. The Duke of York was appointed lieutenant general and governor of France on the 2nd July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 786; and p. 133, *antea*.]

THE xixth. day of Novembř ye Kyng by y'advys of his counsaile at Westm̃ consideryng yat his welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke shaft mowe ye better do hym service in his royalme of Fraunce and duchie of Normandie like as he is withholdyn with ye Kyng as it appereth by indentures betwen theym made and accorded to resceyve partie of his wagis the first day of Decembř next commyng beforñ ye whiche day to encorage the saide Duk his cousin to be the redyer forthward so as for tareying of hym none inconveniens folowe, charged and commanded the Tresorer of England and ye Chambleins of his eschequyr to content as ferforth as yey goodely may ye saide Duk of suche sūmys or paerte yereof as he shulde by vertu of his saide indentures receyve at the saide first day of Decembř, Cōmandyng the Keper of his pryve seaff to do make here upoñ sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer and Chamblayns abovesaide. Beyng present and here to consentyng my lorde Duk of Gloucestre ye Bisshoř of Bathe chaunceller the Erle of Northumbř ye Tresorer ye Keper of ye pryvay

seall ye Lord Hungerforth Tiptot Scrop ye Warderobur Sturton
 & me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 103. a modern *Transcript*.

The date of this article does not appear, but it must have been issued
 between the 17th and 23rd Hen.VI. 1438-1445.]

By the King.

TRUSTI and welbeloved. For as much as diverse and right urgent
 and behofull causes movyth us for conservation of our honour
 and complacement of our promisses under our letter and seal y^e
 which we will in no wise faile to do, pay unto the commissioners
 and oratours of our right welbeloved cosin y^e Duk of Bayer
 iiij^m dccc. marc We woll and straitly charge you that ye of ye
 somme of money y^e which is assigned and araised to be delivered
 unto the Tresorer of our houshold for the use and expenses of y^e
 said our houshold take and deliver unto y^e said oratours and com-
 missioners to the use of y^e said Duk of Bayer our cosin ye said
 iiij^m dccc. marc in the fulfillyng of our promises made unto hym
 in our byhalf and y^t ye faile not herof as ye woll aunswer to us,
 any act statut or contrarie ordinance not with standyng what
 sumeever auctorite or spialte it be of. Yeven under our prive
 seal at Westm̃ ye xxiiij. day of Novemb̃r.

(*In dorso.*) The King y^e tyme and place withynne writen
 commanded y^e Keper of his privay seal to do write
 letters under y^e same after the tenur of this copie unto
 y^e Tresorer of England and y^e Chamberlayns, beyng
 present the Card^l of York y^e Chauncel^r y^e Erles of
 Stafford Northumber Suff and others.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Harl. MS. 1878. f. 11. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, and apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen.VI. 1441, when Lord Sudley, the Lord Chamberlain, whose signature is affixed to it, was created Baron Sudley, and the 7th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443, when he was appointed Lord Treasurer. *Vide* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 596. The date of the 26th December, 22 Hen.VI. is, however, assigned to this petition, in a modern hand, but upon what authority does not appear.]

THE Kyng hath grauntið this bylle.¹

To the Kyng oure soṽain lord.

PLEASE it youre highnesse consideryng the grete hurt and losse that hath growen as well unto you as to your staple of Caley by cause of diṽse licences g^aunted by your highnesse to diṽse psones to cary diṽse merchandises of the staple to other places then to the seið staple which by youre lawe owed to be caried to the seið staple wherby grete hurt and losse hath growe to you and is like dayly to growe grete hurt to youre seið staple: to graunte youre graciouce frez of prive seal directz un to your Chaunceller of Englonð hym comandyng that no frez patentz under your grete seal passe of eny suche licence of marchandise of the staple to cary un to eny other place then to the seið staple notwithstanding eny waraunt with clause of nonobstante her aftur to hym to be direct but if he be comanded in especiaff by youre owne mouth for the grete wele of you and aff this your roialme.

R. SEUDELEY CHAMBURLEYN.

¹ In Lord Sudley's writing.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 12. *contemporary* MS.]

Articles agreed to in the parliament which met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, namely, on the 16th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other "messengers" to the King, requesting him to appoint an English peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lionel lord Welles. It appears that these messengers were also the bearers of another communication to the King from the parliament, on the state of Ireland, to which an answer was given on the 28th March 1442. (*Vide* p. 184, *antea*.) The evidence on which these Articles are assigned to the year 1441 is the proof afforded by the document just alluded to, that a parliament met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin in that year, and that the Archbishop of Dublin was one of the personages deputed to convey its wishes to the King; for it is highly improbable that a parliament should have met at the *same* place, on the *same* day of the month, and selected the *same* person for the *same* duties, in any other year. No notice occurs of a parliament having assembled in Ireland, in the printed statutes of that kingdom, between the 18th Hen. VI. 1440 and the 25th Hen. VI. 1447. A modern transcript of these articles, which has supplied several *lacunæ*, occurs in the Additional MS. 4793, but it is not stated from whence it was copied.

IN these articles following is shewed by Richard archbusshop of Develin one¹ of the messages of the londe of you soᵛain lorde of Irelande as in substance for asmoche as longeth him for to shew y^e cause why it is nether prouffitable to you soverain lord nor for¹ the welfare of your said lande that the Erlle of Ormond be lieutenant of the same londe.

First forasmoche as all the lordes sᵗueff and temporeff of your said londe and the cōes of the same in your parlement holdeñ at

¹ Additional MS. 4793. f. 10 b.

Develyñ the Friday next after the fest of Seint Martyñ in wynter last passed were fullyth avised and assented that I and my felowe messages for the said londe shulde desire of you soᵛain lorde to ordeyn a myghti lorde of this your realme of Englonde for to be your lieuten^ant of yo^r said londe that tyme beyng there p^rsent the Erle of Ormond as depute to the Lorde Welles than your lieuten^ant there. Please it yo^r highnesse to be enformed howe that if it had [be] seyñ goode and p^rfitable for you and for yo^r said londe for to have had the said Erle yo^r lieuten^ant he shulde have been named atte said parlement. Doyng you to understonde that they all both lordes s^puall and temporell & cōes there assembled considered in their wisdoms that it was moste expedient to you soᵛain lorde to have to your lieuten^ant there a lorde of the birth of this your noble realme whom yo^r people there wold more favou^r and obey than to any man of that londes birth. For men of this realme kepe better justice execute your lawes and favour more your cōe people there and ev^{er} have done before this tyme better than ev^{er} didde any man of that londe or ev^{er} is like to doo.

Also please it your highnesse to considre howe that it behoveth that he that shulde be your lieuten^ant there be a mighti curregeous and laborous man to kepe the felde and to make *resistance against* your ennemyes in comfort and supportacioñ of your true liege people there and none of these ben seyñ ne founde in the said Erle for both he is aged unweldy and unlusty *to labour for hee* hath for lak of labour loste in substance all his castelles townes and lordeshippes that he had within yo^r said londe. Wherefore it is not likly that he shuld kepe conquer ne gete eny *groundes* to you soᵛain lorde that thus hath lost his owñ.

More ov^{er} please it you to wete that at dyᵛs parlementes whan that the said Erle hath had the rule there he hath ordeyned and maad Iriss^h men and gromes and pages of his housolde knyghtes of the shire the which wolde not in no wyse assent to no good

rule nor to no thing that shulde p̄fite and avaylle to you soᵛain lorde. And also hath suffered dyᵛs lordes s̄pueff and temporeff to absent hem fro parlementz here afore takyng of hem grete fynes to his singuler avaylle there as the p̄fite shulde be your.

Also afore this tyme whan the said Erle stood your lieuten^ant he toke the Priour of Colaṅ ooṅ of the lordes of your parlement there and sent him to Oderes Castell that is an Irissḥ man and your ennemy the which put him in grete duresse of prisoṅ and ram̄psomed him at c. marč without any cause resonable. And in like wyse maad to be enprisoned in the handes of your ennemyes Jankyn Calaṅ ooṅ of the citezeins of your cite of Develyṅ and David Seman gentilman and ram̄psomed eche of hem at xl. li. and ooṅ Nicholas Galbarry in like wyse and ram̄psomed him at c. marč.

Also please it you to consider howe that atte last departure of the Lorde Welles out of your said londe it was desired by the substance of the gentils and cōes of the same londe that the said Erle shuld in no wise be his depute because of grete rygour and brekyng of peas that they dradde him to do like as he had dooṅ before tyme. Wherupoṅ atte last he was bounde by endenture triptite to kepe the peas and be of good rule duryng the tyme that he were depute to the said lieutenant. And sith it is so that his feblenesse of rule was so moche dradde to be depute it is to suppose more to be dradde yf he were your lieutenaunt ⁊ had rule himself.

Also please it your highnesse to be remembred howe that afore this tyme my Lorde of Marche my Lorde Grey whos soulez God assoiḥ and my Lorde Talbot that have been your lieutenants of your said londe have afore this tyme enpeched the said Erle seᵛally of many grete tresons the which stonde yet undeᵛmyned the which is a grete proof that the said Erle hath not been of no good rule and is unable to have your said londe in govnaunce.

Also ther beeñ many and dyv's other grete thinges mysdone by the said Erle the which I may not declare for cause of myne ordre. For the declaracioñ of which please it your highnesse to do come byfore you the Lorde Welles the Baroñ of Dudley Sir Thomas Stanley sometyme lieuten^antz of your said londe Gyles Thorntoñ your tresoreñ there and other that have borñ and bere offices there charyng hem by the feithes that they owe to God and to you to report to your highnesse the rule of the said Erle done for the tyme that þei have stonde your officers there.

Also please it your highnesse the pmisses considered to discharge the said Erle of the saide office of lieutenaunt and to direct a cōmissioñ to certain cōmissioners to enquire within your said londe of the ma^{te} comprysed in the saide articles and of the rule and go^vn^ance that the said Erle hath beeñ of in the tyme that he hath stonde lieutenant there here byfore o^v that þat is rehersed above and therupon to certifie you by writyng under your grete seal of that þat thei fynde by such inquisicioñ, and so ye may have clere knowlage whether it be for your p^rfite and avaylle for the ease and welfare of your lande that the said Erle be your lieuten^ant there or not. And the said Erle moste be discharged before that the said inquisicioñ be takyn for he hath so rigorously entreted your po^ule people of you^r said londe before this tyme that they dar not sey the trouth while that he stondesth your lieuten^ant there without that he be first discharged lest that for their sothe seying he wolde be more rigorous to hem hereaft^r than he was before the which þey might not bere.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 14. On parchment: *contemporary* MS.]

Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, treasurer of Ireland. Although the date of these articles is not stated, the Minute of the Council of the 24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, by which Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King, to be sworn as to who were the most impartial men in Ireland to fill the situations of deputies, "and to give up in *articles* all that he will write for the King and against any other persons," (*vide* p. 202, *antea*,) tends to identify this document with the one there mentioned, and to fix its date to about the latter part of the month of August or early in September 1442.]

THISE ben the articles which Gyles Thorndon tresorer of Irland sheweth and declareth unto the *ryght* honorable and ryght wyse counseill of the Kyng our soʒayn lord.

First the seid Gyles excuseth hym and hym acquyteth by the feith which he oweth to God and to the Kyng our said soʒain lord, þat the thynges which he seith and expresseth by this writynge here after folowyng it is for þe wele and pʒite to þe Kyng and good gouʒnaunce of his seid land and peple and for no mane singuler lucre ne awayth for hym self ne for noon hyndryng hate or malice which he hath ayeinst ony psone or ptie in þat lande as he woth acquyte hym at all tymes in soch wyse as yo^u lyketh to assigne hym to his power. Considerynge to your graciouse and hon^rables discrecons þat he hath be sʒaunt and drawen forth in þe Kynges sʒvice þat dede ys whoim God assoill and also in þe sʒvice of our said soʒaiñ lord þ^t now ys thise xxxviii^{ty} wynter and more and neʒe hadde fee ne rewarde but onely of hem tweyn, and now in his old age þ^t he shold do or saye ony thyng þat shold be shame or reproof to hym God diffende, and so he trusteth to his mcy þat he woth.

The first article ys, þat as it ys knowen of the discorde pcialtee and divisioñ which ys in the lande of Irland and longe hath continued bytwene þe Erle of Ormond and his affinitee on þat ptie and the Lord Talbot and the Archebysshop of Divelyñ his

brother on þat otheṛ ptie¹ settḥ the seið Gyles hatḥ be Tresoreṛ there, þere hatḥ be soch ptie sitting in þe Kynges counseill and in all his courtes þere þat no mateṛ for the Kynges avaiḥt ne for seute of ptie may have due pcesse ne execucioṇ in lawe where it toucheth ony of the seið ij. pties, to grete hyndryng to ouṛ saið soṽaiṇ lord and to all his seið lande as it appered by a plement there now late holdeṇ, and so it ys lyke to contynue lesse thaṇ remedye therfore be purveyed.

Iṭm as þe seið Gyles ys enfoṛmed by þe officers in þe eschekeṛ þere, where grete sommes beṇ due and levable to þe Kynges use and pfite for which sommes þe officers dare nat make due processe for drede of puttyng out of office at evy eschaunge of lieuten^{ant} or justice. And so it is in all þe Kynges courtes there, to grete losse and hyndryng to ouṛ saið soṽayṇ lord.

Iṭm setḥ the tyme of Kyng Harry the vth. hydeṛ to there hatḥ be graunted out of the Kynges revenues þere w^{out} auctoritee or power to heṇ yeveṇ by the Kyng, grete annuytees and pdoṇ of dettes accomptes and arrerages of accomptes to diṽs psones by the justices and lieutenautes there ayeinst the fourme and ordynauce made and sent thider by Kyng Edward the iij^{de}. which amounten to m^lcccclij. li. v. s. ix. d. q^a lyke as the seið Gyles hatḥ heṇ to shewe redy writeṇ.

Iṭm it were ryght pfitable necessarye and nedefull þat þe Chief Baroṇ of the escheker there were a suffisant lerneḥ man of lawe and that he nor nooṇ other officeṛ of the same place be in fee w^t nooṇ otheṛ lord but that they may occupye heṛ office in heṛ ppre psones and by no deputies, for that place ys gretely hyndred by deputacyoṇ.

Iṭm lyke yt your hon^{ables} and graciouseṛ discreçons to yeve in knowelege to the seið Gyles how he shaft be demened as for annuytees and grauntes of the Kynges fee fermes and demeynes wⁱⁿ the seið land grauntes of pdons dettes accountes reall s^{ervices} prys of wyne yeveṇ by ony justice there of her oweṇ auctoritee

¹ Vide pp. 206, 248, 250, *antea*.

as wele in the tyme of the Kyng þat dede ys as in the tyme of the Kyng oure soverayn lord þat now ys, and whether they shuff be allowed or noon.

Item where divers annuytees were graunted of þe Kynges fee fermes in the tyme of Kyng Harry the iiijth. by Thomas of Lancaster þat tyme his lieutenaunt beyng to divers psones for tyme of lyf, he havynge no power there too but onely to graunte forfeitures, and in asmuch as the seid grauntes were confermed by both Kynges Harryes the iiijth. and the vth. and by oure seid soverayn [lord] þat now ys, it is to be enquired whether þe seid grauntes and confirmacons be suffisaunt or nought.

Item lyke it you to understonde þat þe grete frostes and weders þat haue beene thise iij. yere haue so empeyred and hurte þe walles of the castels of Develyne and Wygelowe which wolde drawen to ryght grete and notable sommes lesse than þey be þe souner repailled and amended.

Item it is to be remembred þat at þe next plement to be holde in Engeland þat it be ordeyned and enacted in the same plement þat all maner of marchaundyses passyng out of the land of Ireland and commyng into the same, paye to the Kyng pety custume in lyke wyse as it is used in Engeland, lesse þan ony soch marchaundyses be custumed in Engeland tofore by cause þat the Kyng hath no custume of no maner marchaundyse there save onely of hydes wolle and fell.

Item it is to have in mynde that the charges of the Justice of Ireland and his officers this yere exceden þe revenues of the same land m^cccclvj. li. xvij. s. j. d. lyke as the seid Gyles can plainly shewe you write.

Item the seid Gyles besecheth unto your graciouse lordshippes þat he may have in strengthyng of his seid office a fre patent under the Kynges seall after þe tenure and fourme of a fre patent graunted by Kyng Edward the iij^d. þe xxxj. yere of his reigne to his Tresorer of Ireland at þat tyme beyng, the tenure of which fre patent foloweth in this fourme.

R. uniṽsis in Hibñ pñsentes lras inspecturis saltm. Quia ut accepimus Theš ñri Hibñ p tempore pñito existentes ppñ timorē justiç ñrož Hibñ mandatis t injuncçonibz eoždm justiç resiste t debita ñra de psonis sub pñecçõibz ipõž justiç existentibz levare t cõmodum ñrm put ad ipos Theš pñinebat face non audebant p quod thesaurus t exitus ipius lre ñre Hibñ a multis retro temporibz multipliciñ exinaniti extiterunt t exhausti. Nos ne levacio hujusmodi debitož ñrož ppñ timorem aliquem deceñto impediatur volentes indemnitati t utilitati ñris in hac pte pñvidere suscepim⁹ nunc theš ñrm lre pñdicte bona t res sua quecumq in pñtecçonem t defensionem ñram spñalem t pñicçõem ejusdm si ipm in aliquo delinquere contingat penes nosmet ipos reservamus ipm a potestate t jurisdicçõe justiç ñri lre pñdicte qui p tempore fñit penitus eximenes. Nolum⁹ enim qd pñdcus justiç de psona dñi Theš ñri aut de bonis suis aliquibz exquesitis coloribz seu ocçonibz se in aliquo intromittat. Damus autem pñfato Theš ñro tenore pñsencium in mandatis ipm q firmiñ injungendo monem⁹ qd ppñ aliquas pñtecçones mandata atñminaçones seu injuncçones p pñfatum justiç absq assensu Cancellar Theš t aliož de consilio ñro in pñtibz illis fça vel faciendñ quin debita ñra ad cicius quo poñit levare t ea que juxta officii sui debitum p cõmodo t utilitate ñra fore viderit faciendñ face non omittat, nec nos dampnũ vel jacturam aliquam in quarum poñit incurrere pmittat. In cujus rei testimonium has lras ñras fieri fecim⁹ patentes T. me ipõ apud Westmñ lcio die Marcii anno rñ ñ Angl tricesimo primo r. vñ ñ Franç decimo octavo.

P ipm cons.

Patet in roñlo patenti E. tercii de anno xxxi⁹.

Iñm it is to be remembreñ of an article put in by Sire Edward Eustace knyght touchyng þe men borñ of Irlondñ sholdñ go home and dwell in þe same londe and elles to paye to þe Kyng a certein sōme of money like as yt is conteneth in þe saidñ article.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 22 b. On parchment: *Original*.

Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, lord keeper, Giles Thorndon, treasurer, and the other lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, dated at Drogheda, 25th April. The year in which this Letter was written is not stated, but there can be no doubt that it should be assigned to the 21st Hen. VI. 1443; for on the 4th of July in that year orders were issued by the Council, for the payment of the Lieutenant of Ireland, respecting the resumption of grants, and the fee-farms of certain cities and towns, agreeably to the first, second, and third "articles of them of Ireland," to which subjects, and in the same order, this Letter relates. (*Vide* pp. 297, 298, *antea*.) Moreover, the Letter was delivered to the Council by Sir James Aleyn; and on the 8th July the Council ordered some additions to be made to the credence which was about to be issued to "James Aleyn, a knight of Ireland," on his return to that country. *Vide* pp. 301, 304, 305, *antea*.]

Most revēde fadres in Gode and oure right noble and wirchipfull lordes, we recōmaunde us to your gracious lordeshipes, and please hit your seide graciousez lordeshipes to witte that we have writte to the Kinge our soveigne lorde that hit wold please his noble grace to advtise the gret costes of oure wirshipfull lorde James Erle of Ormond his lieuten^ant of his land of Irland, which he susteneth as well in labo^ring for the salfe garde of the saide lande as in making paiement to the poeple of the same lande for him his housold and soldeio^rs, to the importable charges of him and his frendes, and that hit wold please oure saide soveigne lorde to yeve in cōmaundement to his Tresorer in England to make duhe paiement to the saide lieuten^ant of all that is be hynde to hym of his wages for the keping of the saide lande: and that hit pleaset our soveigñ lord to consider that his land of Irland is his lordeshi^p of olde tyme annexet to his corone of his noble roialme of England, in the which lande our saide soveigñ lorde and all his right noble and worthi pgenito^rs sūtyme Kinges of Engeland and lordes of Irland, of tyme that no mynde rennyth, have hade courtes the^r, that is to say Ch^auncy Chief Place Cōe Binche and Escheker in fourme and man^{er} as he hath in his saide noble roialme of Engeland.

and now late the saide lande is so empovereshet and the revenus of hit soe diminuyshet that they sufficeth not by gret somes to the paiement of the offices of his saide courtes and others his offices, as constables of his castell in his saide lande: and that notwithstanding by diuises suytes made to his noble grace he not lernet of the gret diminuycioñ of his saide revenus hath made diuises g^auntes to divers psones of his saide revenus, to some for terme of lyve, and other for terme of yeres, and othir wies aftir his plesier, the which g^auntes if they tak effecte will cause the saide revenus so to be diminuset that they will in no man^r suffice to paiement of his saide officers, and also his courtes will be emynent to cesse and not to be occupiet by anny officers, and his saide castell noght keptet ne defendet in default of paiement in disheritaunce of him and subv^sioñ of his saide lande which God defend, in las that he of his high grace ordeine in Engeland for paiement of his saide offices, that hit wold please his saide roiall majeste that no g^aunt we^r made to non pson of his saide revenus fro hens forth, and that suche g^auntes of his grace so made bi for this tyme of his saide revenus wer duhely and g^aciously refourmet and remediet as hit please his highnesse. Also for as moche as the citees of our saide soveigne lorde of Cork and Lynyk and the towñ of Galvy with in his saide lande paie not har fee fermes coketes and custumes duhe to our saide sovaigne lord as they didde of old tyme, ne obeyeth his cōmaundementes directet to hame for suche causes, that shippes and mchaundises of the saide citees and towñ comyn^g to Bristow other to anny other poorte in Engeland be pootte under arrest and so to abide till they finde suyrte that sufficient psones of the saide citees and towñ shall wyth in resonable tyme come to accompt to his escheker in Irland of ther said fee ferme coket and custumes, and mak full paiement of that that is duhe to oure saide sovaigne lorde, besechin^g yow of your g^acious lordshipes benyngnely to accepte James Aleyne knight p^rsentour of our saide writyng to our saide sovaigne lord and of this our lre to your seid gracious lordshipes and g^aciously resceyve and he^r and so tendir the saide James and writin that by your g^acious fordrance he be soner spedde and anseweret and made repeir to the saide lande of Irland in to gret comfort of us

your ſv^{antes}. Most rev^{rende} fadres in God and ou^r right noble and wirchipfult lordes the Holy Trinite have yow in his blesset gov^{naunce}. Writtin ate Drogheda undir that on part of ou^r saide soveigiⁿ lorde is gret seale of his saide lande the xxv. day of Aprile.

Youre ſv^{antes} Richard Fitz Eustace Knyght Keper of the saide gret seale Giles Thorndon Tresurer ther and the remen^{ant} of oure saide soveigⁿ lord ys Conseilers of his seide lande.

(*In dorso.*) most rev^{end} faderes in Gode and oure
 pfult lordes oure lordes of oure soveigⁿ lordes

[Additional MS. 4793. f. 5. a modern *Transcript*.

The date of the following articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England, is not stated; but they must have been written between 1441 and 1444, and most probably late in 1443 or early in 1444. As they are closely connected with the previous documents, and are calculated to illustrate the History of Ireland, it has been thought advisable not to separate them.]

THESE be the articles w^{ch} Giles Thorndon esq^r Tresorer of Ireland sheweth and declareth to the King and his counsell against James le Botiller Earle of Ormond of the time that the same Earle hath bin Lieutenant of the said land.

First whereas the citties of Cork and Limick were chardged to the King of 5,000 mark and more of the fee farme of the said citties et debitis di^{vis}orū and of fines issues and a^{nci}ament^e as it appeareth in the great roll of the escheq^r of Ireland, the said Lieutenant went to the said citie of Limick and there treated with the cōmons of the said cittie and took 100 li. and more of his cost^e of the cōmons of the ſd cittie to his owne avayle to the end that the said cōmons should have a genall pardon of all manner debt^e accompt^e issues fines

and amerciam^{te} for c. li. to be payd to the King, that is for to say for the said cittie of Limick c. mark^e and for the ſd citie of Cork l^{tie}. mark^e the w^{ch} pardon they have. And after that the said Lieutenant had the said c. li. that the King should have had to his owne avayle, not in dischardge of the Kinge in noe manner of the paym^t, that the King should make to him in his said land, ne in England sithen he was last made Lieutenant of the ſd land. And thus deceabably the said Earle made the King leese 5,000 mark^e and more.

2. Also where the King sent his writt anno 20 of his reigne to the said Tresorer to come into England¹ and to accompt, the said Tresorer might not have licence of the said Lieutenant to come into England but the same Lieutenant quarrelleth wth him in such forme that for dread of y^e ſd Lieutenant y^t hee wolde lett seaze y^e office of y^e Tresorer and all other offices landes and teñtes goods and chatles of y^e ſd Giles as he hath mow don unto y^e time y^t y^e denominaçon of y^e said Lieutenant y^e ſd Tresorer must make one Willelm Chevir seacond justice of y^e Kings Bench in Ireland a man of y^e ſd Lieutenant^e counsell^t his deputie Tresorer, w^{ch} deputie Tresorer in y^e absence of y^e ſd Tresorer by y^e making of y^e said Lieutenant lete smyte out talles in y^e receipt of y^e said excheq^r of cccxlviij. li. and more of y^e reale fvice y^t was p^lclamed at y^t time to one Katarine Bray y^t was wife to Stephen Bray sometime chief justice of y^e Kings Bench foresaid, w^{ch} Stephen was dedd longe time before², w^{ch} Lieutenant and deputie Tresorer hath y^e more party of y^e said cccxlviij. li. to theire owne availe and litle profit was to y^e said Katarine. And y^t was y^e cause y^t y^e ſd tailes were smitten by bill p^lsented unto y^e said Lieutenante by y^e said Katarine by y^e making of y^e said Lieutenant by cause of y^e w^{ch} misgo^vnance of y^e Lieutenant y^e Kings offiçs in Ireland be not paied of y^e wages nor fees ne y^e Kings profe discharged in England of y^e wages of y^e said Lieutenant. And y^e cause y^t y^e ſd Lieutenant quarrelled at this time wth y^e said Tresorer and seised all his offices landes and teñt^e goodes and cattles

¹ Giles Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King in August, 20 Hen. VI 1442. *Vide* p. 202, *antea*.

Vide Rot. Claus. Hibern. 20 Hen VI. m. 28.

was because y^e ſd Tresorer made not y^e ſame Wiſſm Chevir his deputie Treſore^r as he did before, and ſo John Blackton y^e ſd Tresorer his clerk declared and ſayed unto y^e ſd Treſorers wife after y^t y^e ſd offices landes and teñt^e goods and cattles were ſeiſed in y^e Kings hands.

3. Alsoe whereas y^e warde of y^e ſon and heire of John Verdon of Uriel and his landes fell into y^e Kings handes w^{ch} landes being worth yearely xl. markes y^e ſaid Lieutenant ſent by a letter unto y^e ſaid Treſorer chardging him not to ſell y^e ſd warde unto y^e time y^t hee ſpake wth him, w^{ch} Lieutenant deſiered of y^e ſaid Treſorer to have y^e ſaid warde yearely to ferme for c. ſ. during y^e nonage of y^e ſaid heire. And y^e ſd Treſorer would not graunt it ſoe to him but he p^{ffered} to y^e ſd Lieutenant during y^e ſd nonnage y^e ſaid warde yelding yearely to y^e King at his exchequer in Ireland y^e very value therof, and y^t for to doe y^e ſaid Lieutenant refuſed. And after y^t y^e ſame Lieutenant intreated wth y^e reman^{ant} of y^e Kings counſell there privily in ſuch forme y^t they all graunted y^t y^e ſd Lieutenant ſhould have y^e ſaid ward for a c. ſ. yearely in y^e name of a reward as it appeareth of recorde. And when this was demaunded of y^e ſaid Treſorer hee durſt not ſay ag^t it for dread of y^e ſaid Lieutenant but graunted it wth them. And thus y^e Kinge leſeth his p^{ffitt}e of his land^e aforeſaid by y^e ſayd Lieutenant.

4. Alsoe y^t y^e ſd Lieutenant toke xx. li. of one frier Wiſſm Fitz Thomas ſomtyme Priour of Kilmaynan at y^t time being comandour of ye maⁿ of Kilfaran longing to y^e Hospitall of S^t John's Jerſlem in Ireland w^{ch} is worth yearely a c. mark^e to let y^t y^e ſame manour ſhould not be ſeased into y^e Kings hands, where y^t all landes and teñt^e of y^e ſaid hospitall ſhould have been ſeased into y^e Kings hand^e unto y^e time y^t ccc. mark^e had be rered of y^e ſame lyving, for y^e w^{ch} ccc. mark^e iiij. p^{ſons} were bound to y^e King for one frier Thomas Fitz Gerald priour of y^e hospitall aforeſd y^t y^e ſame priour ſhould keepe y^e Kings peace which ſome day forfeited to y^e Kinge by defaute in a ſcire fa^ç. And after y^t all y^e landes & teñt^e of y^e ſaid hospitall by an act of parlem^t made at y^e ſuite of y^e ſaid ſuertees by y^e making of y^e ſaid Lieutenant were ſeiſed into y^e Kings hands into y^e tyme y^t y^e ſaid ccc. mark^e were rered of y^e ſaid

landes and teñtē, for y^e w^{ch} act so made y^e said suertes paied to y^e said Lieutenant iiij^{xx}. markē by an accorde made betwixt them, after y^t time the said Lieutenant surmittinge y^e cause y^t y^e said man of Kilfaran was at y^t tyme in feffees hands where it was not soe. And also y^e said Lieutenant had a c. markē of y^e said ccc. markē to his owne availe by a concordatū made by him and y^e Kinges counsell there of, the which counsell some durst not otherwise doe for dred of y^e said Lieutenant.

5. Alsoe where y^e temporaltees of y^e chirche of Ardmagh after y^e death of every Archbishopp of Ardmagh have been seised into y^e Kings handes of y^e w^{ch} Cawceston is and hath been pcell, w^{ch} Cawceston is worth x. markē by y^e yeare, of y^e which Cawceston y^e Kinge hath bene seised as pcell of y^e said tempaltees, the said Lieutenant delivēd y^e said Chaueston to y^e Baron of Delvin wthout suit of any man or pces of law of his owne authoritie for his wages nothing yeilding therof unto y^e King. And upon this pces was made out of y^e Kinges Excheq^r in Ireland against y^e said Baron of Delvin to aunser y^e Kinge therof. And y^e said Lieutenant sent his prive seale to y^e said Tresorer and to y^e Barons of y^e said excheq^r chardging them to sease of y^e s^d pcess and to make noe more pcess against y^e said Baron, for he sayed y^t y^e said Cawceston was noe pcell of y^e s^d tempalties as it appeareth more fully by y^e said privie seale of recorde in y^e said excheq^r. And so y^e Kinge hath lost ij. tearmes w^{ch} cometh to xx. markē. And thus y^e King is like to be disinherited of y^e said Cawceston by this govⁿance when y^e tempalties of y^e said church bene seised in y^e Kinges handes after y^e desese of any Archbushopp of Ardmagh or for any other cause.

6. Allsoe where y^t an English rebell was taken w^{ch} was in y^e feilde against Wilm Welles at y^t time being deputie Lieutenant of the said lande and there slew Richard Wellesley knight, y^e said Lieutenant treted with y^e Kinges counsell y^t y^e said man should paye to y^e Kinge xl. markē for his ch^re of p^don. And after y^t y^e said Lieutenant toke to his owne avayle y^e said xl. markē of y^e s^d Robt and graunted him his ch^re for y^e fyne of vj. s. viij. d. and thus disceivablie y^e said Lieutenant made y^e King loose xl. markē.

7. Allsoe whereas y^e shipp of John Bryt of Dyvelyn marynⁿ was forfeited unto y^e Kinge by y^e statut w^{ch} is worth xl. mark^e y^e said Lieutenant tooke a s^ome of goods of y^e said John Bryt for y^e saide shipp to his owne use and chardged y^e Kinges Chauncellor and Tresorer there not to entermedle wth y^e s^d shipp nor fine in noe manⁿ for y^e said cause. And soe y^e said Lieutenant made y^e Kinge loose xl. mark^e.

8. Allsoe there was a bill made by y^e makeing of y^e s^d Lieutenant put to y^e cōmons in ij. pliamēt^e and two great counsells houlden in Ireland before y^e s^d Lieutenant, in y^e w^{ch} bill was containd y^t whatsoever man y^t would complayne to y^e King of any wrong don to him in Ireland but that y^e same complaint^e were under y^e Kings greate seale of Ireland or by an act of pliamēt or greate counsell of y^e said land that then hee soe complayning should forfitt all his lands rentes farmes goodes and cattell^e to y^e King for e^vmore. And this done by y^e said Lieutenant to y^e intent y^t hee might give all mōnies landes teñtes rentes services goodes and cattells y^t soe complayned, in as much as he hath power and authoritie by y^e Kings lres pattent^e made unto him of y^e lieutenancy of Ireland, for there was noe man y^t hee had been willed to but y^t hee would have taken his landes teñtes rentes services goods and cattells. And if hee had complayned to y^e King y^t then by y^e statut if it had ben made hee should have forfeited all his landes teñt^e rentes services goodes and cattell^e unto y^e King for ever more and y^e said Lieutenant to have given them to a frend of his for e^vmore by pact and coven^ant to be made betwene them y^t y^e said Lieutenant should have them and to his heires for e^vmore by graunt made therof by him to whom y^e said Lieutenant would graunt them, and if such men complained not y^t then y^e said Lieutenant would have houlden y^e said landes teñt^e rentes services goodes and cattell^e to his owne use duringe y^e time of his said lieutenantshipp as hee hath done to divers trew liegmen of y^e said lande, and thus y^e said Lieutenant thought by y^e said statute if it had been made to have destroyed many a trew liege man there, but some of y^e said cōes which bee trew liegemen to y^e King knew well this evill and corrupt intent of y^e said Lieutenant rejected y^e said bill and would not lett it pass for

they said it was treson to make such a statute y^t a man should be restrayned y^t he should not complaine to his Kinge, y^e w^{ch} bill was brought into y^e cōes house ther by a man of y^e said Lieutenant whose name is Thomas Abbay w^{ch} is now in y^e realme w^t y^e said Earle.

9. Allsoe whereas y^e said Earle made one M^r. John Prene to be put in prison for y^e withoulding of ccc. or cccc. mark[℥] w^{ch} was stolen as y^e said Lieutenant saied and should have been y^e Kinges, y^e said Lieutenant held y^e said M^r. John in prison unto y^e time y^t he had paied unto y^e said Lieutenant xx. li. for his deli^vance unto his owne availe, and y^e Kinge of noe penny of y^e said ccc. or cccc. mark[℥] answered and y^e said M^r. John at his large.

10. Allsoe whereas some landes and teñt[℥] of one James Molghan in Meath were seised into y^e Kinges hands w^{ch} were of y^e yearly vallue of iij. š. y^e said Lieutenant desiereth of y^e said Tresorer to graunt y^e said landes and teñtes to y^e said James for tearme of year[℥] yealding therefore xij. đ. yearly, and for by cause y^e said Tresorer y^t to doe refused the said Lieutenant of his owne authoritie sent his warrant to y^e Chancellor of Ireland to make out f^res pattent[℥] to y^e said James to have y^e said landes and teñtes duringe his life wthout any thing thereof yelding. And soe by y^e said Lieutenant y^e Kinge hath lost much of his revenue of y^e said landes.

11. Allsoe whereas it belongeth to y^e Tresorer to make officers, y^t is to say countrowllars custumars waterbayliffes serchers and other officers belonging to y^e Tresorer to make, the said Lieutenant would not suffer him to make noe such officers but of his owne authorite against y^e effect of y^e said f^res pattent[℥] to him made. And thus y^e šd Lieutenant tooke other power upon him then he had by y^e said f^res patent[℥] in deroga^çon of y^e Kings crowne and royalty and in great hurt and loss to y^e said Giles.

12. Alsoe whereas y^e Kinge sent his writt under his greateseale of England unto y^e said Lieutenant charging him to restore y^e said Giles y^e office of y^e constab^lry of keepeing of y^e castle of Divelin and unto the office of the constab^lry and keeping of the castle and towne of Wickloe wth all y^e landes teñtes rent[℥] services farmes ānuities goodes and cattles w^{ch} y^e said Lieutenant made to be seised

into y^e Kings handes and of y^e w^{ch} y^e Kinge had amoved his handes and them unto y^e said Giles had restored, and y^t y^e said Lieutenant should doe this upon noe longer occupaçon of y^e said lieutenantshipp or govⁿance of y^e said lande, w^{ch} writt y^e said Lieutenant in noe wise obeyed, because of w^{ch} disobaying of y^e said writt y^e šd office of Tresorer was not occupied by long time to great hurt lost and contempt of y^e King and disobaying of his cōmandem^t and also greate losse to y^e said Giles of y^e pffitt^e of y^e said offices of Tresorer and constableries aforesaid of halfe a yeare and more.

13. Allsoe y^e said Lieutenant hath disobayed di^vs and many times y^e Kings cōmandement^e under y^e Kinges great seale out of England privy signet and signet of y^e Egle to y^e said Lieutenant directed and delivered upon payne of his ligeance and otherwise, w^{ch} he hath disobayed, the which disobedience of y^e said Lieutenant hath caused divers p^{so}ns of y^e said land of y^e bond of y^e said Lieutenant to disobay y^e Kings cōmandement^e directed and delivered unto them, y^e which disobediance is y^e most greivous example of disobedience in Ireland y^t e^v was in y^e same land and will be a greate ensample to either of y^e said lands to disobay y^e Kings cōmandement^e out of England less then this be graciously and hastily remedied by y^e Kinge.

14. Allsoe as y^e said Tresorer is informed y^e šd Lieutenant hath made Ro^bt Dyke archdeacon of Dyvelin to byde at home and not to appere afore y^e Kinge and his counsell in England notwithstanding y^e said Ro^bt Dyke had in comāndement by y^e Kings writt out of England upon payn of his ligeaunce and y^t y^e said Lieutenant hath undertaken to y^e said Ro^bt to save him wthout loss unto y^e King, and thus y^e said Lieutenant taketh upon him y^e Kings pte and comforteth y^e said Ro^bt Dyke to disobay y^e Kings cōmandement^e aforešd, for y^e which disobediance of y^e said Ro^bt y^e Kinge may have of y^e same Ro^bt 1000 li. without y^e frutes of his benefices in England and Ireland, which frutes ben yearely of y^e value of cc. mark^e and more.

15. Allsoe at every pliam^{en}t and great counsell ordayn^{ed} to be houlden afore y^e said Lieutenant in y^e said lande after y^e writtes of y^e said pliam^{en}t^e and counsell^e sent to y^e lord^e spi^{ri}uall of y^e one

pties of y^e said lande, the said Lieutenant at his goeing into y^e said one pties accorded for notable sōmes wth y^e said lordes to pay unto y^e said Lieutenant to make for y^e more pte his owne men of his howsehold ther pcurato's to excuse their absence & to have his intent in y^e said pliamētē and counsell, where never this rule had betwene y^e said Lieutenant and lordes y^e Kinge might get greate good yearely of y^e said lordes for their said absence, and thus deseved he y^e Kinge of his fynes y^t hee should have by their absence from y^e said pliamētē and counsell.

[Bibl. Harl. 4763. *contemporary* MS.]

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE
SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS IN JUNE, 17 HEN. VI.
1439, TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE.

The insertion of this interesting document is justified by its historical importance, by many of the ambassadors being Members of the Privy Council, and by the constant allusions which occur in it to the Instructions of the King and the Council. It is the plan of the work to include all Instructions to Ambassadors, and it was thought preferable to introduce, in this place, the *entire* Journal in which the Instructions issued on the occasion occur, than merely to insert those Instructions in the body of the volume.

On the 23rd May, 17 Hen. VI. 1439, the King appointed John archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, Peter bishop of Lisieux, Thomas bishop of Norwich, Thomas bishop of St. David's, Humphrey earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bouchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billeston, dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Popham, Robert Whityngham, treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, the King's secretary, William Erard, professor of theology, Doctors Stephen Wilton and William Sprever, and John Rivell, the King's French secretary, his ambassadors, to negotiate a treaty of peace with France. Cardinal Beaufort, who had opened the treaty, was also associated, with the other ambassadors, in that mission on the 25th of that month. (*Vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 728-734.)

This Journal was written by Dr. Beckington, the King's principal secretary, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Welles; and it extends from the 26th June 1439, when the ambassadors embarked at Dovor, to the 1st October following, when they returned to the King at Kennington. From the minuteness of its details it is no less calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of the time than the political affair to which it relates; and it is very similar in its plan to the Journal which Beckington wrote of the embassy to the Count of Armaignac in 1442, to negotiate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of that prince, which has been published.¹

Of a great part of this Journal there are two *contemporary* copies, one in the Harleian MS. 861, and the other in the Harleian MS. 4763, of which the latter only is perfect; but as the copy in the MS. 861 appears to be the most authentic it has been adopted for the text, so far as it extends, and has been collated with the other transcript.]

ACTA ET GESTA IN CŌVENCIONE PRO TRACTATU PACIS HABITA IN
MARCHIIS CALESIE ANNO D'NI ET LOCO SUPRASCRIPTO.

ANNO Dñi millmo cccc^{mo} xxxix^o. et regnoꝝ Hērici Sexti Anglie et Francie Regis xvij^o. et xvij^o. incipiente per media et sanctos labores reverendissimi in Xpō patris et dñi Dñi Henrici miseratione divina tunc Sñi Eusebii presbiteri Cardinalis de Anglia vulgariter nūcupati Epi Winton̄, necnō per similes mediaciones et labores illustris Dñe Dei grā Ducisse Burgundie ꝑc^a. appunctuata est et demū incepta et tenta in marchiis Calesie dieta seu convencio super tractatu pacis generalis inter Anglie et Francie regna ut ex sequētibz poterit luculenci⁹ apparere.

[26th June.] DIE VENERIS xxvj^o. Junii anno sup^adicto sūmo mane dict⁹ Dñs Cardinalis Anglie Epus Winton̄ Dux Norfolchie et Comes Oxon̄ cum aliis ambassiatoribz Anglie ppe Dovoriam ascenderūt naves et transfretaverunt Calesiam.

[27th June.] DIE SABBATI tunc sequente mane hora quarta una cū Whetyng-h^m Thesaurario Calesie Magister Thomas Bekyntoñ legū doctor Regis secretarius ascendit navim et ante horā undecimā venit Calesiā feliciter, ubi visitato p¹mo Dño Cardinali, pransus ē cū Epi Norwicensis.

[28th June.] DIE D'NICO inter horā quītā et sextā post meridiē venerunt Calesius Comes de Vendoñ Archiep̃us Remenf Bastardus Aureliañ comes de Dunoy et Dñs de Crepicordio oñs pro parte adversarii Francie preter Dñm de Crepicordio qui vēit pro parte Ducis Burgūdie, quibz obviā ī eoꝝ advētu equitaverunt Dñi Archiep̃us Eboꝝ Comes Stafordie Ep̃us Norwiceñ et Dñi le Bourchier et de Hunguerford usq; ad pōtē vocatum Nywnā brigge et abinde cōduxerunt honorifice usq; ad villā Calesie.

[29th June.] DIE LUNE videlicet ī festo Petri et Pauli mane hora octava cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis ī hospicio Dñi Cardinalis videliꝝ Archiep̃us Eboꝝ Dux Norfolchie Ep̃i Norwiceñ Neveneñ¹ et Lexonieñ Comites Stafford et Oxoñ Dñi de Bourgchier et Hunguerford et Bekynton secretañ et ī pñcia Dñi Cardinalis deliberaverunt sup directione agendoꝝ et iter cetera cōcluseñt q; si per ambassiatores partis adverse peteretur assignacio et limitaço certi diei pro cōvencione ineunda magis honorifice posset responderi, q; attento et considerato q; totū hoc negociū tractatus introductum exordiatū motū et hucusq; promotū ac directū fuit per bonas et beatas mediaciones dcoꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse Burgūdie ita ut limitacio seu exortacio seu assignacio diei hñmōi eoꝝ arbit^o et moderatione facienda esset, ut scilicet hiis statueretur qui eis ⁊ eoꝝ discrecionibz aptior et magis eoꝝ optunitatibz accōmod^o videretur, rogando nichilomin^o ut acceleracio q; posset ī hoc fieret. Et post h^c ambassiatores ptis advse. s. Cōes Vendomie Dñs Riginald^o de Chartres Archiep̃s Remeñ Joñes bastard^o Aureliañ comes de Dunoy una cū dco Dño de Crepicordio pro pte Ducis Burgundie ingressi sūt ad pñciā Cardinañ et post ipensas reverencias pposuit in gallicis noīe ceteroꝝ corā dco Dño Cardinali, presentibz ābassiatoribz Anglie, dict Archiep̃s Remeñ et cōclusion^a iñ peciit assignacionē diei cōvencionis et responsū ē p Dñm Archiep̃m Eborač ut pⁱus deliberatū ē. Adjectū ē insup q; eciā ī discrecione et moderacione dictaꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse resideret sub quibz modis et formis et quo numero personarum in die et loco cōvencionis predicte, an

¹ Sic, but clearly an error for *Menevens's*. This mistake occurs throughout the MS.

scilicet armati vel iermes venirent seu incederent ambassiatores utriusque partis et gentes sue. Hiis factis ambassiatores adverse partis sumpta licentia a Domino Cardinali inter ix^a. et x^a. prexerunt ad magnam aulam stapule ubi venerunt ad presenciam Domini Ducis Aurelianensis et facti ei debita reverencia habeant aliquandiu cum eodem conferre quam volebant, et post horam decimam licencia ab eodem Duce captata omnes dei ambassiatores preter Comitem de Vendom qui tunc jejunavit ut dicebatur profecti sunt ad hospicium Domini Archiepiscopi Eboꝝ ubi tam Domini Cardinalis et Comes Staffordie ac Domini de Bouchier et de Hunguerfordie quoniam ipsi ambassiatores Francie honorifice suscepti et convivati sunt. Eo die post prandium per terciam iterato dei ambassiatores Francie in eadem aula stapule competenti tractatu temporis usque ad quintam horam habebant quam volebant cum deo Duce communicationem. Et signanter dictus bastardus frater dicti Ducis multum diuque habebat conferre cum eodem. Et demum per quintam horam sonitam omnes dicti ambassiatores propter Comitem de Vendom accesserunt ad hospicium Comitis Staffordie et cenaverunt ibidem laute satis. Et postquam discubuisse in cena ingressus est dictus Dux Aurelianensis et cenavit una cum eis ibidem. Finitaque cena omnes ad hospicia sua remearunt.

[30th June.]

DIE MARTIS ultimo Junii inter septimam et octavam venerunt dicti ambassiatores Francie ad presenciam Domini Cardinalis captaturi licenciam recedendi. Et post habitas invicem conciones aliquales iidem ambassiatores coram deo Domino Cardinali in oratorio suo ante altare presentibus tunc ibidem Domino Norwichei Bekyntoni secretario et M^r. Johanne Ryvelle prestititerunt solemniter juramentum videlicet Archiepiscopus Remei manu dextra posita super pectus ceteri manibus dextris in dextram dei Domini Cardinalis apposis quod securitatem et fidem servarent durante huiusmodi tractatu tempore ambassiatoribus Anglie et gentibus suis et mediatoribus ipsius tractatu et gentibus suis secundum modum et formam in quadam cedula quam dictus Magister Johannes Ryvell in manibus suis tenebat et coram eis publice legebat conceptos. Et de ac super juramenti suis huiusmodi conscripte sunt littere eorum sigillis sigillate sub forma quam legitur et sequitur.

LOYS DE BOURBON' conte de Vandosme grant maistre dostell de France, Reignault archevesque et duc de Rems chancelier de France, et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoy grant chamberlain de France, ambassadeurs du Roy de France sire souverain

seigneur, sur la matiere de la paix general des royaumes de France et Dāgleterre a touz ceulx q̄ ces p̄ntes f̄res verront salut. Savoir faisōs que aujourduy nous et c̄in de nous avons fait certain solemiel serment selonc la forme q̄ sensuit.

Nous Loy de Bourbon cōte de Vendosme Reignault archevesque de Rems chancellor et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoyz jurons et p̄ttōs cestasf No^s Loys de Bourbō cōte de Vandosme dess^ddit p̄ la foy de n̄re corps et sur n̄re honneur Reignault archevesque de Rems p̄ no^s ordres et en parole de p̄bre et p̄lat et Jehan bastard Dorleās cōte de Dunois par la foi de n̄re corps et sur n̄re honneur q̄ soubz umbre où colour ou p̄ le moien de lapointemēt fait au regard de la cōvēcio naḡues cōclute et ordonne de laccord et cōsētemēt du Roy n̄re dit f̄r et de sō dit adv̄saire Dāgleterre estre tenue en certaine place entre Calais et Gravelinges pour estre et ēsembler illec les ābassadeurs et cōmis du Roy n̄re dit f̄r et de sō dit adv̄saire affin de vacquer entendre appointer et par la grace de Dieu cōcluire finablemēt la matiere de la paix general des royaumes de France et Dāgleterre ne de lexecucion dicelluy appointment ou autremēt nous ne ferons pourchasserons machinarons ou proposerons ne p̄metterons ou souffrerons a n̄re p̄voir estre fait pourchasse machinee ou p̄posee quelconque chose de fraude del dōmage mal ou icōvenient en lancontre des messages et ambassadours du dit adversaire ne de leurs gens serviteurs ou familiers qui lez accompagneront en alant et demourant a la d̄te cōvencion ou retournant dicelle ne a aucū deulx. Mais cessans toutez fraudes decepcions dol et mal engin bien et leaulmēt garderons et ferons garder aux dessusd̄ toutz appointemēs cōcernās touchans et regardans la d̄te cōvencioñ et execucion dicelle et auxi toutez seurtes deues cōvienables et requises. Et en outre que pendent la dite cōvencion et par tout le temps dicelle nous baillerons et ferons bailler aux diz messagiers et ambassadours du dit adversaire tout possible aide et yceulx deffenderons et secourerons selonc n̄re p̄voir envers et cōtre toutes personnes qui les vouldroient assail̄r grever onnuyer sur colo^r et a locasion ou par le moien dicelle en q̄le māiere q̄ se soit ou puet estre. En tesmoing des quell̄ chose nous avons mis nous sealx a ces

pn̄tes. Doñ a Calais le darreiner jour de Juing lan de grace mil ccccxxxix.

Hiis actis licenciā ceperunt et eodē die adequitaverunt ad villam S̄ci Audomari. Eodē die Dñs Joh̄es Poph^m miles et M' Steph̄s Wiltoñ decretoꝝ doctor missi sūt ad Dñm Cardinalē ad dēcam villā S̄ci Audomari ad recipiendū juramēta s̄lia de securitate ꝥc^a. p̄standū p Ducē Burgundū ꝥ suos ꝥc^a. et ad inde reportandū lras scriptas suis sigill̄ sigillatas. It̄ ad habendū noticiā de volūtate dicte Ducisse quo die vellet ēē ī cōvencione et ad quē numerū et ad quos modū et formā conveniendi an s. ī armis vel absq. vellet cōsentire.

[1st July.] INTERIM die Mercurii et Jovis in loco deputato cōvencioni parabantur ꝥ tenebantur papiliones seu tentoria pro ambassiatoribus Anglie et edificia quedā de asseribz pro Dño Cardinali.

2^o. die Julii. DIE JOVIS viz in fo S̄ci Swithuni Dñs Cardinalis cōvivavit solempniter oñs ambassiatores Anglie in villa Calesie tunc p̄ntes et multos alios nobiles tā milites q^a domicellos. Isto die circiter horā quintā post meridiē venerūt Calesiā notabiles quidā viri clerici et alii de cōsilio Ducis Aureliañ numero xxⁱⁱ. equites habentes salvos conduct^o Dñi Cardinal̄.

3^o. die Julii. DIE VENERIS hora decima ante meridiē reversi sūt Calesiā a villa S̄ci Audomari et Duce ac Ducissa Burgundie Dñs Johannes Poph^m miles et M' Steph̄s Wyltoñ legum doctor qui hora quarta post prandium in hospicio Dñi Cardinalis coram ambassiatoribz Anglie ibm in p̄ncia dēi Cardinalis congregatis relacionē fecerunt de juramēto securitatis p̄stito corā eis per dictū Ducē Burgundie de quo attulerunt lras suas sigillatas ꝥc^a. Item q. Ducissa Burgundie disposuit ēē ī loco cōvencionis die Lune p̄x seq̄t et voluit hūc diē observari ab utraq. pte hora ix^a. ante meridiē. Item q. ip̄a cōsensit et satis rationabile et cōveniens pro bona direccione negocii et securitate parciū videbatur eidē q. tam ab una pte q^a alia essent numero trecente persone venientes si vellent solum cū gladiis ꝥ daggardis absq. aliis armis et ex parte Anglie essent decem scuratores seu exploratores qui deberent scurare seu explorare per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Graveling

et Arde. Et siſtr ex parte Francie essent totidē scurātes sive explorantes eciā per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Calesiam et Guynes. Et q̄ insup tam una pars q̄^a alia haberet xx. personas si vellent servientes pro victualibz defferendis. Istis relatis ut sup^a et lectis in scriptis signatis signo manuali secretarii dñe Ducisse Dñi Cardinal et ambassiatores Anglie deliberarunt et cōcluserunt de observādo p̄missa quatenus eos concernunt. Et reservarūt sub avisamēto et deliberaōe usq̄ ī crastinū ad horā octavā eodē loco ad quot psonas numero quisq̄ ex ambassiatoribz hmōi secū ducēdas foret assignādus.

iiij^{to}. Julii. DIE SABB'I hora inter octavā et nonā in hospi^o dñi Dñi Cardinal fca ē assignaō c^oliz ābassiatoz quot q̄s habitur^o ēet ad locū cōvēcionis die Lune seq̄ti per cedulā cōceptā scđm advisamētū dñi Dñi Cardinal quā gessit Waller armiger senescall^o hospicii ejusdⁱ Dñi Cardinalis.

v^o. Julii. DIE D'NICO cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis circa horā octavā ī hospicio Cardinal et ī p̄ncia ip̄i^o appūctuarūt et cōcordarūt q̄ arriperēt iter in crastio equitādo vsus locū cōvēcionis a Calesiis hora vj^{ta}. de mane et statutū ē ōs monēdos fore ad observaōem huj^o hore. Itē cōicatū ē qui forēt ex pte nra equites ad scurād seu explorandū per ij. leucas p̄dictas versus Gravelyng et Arde. Hac die hora vesparū egressi sūt cū xx^{ti}. evectionibus q̄dā q̄s [sic.] Ducis Aurelian habentes salvos cōduct^o Dñi Cardinal.

vj^{to}. Julii. DIE LUNE sūmo mane videlicet circiter horā quartam Dñs Cardinalis fecit decantari solēpniter ī capella sua missā Sp̄us Sc̄i quā celebravit M' Nicholas Bildestoñ decanus Saḡ et post missam familia cantata est et ergo horam vj^{ta}. ut ante stātutū est convenierunt ambassiatores Regis cum gentibz suis ad hospiciū dñi Dñi Cardinalis parati ad iter et cito post vj^{ta}. omnes simul cū Dño Cardinali ceperunt iter equitando per mercatū ad portam lanterne preter Baronē de Duddele Dñm Johem Sturtoñ militē et Wih-tyng^ham thesau^r Calesie qui pro salva garda castri ville et Ducis Aurelieñ ī villa dimissi sunt. Dictus vero Dñs Johannes Sturtoñ miles et custos dñi Ducis recitavit hoc mane corā dñis q̄ cū dictus Dux jā certitudinaliter cōpisset q̄ nō esset hoc die itur^o ī persona usq̄ ad locum cōvencionis habuit dicere dco Dño Johi q̄ si nō

ipse veniret ceteri nichil aliud facerent nisi verberare ventum. Hic quidē nō ē omittendū quantas diligencias et labores egerit hic Dux per omē mediū sibi possibile per se et Ducē atq; Ducissā Burgundie atq; per alios numero plurimos ut ire posset ad locū cōvencionis. Multi quoq; Flandēses et Picardi et gentes exte interrogabant solcite ab exploratoribz nris si dicť Dux Aureliañ venisset ad locum. Postq^a nri venerūt in hiis et aliis multis q̄ satis notavim⁹ multa dabantur indicia Flandris si exisset Dux p̄dicť. Postq^a fuissent egressi ad portā lanťne et jā venissem⁹ sup salū maris per Dñm Joñem Poph^am et Waller dinumerate sunt gentes nre et iventi sunt viri circiter cclx^a. preter eos qui p̄cedebant pedites et eos qui observabant tentoria. Hora autē octava vl circiter venim⁹ ad locū cōvencionis qui mea opinione distat a Calesia vij. miliaribz Anglicē versus Gravelyng et aliquātulū plus a Gravelyng vero iiij. miliaribz vel circiter ⁊ et est loc⁹ iste pene ex opposito castri de Oye distans abinde prope p unam miliarē ad sinistrā versus mare. Loc⁹ iste notabiliter et honorifice apparat⁹ erat ex parte nra. Dñs enī Cardinalis habuit ibi constructum tentoriū sive tabernaculū magnū ex meremio et asseribz factum lōgitudinis centū et ultra pedum coopertum desuper et desubtus q^ai per muralia panno novo lineo de canabo per totum et situm erat scđm lōgitudinē ita ut protenderetur aboria in austrū habebatq; in area una et sub tecto uno universa pene necessaria loca officioz. In fine boriali panetriā botellariam cellam vinariā et alia. In fine australi cameras duas sive duo conclavia et ī medio aulā magnā et āplam nimis ut ī ea peritoz judicio et estimacione ad mēsam simul discumbere possent ppe cccⁱ. viri. Aula et camere hmōi introrsus cooperte sunt pānis rubeis valde pulcris de opere tapestrie operatis cum tribus pannis cōcathenatis. A posteriori parte tentorii in occidente erat una bassa curia circūcepta palis fixis et pāno novo lineo canabo coopertē infra q^a curiā seu areā coquina sita est factē ad modū dom⁹ magne. Et ad occidentale hostiū huj⁹ magni tentorii ī specu subterraneo erat cella vinaria cooperta desup garbis arundinū colligat. A parte septētrionali huj⁹ magni tentorii erant tria tentoria honesta pⁱmū Archiepi Eboz 2^m. Epi Norwiceñ 3^m. Epi Neneveñ. Ex parte vero australi sita sunt sex alia tentoria sive papiliones decora

valde . Dñoz Ducis Norfolch Comitis Stafford et Oxoñ et ceteroz
đnoꝝ ordinatī et in una fronte. E regione vero tentorio dict̃ Dñi
Cardinalis ad orientē aliquātulū majoris distancie q̃^a sit inter duas
metas cōmunes sagittarioꝝ erat tentoriū Ducisse Burgūdie erectum
ejusdē lōgitudis uti erat dict̃ tento^m Dñi Cardinalis ṽl circiter eciā
de meremio et asseribꝫ debilibꝫ fact̃ et coop̃t vetustis et foraminosis
pannis veloꝝ , nichilomin⁹ intus erat pannis de aras valde bonis
per circuitū extensis ornatū. Et jux^a ex parte australi extra
ordinē defixa sunt duo alia parva et vetusta tentoria ut apparuit
fuliginosa et nō plura erant ibi pro ista dieta. In medio autē
spacio inter dicta duo magna tentoria ponebatur notabilis quedā
et pulcra papilio Ducisse p̃dicte pro loco cōvencionis et cōica-
cionis utriusqꝫ p̃ciū in qua stratū erat sedile pannis et cussinis
aureis pro d̃co Dño Cardinali et Ducissa et pro P̃ncipissa Navar̃.
Ex utroqꝫ vero latere scamna sunt posita pro sedilibꝫ ambas-
siatoꝝ. Postq̃^a Dñs Cardinal̃ et ambassiatores Regis cū gentibꝫ
suis per horā et āplius ab adventu suo morā ibi traxissent tandē
post horā nonā et ut conscio p̃pe decimā venerūt dict̃ Dña Ducissa
et P̃ncissa Navar̃ nept̃e sua filia Ducis Clivie ac ambassiatores
ptis adṽse. Et cū dictis Ducissa et P̃ncipissa decē alie dñe
et generose feīe ī multū splendido apparatu operis aurifabrini.
Nec mora đca Dña Ducissa ut cognovit p̃sēciā Dñi Cardinalis
festinavit ī ej⁹ occursū. Idqꝫ intelligēs Dñs Cardinal̃ citato passu
p̃peravit eam occurrendo p̃venire et p̃pe mediā viā inter tētoria
dedit ei obviā urbanissimo amicissimoqꝫ modo applectentes se et
īvicē oscula dantes et abinde īp̃i et đca P̃ncissa Navar̃ ingressi
sunt papilionem cōvencionalem et ambassiatores utriusqꝫ partis
secuti sunt eos. Porro in đca papilione possum erat sedile cōgrue
altitudinis pānis aureis de campo rubeo insigniter apparatus et
cussinis s̃ilis operis stratum. In quo Dñs Cardinalis in medio
dicta Ducissa a manu dextra et p̃fata P̃ncissa a sinistra discubue-
runt. Et ab utraqꝫ pte in longum scāna quedam competentis
longitudinis mittebantur , in quibus a dextra parte ambassiatores
adverse partis ab alia ñri sessū ibant. Recumbētibꝫ nūc omibꝫ
eleganti et facundo sermone p̃posuit Dñs Eboꝝ in latinis in effectu
et sūmo hoc cōcludēsqꝫ scđm modū et formā alias per beata media
đcoꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Ducisse appunctuatos pro dieta hic tenenda

super tractatū pacis generalis ꝑcā. et prorogata seu ꝑcrastinata huc usq; in diem. Jam cōparent ambassiatores dñi nři Regis processuri in negotio hmoi cū ōi devocione et bona fide ut ejus qualitas et natura exigunt et requirunt ꝑcā. Et dilatavit se magnificando in hoc opere laudes et merita dictoꝝ Cardinalis et Ducisse recitando penas et diligēcias exactissimas nō facilesq; labores quibꝫ ꝑ maria frigora per tempestates ꝑcā. nō peperterunt ꝑꝑr hm^o sçi operis cōficiende s. pacis ꝑparamēta et fundamēta jacenda. Subjunxit demū q; cū res tanti ponderis uti est hec q;ā ingredim^r nēc^aio exigat potestatē hincinde congruā cui ejus firmitas imitatur oportunū in ꝑmis ē ut auc^ates seu potestates parciū videantur. Et cum hoc lras cōmissionis nře quas manu tenebat ostendit et tradidit ambassiatoribꝫ partis adverse. Pariq; modo iꝑi liberarunt nobis lras cōmissionis sue. Et post hec secessim^o abinvicē ad deliberandū sup lris predictē usq; post prandiū Dñs enī Cardinalis qui hodie jejunavit ob honorē Sçi Thome M^aris cuj^o vigilia nondum pransus erat, neq; Ducissa ꝑdca ꝑcā. Prefato Dño Cardinali existēte in mēsa ingressi sunt ad eum Eꝑus Tornaceñ et Dñs de Crepicordio missi a dca Ducissa dixeruntq; q; ambassiatores partis adverse viderunt cōmissionē dñi nři Regis et ex cōtinēcia ejus ita turbati cōmoti et stomachati sunt non absq; justis et rationabilibꝫ ut dicunt causis q; nullo modo volunt ulteri^o in tractatu pacis cū parte nra sub hac cōmissione procedere.

Allegabant tres causas, ꝑⁱma erat q; adversus omnē bonā formā amicabilis tractatus inserte sunt ī cōmissione clausule diverse magis sonantes in parciū irritationē seu provocacionem q;ā pacis introductionē, quarū ꝑⁱma erat hec Ad tractandū cum Karolo de Valoys ꝑcā. q; nimis nuda et iopi forma pro tāto Principe dictum eis apparuit et longe abjectius et deteri^o q;ā olim scribi solitum erat quando in terminis generalibꝫ scribi mos erat in hunc modum, Cum advsario nro Frācie ꝑcā. Secunda cā erat ut asseruerunt quia canebatur in cōmissione q; jus et titulus et ad coronā et regnū Francie Regi competunt ꝑcā. et ambassiatores Regis requirerēt dictum Karolū q; cessaret et desisteret a possessione detēciōe et occupatione dictoꝝ corone et regni istud scđm eos nichil videtur sonare in media pacis. Et videbatur dce Du-

cisse q₃ minus consulte ejusmodi verba posita sunt ī cōmissione et q₃ si qua mencio fortasse de hoc passu facienda fuisset prudēcius et discrecius ageretur si tales rigide clausule expresse forent in instructione et ī cōmissione omisse. Terciā causā allegabant q₃ cōmissio visa ē eis insufficiens ad fināl^r concludendū in materia pacis eo q₃ si per tractatū pacis eo devētū foret q₃ pro bono pacis renūciacio juris fieret vel aliquod simile ex hiis q̄ in cōmissione habetur nulla datur potestas in ea parte quia clausula generalis nō extenditur ad ea q̄ sunt majoris preeminēcie et que quis nō ~~posset~~ esset in spē verisim^r cōcessurus verū hoc ultimū nō multū monebat. Ex adverso contra cōmissionē eoꝝ erat per partē n̄ram et juste replicatum de magnis obscuritatib³ et multiplici itellectu ej²dem p̄sertim in ea parte ubi dīc^r Asqueux ou a q̄lconques t^ca. Super istis post p̄ndiū ī papilione cōvencionali habite sunt mutue cōicaciones et allegaciones inter partes ad longum, et ubi videbatur ac verisīle erat ābassiatores partis adverse maxime ob p̄mas duas cās discedere noluisse et rupturā facere nichilomin² per media Dñi Cardinalis inducti sunt et cōsenserunt tandē q₃ conciperetur nova quedā minuta cōmissionis n̄re avisamēto utriusq₃ partis que postq^a esset per utramq₃ partē absoluta et approbata mitteretur in Angliam ad sigillandū. Et Dñs Cardinalis p̄misit illā sigillandā fore. Sic q₃ s̄r solo h̄mōi p̄misso Dñi Cardi^l dicti ambassiatores adverse ptis adquieverunt demū egre t̄n et ānuerunt interim usq₃ ad nove cōmissionis apportacionē nobiscū procedere tractare et cōicare sup viis et modis et mediis ad pacē t^ca. Insup cōventū et concordatū ē cōvencionem iterato eodem in loco celebrandum fore die Veneris p̄xie secut^o, interea vero cōmissiones visitarentur et corrigerentur utrimq₃. Et hiis actis et conclusis hora jam quarta post meridiē seu circiter ascendim² equos et reversi sum², pervenim²q₃ Calesiā inter quintā et sextam.

[7th July.]

DIE MARTIS circiter horam cene venerūt Calesiam Ep̄us Tornaceñ Electus Catalanneñ et secretari² quidā partis adverse qui añ sero visitarunt Dñm Cardinalē et liberarunt eidē minutā cōmissionis n̄re cōceptā per ābassiatores partis adverse quam satis acceptam habebant ut isti dicebant quā quidem minutam icōtinenti Dñs Cardinalis transmisit Archiep̄o Eboꝝ et nichil ultra hac die actum ē.

[8th July.] DIE MERCURII mane mandato Archiepi Eboꝝ ego Bekyntoñ secretari⁹ M' Stephs et W. Sprever dū Archiepus erat in audiendo missam visitavim⁹ dictā minutā ī ecclia S̄ci Nichi et paucis per nos tunc additis et hiis que cōgruitatē et orthographiam tangebant correctis visum nobis erat eā satis ēe rationabilem et admittendā et ita relacōem fecim⁹ Archiepo post missā. Isto die post prandiū hora s̄cda dict⁹ Dñs Archiepus Decan⁹ Saꝝ M' Stephs Willms Sprever et ego Bekintoñ ad hoc moniti cōvenim⁹ in magna camera infra hospiciū Dñi Cardinalis et ibi cōmunicavim⁹ et deliberavim⁹ super declaratione et obscuritatis āmocione minute partis adverse et concepte erant p nos diverse sup hoc forme et demū ad unū redigim⁹ vota n̄ra. Hora quarta seu circiter venerunt d̄ci Dñi Tornaceñ et ceteri cum quibz super declaratione diu cōicacionē habuim⁹. Tandem vero vix et cum difficultate cōsenserunt correctioni dict⁹ eoꝝ minute si visū hoc fuerit collegis suis.

ixº. Julii. DIE JOVIS d̄ci Epi Tornaceñ et Catalenneñ ac ceteri cū eis revsi sunt ad Gravelyng et cōmissū est eis sig⁹re Ducisse de cōvēcione tenendi loco quo p'us die Veneris sequente hora nona. Isto die venerunt Calesiam ambassiatores Comit̄s Armaniaci videlīz le Pigot miles et alter clericus licenciatus in jure ut dicebatur ad cōicandū cum Duce Aureliañ et ad pmo⁹ ut dixerunt negocium pacis.

xº. Julii. DIE VENERIS mane corā Dño Cardinali in hospicio suo ante transitū versus cōvēcionē dict⁹ licēciatus pposuit, sumēs p themate ut mⁱ postea dictū erat, Dñe fiat pax in virtute tua, et prosecutus ē de triplici pace, et finita pposicōe p̄sentaverūt lras a d̄co Comite missas. Incōtinenti hiis factis Dñs Cardinal et univsi ambassiatores Regis preter eos qui remāserant sicut et altero die pro garda ville et Ducis Aurelianeñ et preter Dñm Norwiceñ ep̄m qui ppter infirmitatē febris qua jam valde laborare cepit sine periculo vite equitare non potuit hora nūc septima simul equitare ceperunt versus locū cōvencionis et paululū ante ix^m. ut credim⁹ pervenerūt ad locum. Eodēq tempore venerunt Ducissa Burgūdie et ābassiatores partis adverse. Moxq, ut d̄ca Ducissa descendisset de curru venit ī occursu Dñi Cardinalis de quo certificatus idem Dñs

festinavit in ej⁹ occursum et pene ī medio ac prope papilionem cōvencionis dederūt sibi obviam ruētes in amplexus et oscula. Et cōsequenter ingressi sunt papilionē p̄dictam et ambassiatores utriusq; partis sequebantur eos, ubi postq^a d̄ci Dñs et Dña in sede p̄ncipali notabiliter et splēdide sicut aī apparata ambassiatores p̄d̄ci ex utroq; latere ut et p̄stino die fecerant discubuissent p̄ma minuta illa cōmissionis per ambassiatores partis adverse p̄us advisata et per nos correcta per Dñm Eboḡ in mediū prolata ē et oraculo vocis sue intimatum ē īp̄is q; pars n̄ra cōmissionē īp̄am et ī forma qua concipitur satis approbat et admittit. Illi vero minutam h̄mōi susceperunt et trahentes se ad partē legerunt et deliberarunt sup̄ illa redeuntesq; renūciarunt nobis se satis cōtētari de illa. E vestigio q; d̄cus Dñs Eboḡ declaravit quātr ex adverso ī cōmissione īp̄oḡ in quibusdam ubi magna videbatur obscuritas cōtineri et multiplicitas ītellect⁹ pars n̄ra nō īmutata s̄nia ad majorē claritatē mutavit verba quedā ut ī minuta s̄ hoc concepta quā parti adverse tradidit videri posset. Peciit igitur eā videri et admitti, ac illi se ad partē trahentes visa illa retulerunt se eam admittere et approbare. Et Dñs Cardinal̄ promisit nōie ambassiatoḡ R; q; pars adv̄sa haberet cōmissio^{em} suā sic correctam sigillo Regis sigillatā. Pars vero adversa s̄ili modo promisit Dño Cardinali q; īp̄i facerent cōmissionē suam sic correctam eciam sigillari sigillo Regis sui. Tenores vero cōissionū h̄mōi seqūntur et sunt tales.

CHARLES par la grace de Dieu Roy de France a touz ceulx qui ces p̄ntes f̄res verront salut. Cōme par le moen de n̄re treschiere et tresamee seur et cousine la Duchesse de Bourgoigne ait este pourparle et avisee entre certains nous ambassadeurs pour n̄re part et ceulx de n̄re adversaire Dangleterre pour sa part ou moys de Fevrier darrain passe entre Gravelinghes et Calais une cōvencion estre tenue desdiz deux parties a Cherbourg ou es parties de Picardie sur les marches du dit Cales pour traicter de paix final entre les deux royaumes de France et Dangleterre se a nous et a n̄re adversaire plaisoit et que en fussions content. Et soit ainxi que nous qui tousjours avōs desire paix pour reverence de n̄re Sig^r et escheuer leffusion de sang humain et les aultres irreparables maulx qui par fait de guerre sont advenuz et pour-

roient avenir si remede ny estoit mis aions consenti et accorde la dite cōvencion esdiz marches de Picardie et q̄ enverrons nouz solennelz ambaxeurs , savoir faisons que nous ces choses considerees disposez cōme tousjours avons este dentendre a la dite paix final entre lesd̄ deux royaumes par tous bons honorables et raysonnables moyens voulons mettre Dieu et rayson de ñre part , cōfians a plain et entierement des personñ et de la leoyaulte et proudomie et de grans sens prudence et discrecion et bone diligēce de ñre treschier et tresame frere et cousin Philipp duc de Bourgoigne et de nous treschiers et feaulx Loys de Bourbon conte de Vendosme ñre cousin grant maistre dostel Reignault archevesque et duc de Reimes chauncellr Johan de Hareco't archevesque de Narbonne et Jehan bastart Dorleans ch̄r grāt chambellain nous cousins Adam de Cambray ch̄r p̄mier p̄sident en ñre court de parlement Jacques de Chastellon ch̄r fr̄ de Dampierre Reignaud Eirard fr̄ de Basoges ch̄r Maistre Dostel Maistre Robert Maillere maistre de nous cōptes conseillers et Maistre Andre du Beuff secretaire iceulx avons faitz ordonnez commiz et deputez faisons cōmittons ordonnons et deputtons par ces p̄ntes nouz ambassadeurs et cōmissaires et certains procureurs et messagiers especiaulx ausquelx et a quelconques huit ou a q̄lconques sept dessusd̄ ou au six diceulx cest asavoir a nous diz frere et cousins lez Ducs de Bourgoigne et Conte de Vendosme Reignault chauncellr Archevesque de Narbonne Bastard Dorleans et Adā de Cambray et en labsence dun des six dessusd̄ a Maistre John Turdet esleu conferme de lesglise de Chalons avons donne et donnons par ces p̄ntes plaine puissence auctorite et mandement especial pour nous et en ñre nom eulx transporter es dites parties de Picardie sur lesd̄ marches de Calais et Douvoir ou aler les aucūs deulx au dit lieu de Calais voier et visiter ñre trescher et tresame frere et cousin le Duc Dorleans presonner de ñre dit adversaire et traictier quil soit p̄nt en la d̄te convencion et a toutes les journees et assemblees dicelles affin que par son avis et conseil soit procede de ñre part a la d̄te matiere de paix de eulx représenter pour nous cōvenir et assābler avecques et ensemble les ambassadeurs cōmissaires procureurs et messages de ñre dit adversaire de traictier appointer prendre et accepter avecques

iceulx jour et lieu sain et cōvenable pour la dte cōvencion cōe ilz verront estre expedient et que ensemble pourront cōvenir de estre et assister a la dte cōvencion ensemble lesdiz ambaxeurs et cōmissaires de ñre advsaire aians de luy bon et suffisant povair en ceste partie, et aux jour et lieu prins et acceptez pour la dte cōvencion et aultres jours ensuians durant icelle de parler cōmuniquer et besoinger avecques lesd̃ cōmissaires et ambaxeurs de ñre dit adversaire et desdiz deux royaulmes, et que icelle paix cōcerneront et regarderont pour nous nous hairs successours et subgetz quelconques de tractier et appointer transsigier passer et accorder terminer et concluire finablement eschoses dessusd̃ et sur touz cōtencions questions causes quereles accions tant reales que personnelles petitions controverses demandes et debas quelconqs avecques leurs circūstances et dependeñ entre nous et ñre dit adversaire pendens cōmences meues ou a movoir avecq̃ les diz ambassadeurs et cōmissaires de la ptie Dangleterre, ainsi cōe entre eulx ensamble et chne partie sera cōvenu traictie et accorde de traicter ainsi et accorder et appointer avecqs lesd̃ ambaxadeurs de ñre dit adversaire ou aultre quelconques personnes aians suffisf povoir en ceste partie de et sur la delivrance totale et elargicio de ñre cousin et Duc Dorleans p'sonner de ñre dit adversaire, et generalemēt de faire ordonner et concluire en la d̃ paix et toutes aultres choses dessusd̃ et es appendeñ dicellez et de chne dicelles tout ce quil verront estre necessaire et cōvenable cōme en ñre personne faire pourrons si p̃ns estions. Jacoit ce q̃ la chose resquist mandement plus especial de jurer et promettre pour nous et en ñre non les appointementz traictiez accorz promesses faiz et conclusions qui par eulx auroit este faitez passees accordees et concluez en la dte paix en la matiere dicelles autres choses devant ditez et sur tout bailler leur lettres en forme deue et souffisant et au cas necessaires et appartēñ lesqueles nous voulons avoir pareil et mesme leffect et vigeur cōme si nous mesmes en ñre persoine les faisons et octroions, promettans en bonne foy et en parole de Roy lesd̃ f̃res de nous diz cousins et ambaxeurs et messages des huit et des six dicēlx en la māiere devant dite. Les quēlx en tous cas voulons estre presens et consentans et tout ce que es matieres et chose dessusdites et en chne dicelles sera ainsi par

eulx traictie appoite accorde promis transige fait termine et conclud avoir agreable et approv^v ratifier et cōfermer par nous ĩres et tenir ferme et estable a tousjours et nō venir encontre et tout sans fraude et mal engin. En tesmoīg de ce nous avōs fait mettre ĩre seal ordeinie en labseñ du grant a ces pñtes. Doñ a Ryem le sep^{me} jour Davrill lan de grace mill ccccxxxix. apres Pasques et de ĩre reygne le xvij^e.

HENRICUS¹ Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñs Hibernie om̃ibz ad quos presentes ĩre pervenerint salutem. Dum ante mentis ĩre oculos reducim⁹ illud tā sūmū tamq̃ singulare et excellens bonū quod nobis Redemptor ĩr ex hac mortali vita transitur⁹ ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens Pacem meam do vobis pacem meam relinquo voḃ, qua rite servata dampna irreparabilia et innumerabilia mala que guerraꝝ cōtinuacione diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambiguus libenter totū añū ĩrm cōṽtim⁹ ad hanc rē sacram consequendū cum effectū. Cū itaq̃ ī mēse Februarii ultimate preterito post certas cōvenciones habitas in marchia Calesie inter reverendissimū ī Xpō patrem carissimū avūculū ĩrm Cardinalē Anglie carissimam cōsanguineā ĩram Ducissā Burgundie ac nōnullos ambassiatores adversarii ĩri Francie super materia pacē perpetue et generalis regnoꝝ Francie et Anglie Nos et dictus adversari⁹ ĩr et cuilz ĩrm per suas patentes ĩras voluit consentit et concordavit q̃ in dca marchia Calesie in certo loco ppicio et cōvenienti ad hoc eligendo fieret et celebraretur certa et solempnis cōvencio pro tractando et finaliter cum Dei adjutorio ip̃am pacē concludendo. Ea ppter confidentes singulariter de fidelitate circūspeccione approbata sciencia et cōscienciaꝝ sinceritate venerabiliū in Xpō patrū Joh̃is archiepi Eboꝝ et carissimi cōsāguinei ĩri Ducis Norff necnō venerabiliū p̃rm Petri Lexonieñ Thōe Norwiceñ et Thome Neveneñ epiōꝝ ac carissimoꝝ consāguineoꝝ ĩroꝝ Humfri Bukkyng^hm Herefordie Staffordie Norhamptoñ et Perechie comitis Joh̃is comitis Oxoñ et Henrici dñi de Bourgcher et dilecti nobis ī Xpō Abbatis de Fescamp ac dilectoꝝ et fideiū ĩroꝝ Walteri dñi de Hungreford Mağri Nichi

¹ This document is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 728, from the Rotuli Francie, 17 Hen. VI. m. 4.

Billestoñ decani ecclie cathedralis Saꝝ Johannis Stourtoñ militis
Joñis Souttoñ militis Johannis Poph^am militis Roberti Whityngh^am
thesaurarii Calef Maꝝri Thome Bekyntoñ legum doctoris M' Wiñi
Erard sacre pagine professoris necnō Magistroꝝ Stepñi Wiltoñ
et Wiñi Sprever legū doctoꝝ et Johannis Ryvel secretarii
ñri ad laudē et honorē ōipotentis Dei et pro vitanda humani
sanguis effusione ac removendū sup^adca mala, necnon ut quieti
subditoꝝ ñroꝝ per bonū pacis auxiliante Dño utiñr sit provisū ipos
Archiepm Ducem Epos Comites Henricū Abbem Walterū Nichm
Joñem Joñem Joñem Robertum Thomā Wiñm Stepñm Wiñm et
Joñem decem et novē decem et octo decē et septem sexdecim
quindecim quatuordecī tresdecim duodecim undecim decē novē aut
octo ex eis quoꝝ p̄fatum Archiepm unū esse volum⁹ ñros ambas-
siatores oratores procuratores deputatos et nūcios speciales facim⁹
ordinam⁹ et cōstituim⁹ per p̄ntes. Dam⁹ itaq; de consensu et de-
liberatione consilii ñri et tenore presenciū concedim⁹ eisdem
ambassiatoribꝫ oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis ñris
predictis potestatē plenariā et mandatū generale et speciale pro
nobis et nōie ñro ac utriusq; ñroꝝ Anglie et Francie regnoꝝ dñiisq;
subditis amicis ñris ac aliis nobis alligatis confederatis et ad-
herentibꝫ quibuscumq; infra marchias p̄dictē Calef vel ibi prope
locis utiq; et diebꝫ ad hoc appunctuandū cū p̄fato advsario ñro
Frācie sive suis ambassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ
deputatis et nūciis potestatē et sufficientē ab eo habentibꝫ i hac
parte cōveniendi tractandi appunctuandi capiendi et acceptandi
cum eisdē ābassiatoribꝫ diē et locū securos et congruentes pro
cōvencione fienda in ip̄o tractatu pacis prout eis videbitur expedire,
et insimul poterunt cōvenire iñteressēdi et assistendi in convencione
predca una cum dictis ābassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis dñi adversarii ñri
Francie ac ad et in dictis loco et die pro dca cōvencione acceptis et
aliis diebus sequentibus ip̄ā cōvencionē durante cōicandi et tractandi
cū ip̄is ābassiatō^b et cōmissariis dñi adversarii ñri in factis et materiis
dce pacis generalis utriusq; regnoꝝ cōcernētibꝫ pacē eandē tractandi
et appūctuandi transsigendi pasciscendi cōcordandi terminādi et fina-
liter concludendi de pace h̄mōi finali generali et perpetua inter nos
et dictum adversariū ñrm pro nobis heredibusq; successoribus et
subditis ñris quibuscumq; ac pro p̄fatē regnis h̄nd ac de et super

om̃ibꝫ cōtencionibꝫ questionibꝫ c̃ais q̃relis accionibꝫ tam realibꝫ quā personalibꝫ petitionibꝫ litibꝫ demandis et debatis quibuscumqꝫ una cū eoꝝ circūstanciis emergētibꝫ dependentibꝫ et cōnexis inter nos et d̃cm adversariū ñrm qualitercumqꝫ pendeñ exortis sive motis vel movend̃. Et insuper tractandi et appunctuandi cū d̃cis ambas- siatoribus d̃ci adversarii ñri aut aliis quibusvis personis potestatem in hanc parte sufficientē habentibꝫ de deliberacione et elargicione consanguinei ñri Ducis Aureliañ ñri p̃sonarii. Necnon cōveniendi de et super treugis seu guerraꝝ abstinēciis tam generalibꝫ quā particularibꝫ per terrā per mare seu per aquas pro nobis regnis terris patriis d̃niis subditis vassallis amicis alligat̃ et confederatis quibus- cumqꝫ, ac treugas seu guerrarum abstinencias h̃mōi sic capiendas et concordandas per oīa regna terras et d̃nia ñra proclamare et proclamari faciendi, et pro debita firmaꝫ custodia eaꝝdem treugaꝝ faciendi ordinandi et deputandi tot et tales conservatores et iudices tam generales quam speciales et in tanto numero prout ip̃is ambas- siatoribꝫ oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis ñris supradict̃ melius videbitur expedire, ac universa et singula que per eosdem in om̃ibꝫ et singulis premissis vel aliquo premissoz appunctuari con- cludi seu concordari contigerit firmandi roborādi et per fidei in- terposicionē et juramētū eciam ad sc̃a Dei eṽngelia ī āiām ñram prestandi assecurandi ac de et super eisdem et quolibet eoꝝdem cōcedendi dandi faciendi et expediendi oīs et oīmodas securitates cauciones promissa alligaciones et l̃ras sigillatas que talem tantamqꝫ vim auctoritatem eff̃cm et vigorem habere volum⁹ ac si nos in persona ñra ea faceremus, ac generaliter om̃ia et singula faciendi ex̃cendi et expediendi que in premissis et circa ea ñc̃ia fuerint seu quomodolibet oportuna, eciam si majora sint aut forent superius expressatis et talia que de sui natura mandatum exigant magis speciale et que nos ip̃i facere possem⁹ si personaliter presentes essemus. P̃mittentes bona fide et in verbo regio nos ratum gratum et firmū et stabile perpetuo habituros quicquid in premissis aut aliquo ip̃oz p̃missoꝝ per p̃dictos cōmissarios ābassiatores seu de- putatos ñros decē et novē decē et octo decem et septē sexdecī quī- decim quatuordecī tresdecī duodecī undecī decem novē aut octo ex eis quoz p̃fatū Archiep̃m unū ēe volum⁹ appunctuatū cōventū cōclusū seu cōcordatū fuerit. Et qꝫ om̃ia et singula sic appunctuata

cōventa cōclusa seu concordata absq̃ dolo fraude vel malo ingenio pro parte n̄ra ac quantū ad nos spectabit exequemur et exequi faciemus ac q̃d super eisdem dabim⁹ l̄ras n̄ras cōfirmatorias magno sigillo n̄ro sigillatas. In cujus rei testiōm has l̄ras n̄ras fieri fecim⁹ patentes. Teste meīpo apud maneriū n̄rm de Kenington xxiiij^o. die Maii anno regni n̄ri xvij^o.

HIIS ACTIS Dñs Eboꝝ eleganter p̄posuit ī latinis l̄vi satis et exhortatorio sermone, assumēs pro hiis q̃ sibi psuade visum ē pro themate verba Xpi ad Mariā in libro revelaconū Brigide 3. Si Francie et Anglie Reges volunt habere pacē dabo eis perpetuā pacē, prosequens hoc quomodo per medium justie pax illa habenda esset. Sunt em̄ pax et justicia due sorores quarū una sine altera nō habetur sc̄dm Aug̃ sr i^o. s. Justicia et pax osculate sunt, et p̄ hunc modū introduxit p^m articulū instruccionis s. q̃ adversari⁹ suos Francie attendēs ad ea que justice sunt permetteret dñm n̄rm Regē libere pacifice quiete gaudere regno et corona sua Fran̄ et possessione eoꝝdem. Anteq̃ tñ descendit ad hunc articulū fecit protestacionē q̃ nō erat itencionis sue jus seu titulū q̃ seu quē Rex habet ad regnū et coronā predictā et tenet īmediate a Deo nullū ī ea parte recognoscens superiorē ī terris ī aliquale ponere disputa- cionē seu revocare ī dubiū cum sint satis nota ymo notoria toti mūdo et sepissime per divina judicia ī bellis ea de cā initis multis et magnis imo māxis et Deo inspectore et iudice semp pro parte Regis victoriā reportantibz manifestata et declarata. Adjecit illud Brigide in libro revelacionū suaꝝ cū regnū Frācie pervenerit ad veram h̄militatem tūc regnū ip̄m ad legitimū perveniet heredē. Addidit eciā cōfirmacionē pacis general̄ facte Trece et per dños sp̄uales et temporales civitates quoq̃ et villas Francie jurate. Sub- junxit in fine q̃ dictus adversarius hoc faciens satis sperare posset q̃ Rex nō esset ejus ihumanitatis aut ingratitudinis quin attenta p̄pinq̃uitate sāḡnis qua cōjunguntur faceret ei ita provideri q̃ re- putaret merito se contentum. Finitis hiis ambassiatores ex adverso se traxerunt ad partes et cum mutuo se cōsulissent reversi sunt. Et Archiep̄us Remeñ in lingua Gallica recitavit p̄posita p̄ Eboraceñ sm̄rie et cōvertens eundē sermonē pro parte sua dixit de jure et tītlo sup̄premi Dñi sui nō ēē dubi⁹ t̄c^a. et iḡr peciit sc̄dm justiam ut dixit q̃ Rex p̄mitteret eum libere et pacifice gaudere t̄c^a.

Quātum ad bella dixit eciam eos frequenter reportasse victoriam et
 nris fuisse ad unguē recōpensatum. Contra revelaciones Brigide
 allegavit unā p̄tensam p̄phciam Johis Heremite qui ut dixit
 inter cetera scripsit q̄ Frācia p̄pter p̄cta affligeretur multū per
 Anglicos sed tandē Gallici turpiter expellerent eos totaīr a regno.
 Ad pacem generalem dixit q̄ nō valuit q̄ Rex eoꝝ erat tunc īdis-
 positus et īsensibilis et Delphin⁹ cuj⁹ notorie interfuit nō erat ad h⁹
 vocatus neq̄ consensit ꝥc^a. Quibꝫ Eborac̄ hita pⁱus cōicacione cum
 collegis modesto sermone respondit ad singula. Et q^m ad illam
 p̄phiam Johis dixit illum ēe īcognitum et ab ecclīa mīme app̄bat
 sicut est liber este revelacionū ꝥc^a. In fine exhortacionē fecit q̄
 cum ita sit q̄ īpi per magnos et teneros zelum et affectionē habeant
 ad amabile bonum pacē ut sepe ore suo testati sunt īpi velint
 aperturā aliquā bonā et congruā facere que videatur eis posse viā
 pacis inducere. E contra īpi requirebant q̄ nri idipsum facerent,
 dicentes q̄ si nos haberemus aliquas vias h̄mōi apiendas īpi vellēt
 auditū prestare et attendere. Post hec itaq̄ d̄cus Dñs Eboꝝ habito
 pⁱus consilio cum collegis descendit glorioso et diserto sermone ad
 apturā sc̄di articuli instruccionis. Et p^oea pars adversa se retrahens
 et secum cōsulens tandem per os d̄ci Remeñ respondit oblata nō
 fore acceptanda nec ēe media aliqua ad pacē. E contra replicatū
 erat per Eboꝝ q̄ terre oblate nō judicāde essent pro parvis aut
 parvi valoris cū diciores aut majores essent aliquibus duobus regnis
 Xⁱanis ꝥc^a. Et cū nichilomin⁹ ducerēt oblata h̄mōi acceptanda
 instabat Eboraceñ ut īpi mediū aliquod rationabile ad pacis cōclu-
 sionē apirent, qui demū per Remeñ, fact̄ pⁱmit⁹ protestacione q^d
 nichil de concedend̄ per eos sortiretur effectum nisi ī evētū q̄ Rex
 n̄r renūciaret oī juri et titulo que habet ad coronā et regnū Francie
 et tam nōi q̄^a armis. 2^{do}. q̄ quicquid habiturus esset in regno
 Francie teneret de eoꝝ Rege per homagium ꝥc^a. 3^o. q̄ tam
 spirituales quam temporales persone restituerentur ad eoꝝ posses-
 siones et terras ꝥc^a. obtulerūt Regi illas terras ꝥc^a. quas nūc habet
 et possidet Rex in ducat̄ Aquitañ tenend̄ per homagiū ligeū ut
 s^a. Quibꝫ responsū est q̄ ista oblacio nichil tēdebat ad pacē
 ꝥc^a. Et sic dissoluta est cōvencio ista usq̄ post p^andiū et Dñs
 Cardinalis cōvivavit et laute ī tentorio suo oīs ābassiatores Regis ibi
 p̄sentes et alios multos preter Epm Neveneñ qui non manducavit

pisces. Postq^a p^ansū ē Dñs Cardinalis accersivit ad se ābassiatores Regis, et cōsiderans q^d p oblaciones adhuc factas nichil actū est per quod fructus aliquis speraretur, et maxime ex hoc q^d pars adversa protestabat^r oīo de resorto et superioritate t^ca. a quibz si nō posset recedi nichil ultra per nos ad pacē agi posset tanq^a mediator t^c angelus pacis sic agendū censu^t. O q^a possibile ēēt īvestigaret per Ducissā Burgundie si pars adversa pacto quovis induci posset aut auct^aem haberet ad omittendū homagiū resortū et superioritatē t^ca. Et ad hūc finē idē Dñs Cardinalis et Ducissa ingressi sūt papilionē cōvencionis et ibi cōicaverunt soli per se per horam et amplius. Interī ambassiatores Regis cōicaverunt sit in tentorio Cardinalis super hoc, an videlicet esset hoc die procedendū ultra ad alias oblaciones per nos faciendas, et ex multis cāis videbat^r cōclusionat^r omibz q^d nō. Tandē reversus Dñs Cardinalis renūciavit nob^{is} q^d ex mutuo cōicat^e ī papilione t^ca. nō potuit sentire vel sperare de fructu cōsequende nūc pacis eo q^d pars adversa nō esset recessura ab homag^o t^ca. de treug^e esset sicut ēe posset. Post īmediate Dñs Cardinalis et ābassiatores utriusq^e partis multū humaniter recepti sūt in tentoriū dñe Ducisse solempniter apparatus et ībm hebant spēs et vinū, et hiis factis omēs ad pp^a remearunt, cōvēto prius ut die Lune sequenti pxima foret celebranda convencio.

SEQ'UNTUR Instruccionēs Ambassiatoz Anglie.¹

Instruccion yeven on to the most reverend fadre in God Johan archebesshop of York Johan duc of Norff Thomas bisshop of Norwich and Thomas bisshopp of Saint Davies Therles of Stafford and of Oxenford the Lord^e Bourchieres and Hungreford and other sent with theim to the convencion of trete of peas to be holden in the marches of Calaix.

First the said ambassadours shal in suche maner ād forme as shal be thought covenable aske and opene as for the most reasonable mene of peas that the adverse partie cesse and forbere to yeve

¹ Another *contemporary* copy of these Instructions is preserved in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii. f. 211 b., and is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724. The MS. has been so much injured as to be now almost illegible.

from this tyme forth any let trouble or empechement on to the Kyng in occupacion and rejoising of his coronne and reme of France, and that he suffre the Kyng peasible to rejoise hem with al ther apportenantes as hem oweth of rygħt to do, and require hym ad theym yñ his name that hy so doo. And this requeste they shul enforce so as shaft be thought reasonable to hem to be do, not in puttyng in question ner in disputes on the Kyng original title to his said coroune and reme of France the whiche his noble progenitours, namely Kyng Edward his gret aiel and the Kyng his fader bothe of most noble memoire be as gret avis and counseil as koude be taken ther upoñ had for decided and undoutid or they toke upon hem to clayme the said coroune and reme and nāly or they proceded to the werre theŕ fore. And this request the said ambassatours shal mowe espially enforce be the jugement^e of God that have ben yoven in many and divers¹ batailles had in and for his said clayme and right, and also be thappointement and accord made opoñ the same betwix the Kyng^e of most noble memoire hader and aiel, and hereupoñ the shul dwelle as long as hit shal be thought to theim to be do. And if thambassatours of thadvse parte straunge hem to entende to this request, the Kyng^e said ambassatours shal after under ptestacion to be made by hem in forme accustomed, passe forther ad say that the Kyng^e willynd as hy e^ve hath willed so to put hem in his devoir to God and to the worlde that hit shalle not raisonable mowe be said but that he desireth the peas, wol for the good of the said peas rather thañ lakke it, bye it and depte largeli w^t his said adversaire of cuntres landes lordshippes and possessions belongiñ to the Kyn^g and to his said coro^e of Fraunce, and cōdescending to the specialty shal offre his said adversaire landes lordshippes and possessions beyonde the rivere of Leyre to have to him and theires of his body, that ys to say, the contre of Langdoke and other landes and lordshippes beyond the said river belongyng to the said coroune to the valeu in demayne and revenue ordinarie and ex^aordinarie of xx^m. li. yerly, to be holde of the Kyng asyñ the rygħt of his said coroune of Fraunce.

¹ "divers grete" *Tiberius*, B. xii.

Item if that other partie wol not contente hem with the said offre ne condescende to the peas thereby, the most reverent fadir yn God my Lord the Cardinal shal mowe as a plat of the cheurche and as a mediatour and sterer to the peas remembre how thys werryys that hawe be mad in and for the title and claime of the coroune of France betwix the p'nces that have strived ther upō have endured this hondred yere and more, and that there haan be moo men slayne in the continuence of hem of oo nacion and other than ben at thus day in bothe landes and so meck Xpēn blode shede that hit is¹ grete a sorow and an orroure to think or her it, addyng that in al the erthe Cristeñ and hetheñ be not so many noble princes knyghtes and squiers and men of fete as han perissshed yñ the same werres, by force off whiche men and they ne had be so laboured and cōsumed yñ the said werres the Cristen feith and beleve the whiche ys now so grettely lassed ād decressed as it ys weel knowe and the remedies and contre that hath received it and were grounded in the same now pervertid might and sholld not oonly have be defended and kept, but the said Cristeñ feith and beleve had by lyklyhode of reson be dilated thorght the world. So that this rigorous and extreme cōtinuans and abedyng upon the said claymes and querele on both seið hath be mannes probale consideracion be and is the cause as welle of the said sorowful diminucioñ and decresse of the said Cristen beleve as of the lettynge of thencresse and dilatacion thereof, and so be cause of perdition noght oonly of thinnumerable mennes bodyes that haan perissshed be thabuse of the werre and of the wretchednesse and synne that hath ensued therof, but also of infinite other mennes soules that shold noght have perissshed but be saved be the mene of cōtinuance and dilatacioñ of the Cristen beleve if this obstinacy had noght be, of the wiche soules ich was mor p'cioux thanne all therthe.

Sic. With this the said princes may be mevyd to considere that either this werre most ev² endure and never have ende, that God ne wold, and they that wold that the shulde were cursed of God and yn evel tyme borne, either if hit shal have ende that God ne wol and they that wold that they sholde were coursed of God and

¹ "too grete" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

yn evel tyme borne, it most have ende be oon of two woes, that ys to say either by fine force so that oon of theim distroie and subdue hoolly that other, that were gret pitee consideryng the noblesse and puissance of hem and that of hē hangith in gret partye thestat and might of Cristiante, either it most ende by good appointment and accord, the whiche is the goodly endyng thereof, and wold God that hit had so doo many yers a goo. And yet better is that it so do soon thanne abide longer.

Among other thinges that owe to mewe the said pⁱnces to desir that hit so doo, oon grete thing is the consideracioⁿ of nyghnesse of blode that they stand inne ich of hem to other, and ich of hē to alle the grete princes of bothe landes, for the whiche cause them awid be the lawe of God and nature and be the ordre of cherite ich of them to desire and wille the good of other, and to peine hem to thappesement of thise werres that be so detestable and contraire to natur and to al reason.

And over this the pⁱnces of bothe partis owe to considere that God made not his people in the said to remes ner in othe^r for the princes, but he made the pⁱnces for his service and for the wele and behove of his poeple, that is to say to reule them in tranquillite, namly by the mene of deue mīstraciō of justice. So that they so reuled shalle mowe restfully and peasible serve hem, the whiche this werres suffreth hem noght ne shalle suffre hem but lete hem to do whiles they cōtinue and endure. And by thise motives¹ and other suche as my said Lord the Cardinales grete wisdom wol advise, he shaft mewe exhorte and sture bothe princes to lyfft upon consideracion and he^rsight to God, and to shewe the tendernesse and the zele that they be^r to the savacion and eschuyng of dampnaciōⁿ of mennys soules and to the relief² and relevaciōⁿ of the said Cristeⁿ fethe and beleve, also the to shewe the love that they as Cristeⁿ pⁱnces have and bere to tho that be hi^r subgetz and othe^r that beⁿ Cristen meⁿ, the whiche be the lawe of God them awed tendrely and brotherly to love, to shewe also noght in owrdes oonly and writyng but in hertez, the compassion that the have of sheding of Cristen blode and the pite that

¹ "meanes" *Tiberius*, B. xii.

² "relief exaltation" *Ibid.*

they haan opoñ the pouř and innocent people that so lang haan souffred and so greuously and importably haan be oppressed with the said werres, mevyng hem to preferre so grete goodes and theschuyng of the grete and innumerable mischiffes and incōvenientē befor the rigo^r and hardinesse of heř ppre ententē and desirs.

Over this the said pⁱnces may be meved to considere that the principal cause that shold meve any of them to desire the said corounē of Fraunce shold be nogth ambicioñ of worldly worshipp^r ner covetis of erthly dñacioñ and richesse, but the service that hy sholde entende to do to God in gouvernance of his people in the said reme. And with this to considere that the cuntre compⁱsed within tho that be now called the landes and the limites of the reme of France be grete and populus and have noght at alle tymes be hooly onder the gouvnance of oo sool Kyng, ne it is noght of the necessite of the laue of God or of nature ne also of the necessite for the behoveful gouvnance therof that hit so be, but as woel before Charlemain as after the said cuntre and the gouvnance therof hath be departed, so that other while thre otherwhil foure Kyngē haan byn theřin at oones, ich of hem havynng gouvernance of his party and noon of hem subgit to other. And for asmuche as either of the said parties may be stired to departe frome notable part of his clayme and to cōdescende to a moderacioñ and amene therein rather than of durete and lakke of pite to souffre the said mischiefs and incōvenientz to growe or long¹ to cōtinue letyng hem witte that if they that may with thair towarde- nesse so acquite hem to God and to his people be the cause of the² grette goodes as shaft ensue of cessint of these werres and eschewe so manifold harmes ād incōvenientē as they knowe and see wele shal elles ensue, strange hem and wol not so do it, the shal have to mech to answeare to God and al tho that counseil theim therto.

Prima ob-
lacio.

And of this exhortacion shal the Kingē ambassatours take occasion to procede ferth^r in offres and to say that att reverēce of God and of holi churchē and for thexaltacion and vancemēt and assurans of the state of al³ Cristeñ feith and beleve, the whiche havynng consideracion and regard to the litel nōbre of Cristen

¹ "longer" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

² "to" *Ibid.*

³ "al the" *Ibid.*

folkes and to thinfirmite and weykenes thereof, causid of intestine division and werres, standith at this day in grete gipde and perille ans as destitud of proteccion ād deffense agens thenemys and thimpugnatoours theŕof ād for the causes and consideracions nobly and openly allegid and declaret in the holi exhortacion made be the most revent fader in God ꝥc^a. We thembassatoours of the Kyng ouř souverain lord Herř ꝥc^a. make to Charles his adversaire in France the offre that folewith, that is to say, that the Kyng ouř said souverain lord wol and shal suffre agre hym and consente that withoute any contradiction empechement or let of him or of his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs * al the part of France belonging to the coroune of France that is beyond the river of Leyers, noght cōprehending theŕinne but expressely refving to the Kyng and to his heirs, the duchie of Guyenne, the conte of Poetowe, and generally all the Kyngē noble progenitours Kinges of Englonde for the tyme beyng have bifore tyme¹ the coroune of France descended or belonged on to hem be enherited inne and possessed of.

Sic.

ij^a. oblacio.

And after this offre thus made the Kingē said ambassato^rs shal mowe by processe enlarge the said offre, reservyng no mor to the Kyng beyonde the forsaide river of Leyre but that the Kyng now standith or shal stande possessid of at the day of agreement of thadversairie to the said offre. And in this offre the Kingē said ambassatoours shal dwel and extolle it and magnifie it by declaracion of the multitude of tharchebisshopriches bisshopriches citees townes and cuntres comprised in the said offre.

iiij^a. oblacio.

And² the ambassatoours of the othr partie cōtente hem noght with thoffres nexte afor rehersed the said ꝥc^a. shal thanne procede furth^r and make the offre that folwith,³ that at the reverence of God and for the causes and consideracions cōprised in the next article bifore, the whiche the shal repete, and to thentend that they may evidently appier that the Kyng is noght ledde ner meved by ambicion ner by covetys to dwelle opoñ his said clayme and

¹ "thenne" *Tiberius*, B. xii.

² "and if" *Ibid.*

³ "and say" *Ibid.*

title, the Kyng wol content hem to have to hym and to his heirs, all the cuntres lordshippes landes possessions rentes and revenues w^t all ther ryghtes and apptenentz that his noble p^pgenitours the Kyng¹ of England haan had rejoissed and be possessed of, noght as Kyng^e of France, but in thair owne p^ppre and p^pve right belongynd to hem in other wys and be other lawfull title forthwith, the tounes and marches of Caleis comprehended thereinne, the conte chastel and lordshipp of Guysnes and other in the same marches, accordyng to the limites and bondes specified in the trete of Bretaygne, to have and to hold al the contreys lordshippez landes and thinge above said immediatly of God and as lord souv^erain of the same and of the soubgete thereof as frely w^t outen subjeccion resort or recognicion to be made therfor by hym or by hys said heirs to any erthly man as kan be descrived or advised.

And if it so be that in the demenig of the said mater it be desired that the Kyng^e make al tho that bifore the Kyng^e cōqst in Normandie and in France have holde the party of thadv^esaire to by restored to the landes lordshipps and possessions that they had in the said Normandie and other places of the conquest, the said t^c^a. shal straunge hem and make difficulte he^{re}in. But finally rather than breke therfore the Kyng wol woel agre hem that they be so restored to the landes t^c^a. that other personnes be noght intitlid in be force of any yefte or grant^e made be the Kyng or be the Kyng^e fader, and if thadv^ese partie content hem noght with that, the Kyng wol on² that agre hem that if the landes t^c^a. so youven or garauntyd be the Kyng or his fader falle ayen to the Kyng^e handes or if tho to whom the said landes belangid before the said conquest may accorde w^t tho that now have hym³ the Kyng wol wole that they shal³ have hym and rejoisse hem holding hem of hym or other mene lordys ondirneth hym.

And if God dispose so that hit were procedid so ferre by offres that the difficulte of accord and concludyng rested oonly in the leving of the name and coroune of France desired by that other partie, it shal now be said that this were strange a thing to the Kyng to doo and shold to gretly touche and hurte his worshipp

¹ 'Kings' *Tiberius*, B. XII.

² "over" *Ibid.*

³ Omitted. *Ibid.*

considering that he hath so solemply received his unction and coronne theſinne and inne the capital cite theſof, grete partie of the pierce of France beyng preſend and by them or be thair procuratours aſſentyng therto, and that hit were no noveltee ner incōvenient that ich of hem callid hym Kyng of France, for ſo hath be ſeen afore this that ſuche have be Kyng of France of divers parties therof that have called hemſelf ich of hem Kyng of France. But finally rather thanne the thing falle to rupture the ſaid ambasaours ſhal reporte hem in this matier to my Lord the Cardinal to whom the Kyng hath opened and declared al his entent in this matier.

Item if the matiere of mariage to be had bitwix the Kyng and thadversarie doughter be meved as for a mene to the peas and to thentent of cōicacioñ and tretee to be had theſupōñ, the ſaid ſc̄a. ſchal ſey that it ne is noght thoght to the Kyng covenable to take to his² wiff the doughter of any p'nce without that he ſtonde in parfit frendshipp w^t hem and therfore of reson the trete of the principal matiere that is to ſey of the pees moſt goo bifore any ſuche matere of mariage, considering, that w^tout accord in the principal the trete of mariage ſhal be but woide. And if ſo be that that otheſ partie ſtand not content with that answer but deſir abidingly that matieſ to be entended to takyng pavantuſ occasion of thoffre that was made therof at Arras, the ſaid ſc̄a. ſchal mowe ſay for it was ſo lightly laide by at Arras and noon³ inclinacion ſhewed theſto the Kynge hatht noght theſfore yoveñ hem there inne instruction as they trowe he wold elles have do, addyng thereto that the Kynge is noght ſo ferre but that he may ſoon be ſent unto and advtiſed of the mocion upon cauſe reaſonable that might be miniſtreð thereto. And that for as muche how be it that the ſaid ſc̄a. ne have noght instruction in that matieſ, nevtheles if it like that other partice amiably to comune theſof they wol noght ſtrange them in that

¹ "in" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

² *Omitted. Ibid.*

³ The remainder of this Article is taken from the *contemporary* copy in the Harleian MS. 861. f. 160., and has been collated with the copy in the Harleian MS. 4763. The obvious errors of transcription in one copy have been corrected from the other transcript, and the material variations between them are pointed out in the notes.

behalf, in the which cōicacion they shal first here the menes to the said matrimonie that that other partie wol opene and havynȝ regard to here overtures so to commune wyth hem as of hem self noght bindynȝ the Kynȝ thereby, and in comunynȝ of the matieŕ the said t̃c. shal aske for the mariage ij. miliones and from that descende and finally abide upon a milion of scutes two of the valeue of a noble.

And if thambassatours of the partie adṽse wol noght agre hem ne condescende to any of the sayd meenes of pees, but make other offres suche as shal like hem the sayd et̃c. shal withoute any pleine refusynȝ of hem passe oʋ and say that they have no suche instruction by the whyche they may agre theim to the said offres thay may wel reporte the said offres to the Kynȝ but what shal folowe theŕof thy can noght sey. And in this cas to thentent that the people of the reme of France stande noght alwey in this affliction and thus oppressed with the werre, the Kynȝ wol that it be labored to that that oʋture be made by the mene of the Duċ of Orlans or by the Duchesse of Bourgoygne of trete of a trewes geñal by see and by land to endure if that other partie wol condescende theŕto for l. xl. xxx. or xx. yeŕ wyth cōicacion. And rather than faile to cōdescende to a trewes of iij. iiij. v. vj. vij. or viij. yeŕ withoute cōicacion and it may be so gotyn.

And for ther better and seurer kepyng of thys trewes they shal laboŕ to that that thenterchange may be made of places enclamd of bothe siđ, and condescende rather than faile, to eschange Meux Criel and Saint Germaine en Lay wyth Hareflete Depe and Mounte Saint Michel. And if this enŕchange can thus be hađ they shal in cōicacion of the Duċ of Orleans deliʋance assay how his deliʋance may be mene theŕto and take the said thre places in parte of paiemēt of his deliʋance. In tretie of wych his deliʋance they shal demaunde an c^m. marke takynȝ the said thre townes and oʋ that lm^l. marcz and finally so to conclude. In witnesse of which thyng we have doo put to this pnt instruction oure grete and prive sealx. Yeven at Kenyngtoñ the xxj. day of May the yere of [oure] reigne xvij.

[11th July.] DIE SABBATI xjº. Julii venit cum xx. evec̃tonibz Dñs Ep̃us Viceñ de Catellonia ad villā Calef de sero missus ut legatº a

cōsilio Basiliēn ut dixit p pace tractāda. Et adduxit secū ut sollicitatores pacis Abbatem Virgiliaceñ de P̄vincia p pte Francie ⁊ Dñm Nicholaum Loysthere¹ ca^{um} Rotomageñ p pte Anglē qui visi^{to} Dño Cardinali assignati sūt ad hospicia sua.

[12th July.] DIE D'NICO xij^o. Julii cōclusū est p nuncios hinc inde missos q, Dña Ducissa et ambassiatores ptis adv̄se venirent die Lune sequenti prope Calesiam gracia habēdi cōicacionis ⁊ deliberaçōis cū Duce Aureliañ et videndi que pacis media p eū induci possent. Isto die laute ⁊ solemni^{ter} convivat^o est Dñs Cardinalis cū Comite Stafford.

[13th July.] DIE LUNE xij^o. Julii hora xj^a. egressi sūt Dñs Cardinalis ⁊ ambassiatores Regis villam Calef p portā vocat Melkyate versus locū convencionis qui erat cōtra eandam portam ad duos tract^o sagitte vel circit^{er} a mur^e ville in plana area ubi fixa sunt duo tentoria in oriente, unū p collocuçone in medio ⁊ duo pva pro pane speciebus ⁊ vino in occidente. Hora xij^a. venit Duç² Dña ⁊ ambassiatores adv̄se ptis pre^{ter} Remeñ Cancellariū qui ludens pridie ad pilā pede lesus est. Postq^{am} Dña descendit de curru occurrit eidem mox Dñs Cardinalis et ruebant in amplexus et oscula amicissimo more. Item Dux Aureliañ ⁊ i^{ps}a Dña gaudent^{er} ⁊ cū ingenti leticia se viserunt ⁊ amplexati sunt, ⁊ deinde dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa ingressi sūt tentoriū iⁿ medium ⁊ iⁿ primū i^{ps}i soli, deinde p̄sente Dño Cardiⁿⁱ ⁊ post absente Cardinali et presentibz ambassiatoribz adv̄se ptis, cōicaçonem longam habue^{re}. Et postea dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa cum ambassiatoribz h̄mōi venerūt ad tentoriū Cardinalis quod erat ex oriente p̄ximū dicto medio tentorio et iⁿ sumpserūt spe^{ci} et vinū. Oblivioni ne detur q, vasa spēz tria p^{ri}ma coopta pro tribz statibz antedictis erant ditissima de auro purissimo gemmis variis preciosis imbuta. Decem alia etiā p̄ciosa valde erant, uni^{vers}a num̄o tresdecim. Cumq, omnes accepissent spēs ⁊ de vino gustassent ad plenum iterum Dux ⁊ Ducissa p̄dicti ingressi sunt tentoriū convencionis et quando volebant nūc unū nūc aliū ex ambassiatoribz p̄dictis ad se vocabant, tandemq, ut ex relaçone Dñi Cardinalis accep̄t est corā ambassiatoribz h̄mōi dicta Dña Ducissa habebat interrogare p̄fa^{ct} Ducem Domine nūquid vos vultis habere pacem. Cui i^{ps}e habuit respōdere, Imo, etiam si

¹ "Loyscler" *Harleian MS.* 4763.

² "venit dicta D'na" *Ibid.*

moriar pro pace. At ipsa malis gratibus omnium cum vos et ego univociter hoc velimus nos faciemus quod dabitur pax. Iterato ut prius gustarent species et vinum et sonante jam hora iiiij^{ta}. dicta Dñia Ducissa ascendit currum et cum gentibus suis et dictis ambassiatoribus reversa est ad Gravelyng. Dominus vero Cardinalis et Dux Aurelianus gentes quod nostre reingressi sumus per eandem portam villam Calef. Omitti non expedit quod tute et fortiter villa interim gentibus armatis per circuitum muniti et per utramque partem vie tendentis ad portam predictam munita sit antequam digressi sumus. Statutum est proximus dies conventionis habende die Mercurii proxima.

[14th July.] DIE MARTIS xiiij^o. Julii de mane hora viij^a. Dñia Ducissa misit per secretarium suum M. Gerrardum Domino Cardinali quod ipsa immediate cum venisset ad Gravelyng accepit nova quod Dominus ejus esset infirmus et propterea nullam apud Gravelyng moram agens acceleravit se ad villam Sancti Audomari ad presenciam Domini sui eadem nocte. Desideravit propterea diem conventionis differendum fore usque diem Jovis vel Venis tunc sequentem ut ipsa possit personaliter interesse et presentibus tunc ibidem ambassiatoribus Regis conclusum est diem huiusmodi differendum fore usque ad diem Venis proxima ob contemplationem prefate Domine. Die isto ante sero venit Dominus Abbas Fiscaneus.

[15th July.] DIE MERCURII xv^o. Julii hora octava data est solempnis audientia per Dominum Cardinalem et ceteros Dominos ambascios in Magna Camera dicti Domini Episcopo Vicecomiti legato Basiliensi consilii qui ibidem diu poravit de pace et prosequens hoc thesaurus. Ecce quam bonum et quam jocundum habitare fratres in unum. Cui in fine assignatum est dies crastinus eadem hora per habendo responso. Idem poravit hoc die post prandium coram Duce Aureliano in aula staple ubi secundum recitationem auditorum intermiscuit aliqua non bene sonancia et inter ceterum hunc textum, Estote fortes in bello et pugnate cum serpente, non dixit aliquid. Item grata superveniente qua non sperabitur hora.

[16th July.] DIE JOVIS xvj^o. Julii hora viij^a. in camera supradicta datus est responsio dicti legato per os Archiepiscopi Eboracensis multum eleganter. In qua breviter quinque complexus est. Primo ostendit fervidum et indefectum zelum quem per non pauca numero manifesta indicia Rex exhibuit et indies exhibet ad pacem etc. 2^{do}. Dedit gracias cetui Basiliensi et dicto oratori ejusdem quod ad [id] ipsum hortari et labores assumere etc.

volebant. 3°. Dixit in h^c pacis negocio pie ⁊ sancte revēdissimū Dominū Cardinalē ⁊ Ducissam Burḡ tanq^am mediatores ⁊ angelos pacē multū desudasse ⁊ ip̄os ab utraq^q parciū in mediatores h̄mōi assūptos esse Idq^q solū ambassiatoribz Regis demādatū esse ut istis tanq^am mediatoribz intendant neq^q aliud in mandatis habere ut intendant ceteris ⁊c. Post hoc 4^{to}. consecutive induxit pacē hanc nō modo faciendam s3 factā fuisse si patres¹ in dieta Attrabateñ cōstituti mediū tenuissent. v^{to}. Finali⁹ exhortaçonem fecit ut Dñi Basiliēñ sic moderarent ōia ne scisma execrabile iduceretur in ecclia Dei q^d absit ⁊c. Ad hec statim anteq^am se ad alia diſtisset dicē Ep̄us iterato respondit laudans ī pⁱmo v^rtutē et dispōm regias ⁊c. In 2°. dixit q^q pia mater Ecclia hec agere debuit ⁊ debet tanq^m semp sollicita de salute filioz. In 3°. dixit gratum hoc esse q^q tanti tamq^q expti mediatores essent qui longe maiora sancta opa cōsūma^r ⁊ forent ⁊ possent ⁊ q^q nō ideo opas suas obtulit ut secretoz conscius esset ⁊c. Ad 4^m. estimans id sonuisse contra Basiliēñ auxilio ⁊ sollicito egit contra id excusando eos ⁊c. In 5^{to}. dilatavit se valde invehendo contra P^apam ⁊ recitando sčam ⁊ diutinā pacienciā consilii etē. Ad hec duo ultima replicavit Dñs Eboz dicens quoad pⁱmū eo^z , sede Basiliēñ n^l egisse s3 dixisse q^q si patres¹ in dieta Attrabateñ constituti tenuissent mediū pacem fuisse factam ⁊ nō nūc faciendam. Ad ultimū dixit hic n^l p̄tinē^r agendū de factē vel P^ape vel Basiliēñ aut si potestas uni⁹ supra aliū sit , de quo varii varia dicūt ⁊ senciūt , ista in temp⁹ suū dimittenda sūt et locū sperandum nō est quin sanctissimus Domin⁹ n̄r pro declaracione innocencie sue faciet ubi ⁊ quando expediet q̄d incumbet.

Post hec desideravit dictus legatus audienciā cōem in p̄x convencione die sequenti. Et responsū ē q^q sup h^c fieret fmo pⁱmo cū Dña Ducissa Burḡ ⁊ ābassiatoribz partis advse et reportaret^r responsū. Isto die circi⁹ horam undecimā noctis venit Ducissa Burḡ ad G^avelyng valde lassa ⁊ infirma , in cui⁹ occursū parabant^r i^hm m̄lta nimis luminaria .s. torticii cresset^r et alia que simul accensa tantū lumē tantāq^q flaminā dare visa sūt q^q gentes n̄re jacentes sup cāpos ibi p̄pe fvando tentoria cū tantū fulgorē viderent putabant

¹ "partes" *Harleian MS. 4763.*

ignes ibi incensos¹ ad movēdū patriā ad insurrecōnem. Timentes ergo ne aliquid p̄dito^m seu dolosū ibi imaginatū fuisset statim miser festinant Calesiam nuncios qui dixerunt p̄ muros f̄vantibz ibi noctis excubias q̄ ignes īcensi² essent in Gravelinḡ t̄ in alio villaḡ ultra. Quod audiens, Comes Staff qⁱ hospitatur p̄pe muros accessit t̄ enarravit uniṽsa Dño Cardinali t̄ ille incunctant̄ misit Garterū Regem haroldū Armoḡ ad dictā Ducissam ad investigandū veritatē, qui renūciavit hora xj^a. in meridie n^l prorsus mali esse s̄z solū luminaria erga advētū Ducisse accensa fuisse ut sup^a tact̄ est. Ob hunc n^lomin^o rumorē cōvēcio hodierno die nō habebat^r s̄z dilata est in crastinū. Ne vero sup̄ hiis rumores aliqui sinistri deportarentur ī Angliam ad turband̄ regnū t̄ sustinand̄ murmur in p̄plis caute t̄ provide fecit Dñs Cardinalis arrestari ōia passagia ne t^{ns}fretarent ī Angliā añ cognitā veritatem.

[18th July.] DIE SABBⁱ xvij^o. Julii in^l viij^{am}. t̄ ix^{am}. venit Dñs Cardinalis t̄ n̄ri ad locū convencōis t̄ Dña Ducissa aliqualit̄ infirmata t̄ alii p̄ parte adv̄sa in^l quos Dñs Remenf baculo innitens venerūt inter ix^{am}. t̄ x^{am}. ubi cū dict^o Dñs Cardi^{us} t̄ Dña p̄dicta p̄ aliquātulū tēporē spaciū cōicassent. Tandem Dñs Cardinalis exiens venit ad tentoriū Dñi Eboḡ ubi positis sedilibz t̄ discūbentibz ōibz Regis ambassiatoribz idem Dñs Cardinalis declara^r ad eotenus p̄cessū esse in^l mediatores q̄ nō videbat^r Ducisse possibile pacē c̄cludi p̄petuā t̄c. de causa p̄ma p̄p̄l renūciacionem tituli ad coronā t̄ regnū Francie quā ōio pars adv̄sa fieri vult t̄ ps n̄ra nō vult. 2^{da}. p̄p̄l terras īmediate a D^o tenēdas t̄ nō p̄ homagiū resortū seu supioritatē partē adv̄se q̄ ps n̄ra oīo vult t̄ ps adv̄sa nō vult. Item n^o visū est treugas seu abstinencias concludi posse pro eo q̄ si hæ fierent oporteret partē adv̄sam cōtentos facere t̄ restituē Dños t̄ alios qui durantibz guerris p̄diderūt sub obedīa sua villas castra dominia t̄ bona sua īmobilia de bonis t̄ dñiis p̄p̄lis q^d grave nimis nūc pene īposs^{le} sⁱ esset. Igitur cōicatū apud eos est de quadā media pace videlicet tēporali viz q̄ p̄ xxx. xx. aut xv. ad minus annos Rex Anglie sup̄sederet sive abstineret de nōiando se Regē Francie in īris seu aliṽ, et toto hoc tēpore Rex eoḡ cessaret t̄ abstineret de exigendo homaḡ resortū seu supioritatē, q̄ si Rex n̄r vellet r̄cōvola ad

¹ "accensos" *Harleian MS.* 4763.

² "accensi" *Ibid.*

nōiacionē ⁊ titulū h̄mōi tunc p̄ añū añ daret moniçonē Regi eoꝝ
 ⁊ bene sⁱ liceret ⁊ tunc iterū inciperent guerre. Sic q^d esset
 in potestate Regē Anglie habendi pacē eciā ppetuā ⁊ nō habendi
 si vellet dať moniçone ut sup^a. Sup̄ hiis voluit idem Dñs Cardi^l
 q^d ambassiatores Regē se advisarent, qui petebāt ista h̄ri in
 scⁱptis. Quo facto Dñs Cardi^l accit^o ivit ad dictā Ducissā
 in tentorio cōvēcionis usq^{ue} dū veniss^{et} hora prādii, qua veniēte
 excepit ad mēsam oēs ambassiatores Regē ⁊ ali^{os} quotquot veniř
 volebāt et solēniť cōvivavit oēs. Facto jā p^andio allata ē quedā
 sedula g^{ra}tinēs in scriptē in lingua Gallica mo^m dicte pacis tēporať,
 que cū legeret^r invēta ē prors^o ⁊ oīo mltū variať ab hiis que sup^a
 rescitata erāt viva voce p̄ Dñm Cardinalē. Erat insup̄ plena
 absinthio ⁊ laqueis ut ex ea plane patere potē uñ nō ē visū dñis
 ambassiatorib^{us} pl^o standť fore sup̄ iřpa n^omin^o eā eccopiať fecerūt
 ut signāt^r notať poss^{et} ⁊ significari Duci Aureť variaçō eoꝝ. Hiis
 factē hora jā q^rta ⁊ ult^a ptes ad loca sua r̄vsi sūt. Tenore vero
 dicte scedule in Gallicē advisato p̄ Ducē Aureť ⁊ Ducissā Burģ
 p̄ me^o pacis sequit^r et est talis.

Prima cedula tradita Dño Cardinali advisata per Ducē Aureť
 et Ducissam Burģ pro medio pacis.

Pour parvenir par la grace de Dieu a paix final enter les
 roy^{mes} de France et Dangletere Semble q̄ au Roy Dangleterř
 devroient estre delaissez et baillez au roy^{me} de France teles et teles
 řres et řies par la maniere ⁊ soubz les condiçons qⁱ senf. La
 pⁱmiere condicion que de la part du Roy Dangletere soit re-
 nuncie souffisaument et a tousjo^rs au droit et teltre quil pretent
 a la coroune et es armes de France. Secundement q̄ le dit Roy
 Dangleterř delaisse au Roy toutes les cites villes forteresses terres
 ⁊ řries quil tient et occupe au roy^{me} de France ⁊ renunce de tout
 au droit quil y pretent et en toutes autres en dit roy^{me} a quelq^{ue}
 teltre ou cāse que ce soit except seulement au regard de celles dont
 len serra daccord lui delaisser ⁊ baillr. Tiercement q̄ au regard
 de celles dont len serra daccord lui delaisf ⁊ baillr il lez tendra
 du Roy ⁊ de la coronne de France en foy ⁊ hōmagie lige ressort ⁊
 souvaintee et en parrie come les autřs peres de France. Quartement
 que toutes gens desglise ⁊ ř^rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat

quilz soient reto'neront ⁊ seront receuz a lours bñfices ⁊ a lours cites villes forðesses lres f'ries ⁊ possessions immeubles quelxconques et enjoient paisiblement es pais lres ⁊ f'ries que len sera daccor de laisser ⁊ baillr au dit Roy Dangleŕe cōme ilz faiseront avant loccupacion ⁊ empeshement faix a eulx ou a leurs predecessours a loccacion des guerres, nonobstant p'scription ou laps de temps ⁊ autres choses a ce contraires. Et quinteñt que monŕ le Duc Dorleans p'isonnier duŕ Roy Dangleŕe soit quite de say foy ⁊ prison et mis a plaine delivrance sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz. Et par ces moens seroit paix geñal final et ppetuele enl les Roys ⁊ roy^{mes} de France ⁊ Dangleŕe.

Et pour ce que les ambaxeurs Dangleŕe font difficulte de renuncer pñtement a la coroune de France et aussi de pñdre ⁊ accepter lres ⁊ f'ries au roy^{me} de France en subjection et homaige ressort ⁊ souv'ainete, ains le desiront avoir ⁊ tenir franchement sans quelconque hōmaige resort souv'ainete ou autre subjection du Roy ce q̃ le Roy ne consenteroit jamais, et aussi p rayson faire ne le pourroit. Semble que len devroit advisier aucun temps raisounable cōme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins pendant ⁊ durant lequel feussent tenuz en estat ⁊ surceance la dite renunciacion ⁊ aussi lōmaige ⁊ recoignissance des r'ssors ⁊ souv'ainete dont dess² est fait mencion ⁊ aussi durant icelle temps se abstendroit le Roy Dangleŕe du tiltre de la coroune de France¹ ⁊ de soy nōmer ou escrire en ses lres ne autremēt Roy de France, mais au sourplus desmaintenant de la par du dit Roy Dangleŕe seroient delaissiez ⁊ bailliez au Roy toutes les cites villes forðesses lres ⁊ f'ries quil tient ⁊ occupe au roy^{me} de France exceptez cellz q̃ len sera daccord de lui delaisser. Et aussi concentrira le dit Roy Dangleŕe que toutes gentes de lesglise ⁊ f'rs seculiers ⁊ auŕs de quelque estat quilz soient reto'nent ⁊ soient a lours bñfices ⁊ a lours citez villes forðesses terres f'ries ⁊ possessions immeubles q̃lxconq̃s ⁊ enjoissent paisiblement es pais lres ⁊ f'ries que len sera daccord delaisser au dit Roy Dangleŕe cōme dessus est declaire. Et avec ce sera desmaintenant mondit f' le Duc Dorleans delivre plainement de prison et quite de sa foy sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz, ⁊ en la fin du dit temps

¹ The words "de France" are supplied from the *Harleian* MS. 4763.

pendant le quel le dit Roy Dangleterre sera plus agree quil nest a pnt & pourra delibrer plus au plain et avoir bon conseil sur les dites renunciacions hōmaige & recoignoissance le Roy de sa part en est & sera daccord desmaintenant po^r lors & deslors po^r maintenant et y entendra par effect. Et par ce moen sera entreulx & les roy^{mes} de France et Dangleire paix final c̄taine et ppetuele. Autrement chune des parties sera en la fin du dit tēps entiere en ses droit & querele cōme de pnt, & aussi les gens desglise & f^rs seculiers & autres de quelque estat quilz soient qui seront retournez a leurs bñfices & a leurs citez villes forřesses terres f^ries et possessions immeubles cōme dessus est declaire font quites en dit cas des serement et promesses par eulx faitz au dit Roy Dangleter^r et pourront ce nō obstant reto^rner devers le Roy et le fvir cōme devant. Et neantmoins pendant et durant le dit temps de treues vint ou quize ans du moins fra & demoura enl les Roys et royaumes de France et Dangleire bonne paix genale ferme & seure, moienñ les choses desfđ. Et sera chune des parties contente de tenir & possider ce pendant, cestasf de la part Dangleire ce que len sera daccord de lui laisser & de la part du Roy tout le demourant. Et la quelle paix combien que appropriemēt parler soit temporele jusques en la fin du temps dessusdit toutesvoies sil plaise au dit Roy Dangleter^r elle fra ppetuele & fa lors en son choix et election davoir paix a tousjours & renuncier a la guerre. Dieux par sa g^rce au dit cas lui doint cōseil & volente de paix.

Protestaço facta p ambassiatores Anglie.

Nos Johannes archieps Eboꝝ Johannes dux Norff Petrus Lexonieñ Thomas Meneveñ et Thomas Norwiceñ epi Humfridus Staff & Joñes Oxoñ comites Henric^o dñs de Bourghcher Walter^o dñs de Hungreford et alii ambassiatores Xpianissimi Principis domini nri Francoꝝ & Anglie Regis hic pntes in hac parte sufficient & legitime deputati vice & nōie prefati dñi nri Regis & nre ptestam^r palā pu^{ce} & in hiis sc̄ptis q^d nec volum^o n^c intendim^o p aliqua p nos aut aliquē nrm ī serie seu deducōne p̄sentis tract^o apienda dicenda seu fienda quovismodo p̄judica^r juri p̄fati dñi nri Regis neq ab eodem ju^r aut ab aliqua petiçonū per nos factaꝝ recede^r, sed jus ipius dñi nri Regis ī oibz & p oia illesū serva^r

nⁱ videlicet eaten^o ⁊ in quātū in deducōne ejusdē tractat^o p nos appunctuari cōcludi ⁊ cōcordari cōtigīt. Ita videlicet q huj^o per nos apienda dicenda ⁊ fienda quātū ad pjudiciū aliquod p̄fato dño nro Regi parādū seu iferendū nulli^o erūt efficacie ⁊ momēti, hiis que in h̄mōi appunctuamēto seu appunctua^{tis} s^c ut p̄fertur fiendo seu fiendī cōtinebūt^r dūtaxat exceptis. Protestamur insup p exp̄ssū in hiis scriptis q si p̄fat^o dñs n̄r Rex aliquid de ju^r suo seu de petitis p eū ⁊ p nos vice ⁊ nōie ejus omittere velit ⁊ parte suoꝝ juriū cōtentari, hoc potissime ⁊ p̄ncipali^r faciet ad honorē et cōplacēciam Creatoris eccl̄ie sancte stabilamētū fidei catholice exaltaconē ⁊ provectū regnoꝝq Francie et Anglie tranquillitatē et pacē ⁊ Xp̄iani sangⁿis evitandam effucionem atq sinceram dilecconem inter P̄ncipes et populos prefatorum regnoꝝ pariendam nutriendam et firmandam.¹

[19th July.] DIE D'NICO xix^o. Julii Dñs Cardinalis accersivit Ducē Aurel ad p̄senciā suā post horā octavā, ⁊ corā Dño Eboꝝ Dño de Hungford Decano Saꝝ M. Stepho Wiltoñ et me Bekyntōn, interrogavit eū quomo^o intellexit Ducissā in illa aptura pacis temporalis, qui recitavit sili modo ut prius fecit Dñs Cardinalis et eandē tenebat sentenciā, ⁊ cū audiret de variacione admirat^o est valde. Et deinde cōicavit ad partē cū Dño Cardinali ⁊ demū ppe horā decimam capta licencia discescit. Dñs Cardinalis et ceteri domini convivati sūt cū Duce Norff.

[20th July.] DIE LUNE xx^o. Julii hora viij^a. convenerūt ambassiatores in hospiço Domini Cardinalis et steterūt ibi in cōsilio cū dicto Dño usq post horā decimā, deliberantes quali^r esset respondendū die p̄x sequēti ad cedulā in scriptis porrectā p ptem advsarii de pace tēporali ⁊c. et conclusū ē respondendū fore ut infra patebit in hiis que scribūt^r de actis diei Mercurii. Insup deliberatū et cōclusū est q ex parte nra p modū in̄rogacionis seu questionis addētur ad at p nos oblata, an pars advsa vellet contentari pro bono pacis de terris et ē ultra flumē Ligerim sine^o aliqua excepcone t̄raz Regi nro r̄servandī in hiis dūtaxat que ad eū p̄tinent in ducatu Aquitannie.

¹ Here follows a Latin translation of the schedule in pages 367, 368, *antea*, which it is not necessary to insert.

² "sine ultra aliqua" *Harleian MS.* 4763.

Et si nollent cū ista oblacione contentari descenderemus ad ultimā oblaconē instructōnis nre ⁊ porrigerem⁹ eā in sc'ptis. Die isto sero misit michi Bekyntōn secctario Dñs Eboꝝ qđ cōcipere ī latinis articulū oblaconis etċ.

[21st July.] DIE MARTIS xxj°. Julii paratis jā omnibꝫ ad iter, circiter horā viij^a. venit nūci⁹ a Domina Ducissa rogans Dominū Cardinalē ex parte ejusdem qđ convēcio differetur in crastinū pp̃ auram pluviosā ⁊ ingratā, ⁊ sic factū est, ⁊ moniti sūt ambassiatores qđ manerent die isto. Post prandiū accessi ad Dñm Eboꝝ ⁊ delibera-
vimus sup articulo oblacionis quem prius cōcepi ⁊ correxim⁹ corrigēdo et deide feci scribi ī mūdū, cuj⁹ artiċli tenor seq't^r sub hac forma.

Sub protestaçonibꝫ alias p nos factis quas pro repetitis ⁊ hic insertis haberi volum⁹, post varia pleraqꝫ ppetue pacis inꝝ serenissimos Principes H. Regem Anglie ⁊ Francie ac advsariū suū Francie ineunde firmandeqꝫ media cōgrua raçonabilia ⁊ honesta p nos exposita ⁊ oblata. Hanc demū viā ppetue paci h̃mōi volente Deo finaliter concludentes aptam et accōmodam, nos ambassiatores dicti serenissimi ⁊ Xpianissimi P'ncipis ac metuendissimi dñi nri Regis Anglie et Francie vice ⁊ nōie ej⁹dem apim⁹ et offerim⁹ in hunc modū ad sūmi ⁊ īmortalis Dei ac sacrosancte univ'salis ecclie laudem gloriā revēnciam ⁊ honorē, necnō catholice fidei exaltaçonem promotionē et augmētū, ad deniqꝫ evitaçonē horrende effucionis sanguinis Xpiani et celoꝝ inexplicabiliū maloꝝ que ex guerris interpretatos serenissimos P'ncipes eoꝝqꝫ progenitores de et sup jure et titulo ad coronā et regnū Francie motis habitis et a diu cōtinuatis secuta fuere et secutura formidant^r in futurū. Et ut palam videre et sentire possit totus mundus p dictū metuendissimū Dñm nrm nequaqa stare quomin⁹ p majore toti⁹ ppli Xpiani quiete ⁊ tranquillitate pax h̃mōi sequat^r et fiat, et qđ nec ambicio nec avaricia ulla serenitatē suam hacten⁹ traxerit duxerit seu tenuerit sꝫ neqꝫ de pnti trahat seu ducat ad insistendū et immorandū desiderio habendi totū seu oīo illud quod ex h̃mōi justo clameo suo ad se spectat seu spectare poſit aut p̃tinere, idem metuendissim⁹ Dñs nrm cōtentare se volet et stare cōtent⁹ quantū est ad reddit⁹ et possessiones de hiis que sequntur, videlicet

de oībus illis patriis īris ⁊ dominiis quibuscūq, nōibz censeantur ac possessionibz redditibz et obvencionibus cū suis juribz et p̄tinēciis univ̄ſ q̄ ad selebris memorie inclitos progenitores suos Anglie Reges infra regnū Francie seu ditionem ejusdem titulis ⁊ juribz suis ppriis et specialibz anteq̄ jus seu titulus ad coronam et regnū Francie p̄dictū ad eos devolveret̄ ptinebant, una cū villa Calef et marchiis ejusdem, comitatu castro et dñio de Guysnes ac quibuscūq, aliis castris dominiis locē et possessionibz infra dictas marchias f̄m fines et limites eazdem in tractatu de Bretygny specificatos et declaratos constitutis. H'endis tenendis ⁊ ppetuo possidendis p̄missis omnibz ⁊ singulis p̄fato metuendissimo Dño n̄ro et heredibz suis libere pacifice et quiete solū ⁊ īmediate a Deo, et ut eoꝝ omniū ac subditoꝝ suoꝝ in eisdem pro tempore existenciū Dño supremo oībz melioribz modis et formis q̄bus avisari pot̄it et desc'bi absq, subjecōne homagio r̄sorto r̄cogniōne seu supioritate cuiq̄ mortaliū eoꝝ p̄textu seu occasione p̄ eū seu heřdes suos h̄mōi faciendū seu reservandū.

Nos ambassiatores Xp̄ianissimi P̄ncipis ⁊ Dñi n̄ri metuendissimi dñi H. F. et Anglie R̄ requisiti ab ambassiatoribz serenissimi Principis adv̄sarii prefati dñi n̄ri R̄. in Francē qđ specificarem⁹ ea que intelligim⁹ contineri seu cōphendi sub verbis quibzdam gen̄alibz descriptis in quadā obligaōne per nos vice et nomine prefati dñi n̄ri Regis p̄dictis ambassiatoribz pro bono pacis finalis & ppetue inter prefatos serenissimos Principes et eoꝝ heredes ac successores h̄ende facta, hiis videlicet sub protestaōnibus ante p̄fatā oblaōnem p̄ nos factē quas hic repetim⁹ et haberi volumus p̄ insertis, declaramus qđ sub p̄fatis verbis gen̄alibz intelligim⁹ cōphendi ducatū Normannie una cū homagio ducatus Britannie ac cōitatus ⁊ patrie Flandrie, cōitať Andagavie et Zenomannie, ducat⁹ Aquitannie, cōprehendendo sub eodm̄ īras Vasconie et Basculoꝝ, ducat⁹ Turañ necnon cōitať Tolose Pictavie et de Pontien, villā Mustrolii ac castra et dñia de Beauford et Nogent, p̄testantes tamē qđ q̄q̄ alia nobis jam nō occurrant que sub h̄mōi gen̄alitate intelligimus cōphendi nō intendim⁹ tamē p̄ h̄mōi specificaōnē n̄ram excluder̄ p̄fatū dñm n̄rm Regē aut nos a specificaōne alioꝝ siqua de post veniat in noticiā p̄fati domini nostri Regis vel n̄ram que sub h̄mōi generalitate debeant et possint comprehendi.

[22nd July.]

DIE MERCURII xxij^o. Julii inter viij^{am}. et ix^{am}. in vento et pluvia maxima que nō cessavit toto hoc die usq. ad horā quintam qua revsi sumus Calesiam, ascendimus equos et pvenim⁹ ad locū cōvēcionis int⁹ ix^{am}. et x^{am}. nō sine nocumēto et tedio q^a magno tam equoz q^am hominū. Totus iste dies ita turbidus tempestuosus et pluvidus erat ut nri equi q^aq^am assidue eq^tarentur susum et iusū n^ominus videret quis eos pre frigore et aquosa itēpie tremē sub homibz sicut folia tremuli. Equi mlti isto die ceperūt mala ꝛ dampna. Circiter horā xj^{am}. vel mediam horā añ xij. venit Ducissa et ambassiatores partis advse, et statim ingressi sum⁹ tentoriū convēcionis, et q^amvis ibi plueret intus sicut foris ibi tamen mansim⁹ insistentes opi nro nec semel egressi sum⁹ eciā ad bibendū usq. circiter horā quartā quādo reascendim⁹ equos et revtebam^r. Postq^am discubuissēt in tentorio oēs ꝛc. Dominus Eboz p^omo peroravit dicens q. cedula porrecta pridie ab advsa parte in scⁱptis de pace tēpali ꝛc. nō ita plane plene n^c certe erat cōcepta q. possz certa ad eā dari responsio. Petebat ergo q. ire quas Rex habitur⁹ esset expriment^r in ea ꝛc. Postea idem Dñs Eboz p eo ut dixit q. nō reputarūt se alⁱ cōtētos de terris oblati ultra flumē Ligerē cū illa excepcone que tūc erat adjecta, interpollavit si vellent contentari de hmōi terris eis oblati, absq. excepcone aliqua pretq^a de Iris Regē in Aquitannia. Illi vero postq^a cōicassent ad partē p Remeñ responderunt q. cedula illa pacis tēporalis pridie oblata nō porrigebatur p eos sz p Dñam Ducissā que tanq^a mediatrix hanc viā tanq^a mediā ꝛ utriq. parciū maxime indifferentem invenit quoad tras oblatas ꝛc. etiā sine excepcone dixerūt se nō gtentari ꝛc. n^c esse viā ad pacem, ꝛ deinde ipi obtulerūt Regi nro ad finē pacis duo bailiagia in Normā s. Cadoñ ꝛ Custancieñ mlti⁹ laudantes illa, qd nobis quasi ridiclm visū est ꝛc. Post hec M. Nichs Rawlyn nōie Ducisse pposuit q^m sancte ipa desiderans ꝛ zelans pacem cōcludi et haberi et vidēs difficultates stare in nō renūciando jure et titulo ꝛc. ex parte nra ꝛ in nō dimittendo homag⁹ ꝛc. ex pte advsa, cōsideransq. q^adiu staret^r in istis extremitatibz nⁱ agi posse ad cōclusionē pacis tanq^a mediatrix ꝛ indifferens ꝛc. concepit hanc mediā viā que nobis in scⁱptis porrecta est ꝛc. et cū cōmendasset hanc viā recitās nⁱ juris p eā uni ꝛ alⁱ parciū depire posse sollicite tandem instetit ut dremus si forma

illius cedula nobis placeret an non, et tunc veniret ad obla-
tiones traž. Sed responsū ē q̄ nesciebamus respondere ad nudam
formā sñ matia, et suba, petebamus ergo añ oīa oblacones terraz
inseri et tunc daretur responsio. Ista tamē responsione Ducissa
nō gnta importune et jugiter egit nobiscū quā causam quas ra-
ciones sciremus allegare contra formā quin illa gratificare deberet
in casu quo oblacones traž essent acceptande. H'mōi questioni
hesit etiā pfusis lacrimis nescio an ire et pietatis, et voluit
q̄ dremus aliqā causam si sciremus contra formā. Tandem
responsum p nos est q̄ dñs Rex p reportū Domini Cardinalis
ac etiā p lras ipius Ducisse informat⁹ erat q̄ ipa desiderabat
mediatrix esse ad faciendū pacem ppetuā si fieri posset, alio-
quin tantas treugas q̄ interim inveniri possent media pacis. Ita
dñs Rex de hiis que ad ppetuā pacem et ad tales treugas facere
possent nos fecit instructos, de ista altā via nō cogitavit nec nos
instruxit et ideo nō habentes instructōnē et potestatē in hoc nō
potuimus respondere etc. verū adhuc hiis nō cōtenta neq̄ adquiescens
oīo voluit q̄ dremus quid nobis videbatur de illa via si ēet admit-
tenda et nō tāq̄ p'vatis nō ambassiatoribz, ad quod tandem p
Hung'ford dictū est et id idē per Dñm Cardinalē relatū Ducisse
q̄ etiā dñi de cōcilio Regis si in p'sencia ejus hec questio que tam
ppinque tangit coronā suā movet⁹, bñ possent sentire suū diceŕ pro
et contra monēdo racones, verūptamē aliquid in h' cōcludere vel
deŕminar et Regi cōsuleŕ nō auderent oīo s3 hoc solū relinquerēt
judiço et sapiencie celcitudinis regie etc. quod igitur nō auderent in
se suscipe etiam presente Rege q̄nto magis nō auderent Rege
absente, verū dicebat⁹ q̄ si vellent in cedula poŕne tales obla-
cones traž que viderēt⁹ raconabiles et honeste vellemus mittere eā
Regi gracia volūtatis sue habende in ea pte. et tūc questio facta
est quā cito posset habeŕ responsū regiū. Diximus, q̄ speram⁹
illud posse haberi infra tres septimanas. Dñs vero Remeñ cū
sup cedula oblaconis nre diu cōsuluisset cū collegis tandē re-
spondit, q̄ illa sedula gen'alit' loquit⁹ de tris p'tinētibz ad Reges
Anglie etc. desiderabat ergo habere specificaōnē illaz traž.
Responsū est p Ebož q̄ hoc desideraret tractū tēporē. Habita
ergo cōgrua delacione fieret specificaō etc. Hīs factē ascēdim⁹
equos et r'vsi sum⁹.

[23rd July.] DIE JOVIS xxlij^o. Julii hora ij^{da}. post prandiū eramus in concilio coram Dño Cardinali ubi cōicavim⁹ de tris in regno Francie ptinentibz ad Reges Anglie anteq^m corona Francie descendebat in eos, et que et quot erant, ad effc̃m q³ possent specificari ut petebatur a pte advsa, et Dñs Eboz tandē habuit deliberaconē in crastinū ad redigendū eas in scⁱptis. Isto die eadem hora venerunt Calef Dñs Hugo de Lannoye miles et M. Henricus Uttenowe ad conferendū cū Dño Cardinali de rogatu ejusdem.

[24th July.] DIE VEN'IS xxiii^o. Julii hora viij^a. erant cū Dño Cardinali dicti Dñs Hugo et M. Henricus t̃ conferebant sīl diu ad partē. Isto die dñs Epus Vincenf qui venit de Basilea t̃ college sui ceperūt licenciam suam a Domino Cardinali et recesserūt a Calesia, verū in p̃sencia Dñi Cardinalis Dñs Eboz presentē quibusdā aliis dñis ambassiatoribz postq^a dicti de Basilea verbo licenciā captassent, declaravit quom^o dñs n̄r Rex oī studio oī diligencia psequit^r ea que sunt pacis sicuti patres ī Basilea constituti p organū dicti Epi desiderare visi sūt, et q³ nullo modo stat stetit aut stabit p eundem dominū n̄rm quin fiet pax t̃c. Isto die sero venit ad Dñm Cardinalē M. Johannes Fusilier familiař et cōsiliarius Ducis Aurei et intimavit eidem q³ ambassiatores advsarii erant recessuri t̃ q³ in crastino sequente disponebant se ad iter. Dñs vero Cardinalis de h^c sūmo mirans q³ pendentibz hiis que acta sūt in ultima conventionē sub dilacone hincinde t̃ nⁱ adhuc p eos facto qđ facere promiserūt ita subito, insalutatē oībus, vellēt discedere, misit ad Ducissā Burg p psequentē armoz Dñi de Hungford t̃ p M. Joħem Fusiliers consiliariū Ducis Aurelianeñ ad effectū qđ ip̃a pvidere posset ne sit tā p̃cipitanter per dictos ambassiatores advse ptis rūperet^r h̃ cōvēcio t̃ frustrařt^r pr̃sus oīs h̃n sperat⁹ fruct⁹ ej⁹d.

[25th July.] DIE SABATI xxv^o. Julii Dña Ducissa p̃dictā misit ad Dñm Cardinalē rogās q³ habeřt eam p excusata q³ adhuc nō mitteřt sibi certū ṽbū de cōvencoe p̃xima, pollicēs se missurā sup h^c responsū die sequēti. Item isto die misse sūt in scⁱptē specificaōnes terraz Regibz Anglie in Francia ptinēř ante titulū corone ambassiatoribz advse pte t̃c. Sed isti n^c hodie n^c sequenti die miserūt nobis specificaōes tr̃az quas ip̃i voluerūt offerri t̃c. Articul⁹ specificaōis h̃mōi sequit^r in h̃ ṽba. Nos ambassiatořs Xp̃ianissimi Pⁱncipis t̃c. ut sup^a in 2^o folio p̃cedēt.

[26th July.] DIE DOMINICO xxvj^{to}. Julii dicti Dña misit Dño Cardinali q, si placeat ei, teneret cōvençō die Lune tunc pximo duobz pterit, et p̄sente die multa p Dñm Cardinalē sollicite acta sūt ne sic isti ambassiatores ptis advse rupto tractatu discederēt s; tenerent ad hoc sub aliq^a spe bone conclusionis.

[27th July.] DIE LUNE xxvij^o. Julii mane post horā viij^{am}. Dñs Cardinalis et ambassiatores Regis equitarūt de Calef ad locū convencionis, ut illuc venerūt ante x^{am}. et circiter et Dña Burgund et ambassiatores ptis dvse venerūt cito post decimā, post quoz adventū Dñs Cardinalis et dicti Ducissa ut face cōsueverūt honesto amicoq, more obviā sⁱ dantes et ruentes in amplex^o et oscula ingressi sūt tentoriū cōvençōis et ibidem steterūt tractantes et cōicantes invicem satis prolixo tractu tēporis plusq^a hore. Et tūc Dñs Cardinalis discessit, et acciti sūt ad Ducissam ambassiatores advse partis et cū isti p aliquam raçonabilem tempis morā simul tractassent et contulissent, iterū ingress^o est Dñs Car^l, recedentibus ambassiatoribus predictis et cū dicta Dña cōicabat. Sicq, inter prefataz personaz colloquia et tractat^o dies iste act^o est. Ambassiatores vero Regis hiis pⁱvatis tractatibz nil cōe habebant s; presentes dūtaxat fuerūt et intendentes si quid fortasse eis dicendū fuisset. Memorandū q, bastardus Aurel die hoc nō venit ad cōvencionē dicens se infirmū, cū nō esset ut dicebat^r. Ante quartā horā Dña Ducissa invitata venit in tentoriū Dñi Car^l et sumpsit iⁱ spē et vinū, vasa spēz divsa et alti^o sortis omnino erant q^a alⁱ, duo coopta de auro purissimo magni ponderis et estimaç. Post quartā recesserūt oēs et venimus Calef in hora vj^{ta}. In cōvençōne ista conclusū est convēcione die M^ccurii sequenti celebrandā fore añ villā Calef loco quo pⁱus grā cōicacionis habende cum Duce Aurel ut p ejus mediaçōne res ad ultiora progredierent^r.

[28th July.] DIE MARTIS xxviii^o. Julii mane hora viij^a. erant ambassiatores in cōsilio cū Domino Cardinali, ubi recitavit Dñs Car^l quid pridie in loco cōvencionis in^t eū et dictā Ducissā ac^t erat et quanta opa et sollicitudo adhibita ne ruptura fieret etc. Notificavit insup q, ambassiatores partis advse sub certis cōdiçonibz annexis, obtulerūt totū ducatū Normannie preter montem Sçi Michaelis quē reservabant ideo et dixerūt quia inde habent originali^l arma sua crucis

albe ut asserunt, et preter homagium Ducis Britannie etc. In isto concilio agebatur de dampnis que possunt inferri Regi per restitutionem petita etc. et connummata sunt loca que in Normannia venirent in restitutionem etc.

[29th July.]

DIE MERCURII xxix°. Julii circiter horam xij^{am}. venit Ducissa ad locum conventionis et ambassiatum adversæ partis, cui Dominus Cardinalis Dux Aurei et ambassiatores Regis obviam dabant in campo, et deinde prefatus Dux et Ducissa in tentorio pro conventionem disposito diu invicem concubabant et tractabant per se et aliam accitit ambassiatoribus adversæ partis. Et post horam et amplius ingressus est ad dictum Ducem et Ducissam Dominus Cardinalis et ibi primo per se, deinde vocatus Episcopus Tornacensis et Cansella^o Burgundus ac Dominus Hugone de Lanoye Dominus de Saynt^e tractabat et concubabat, ubi demum conclusum est quod oblatio facta per partem adversam poneretur in scriptis et mitteretur die sequenti Calef et quod pro potestate hincinde concedenda et instructionibus necessariis in hac parte habendis tam per Regem nostrum quam per eum quem suum vocant, daretur terminus vii. ebdomadarum et intimi negotium tractatum continuatur in eodem statu usque in et ad xj^m. diem Septembris proximum ex nunc sequetur, quo die fieret conventio in loco solito contra castrum de Oye. Post hec dicti Dux et Ducissa ac ceteri habuerunt species et vinum in tentorio Domini Cardinalis et vasa specie ac cippi seu tacie vinorum omnia erant altius quam in priscis diebus sortis et mutabantur omnia, erantque preciosa nimis de electo etc. Circiter horam quintam seu post Dominam Ducissam ascendit currum et Dominus Cardinalis Aurei et nostri regressi sunt in villam etc.

[30th July.]

DIE JOVIS xxx°. Julii mane hora viij^a. in hospicio Domini Cardinalis electi et deputati sunt Dominus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis Comes Staffordus et Dominus de Hungford ad visitandum presentiam Regis pro instructionibus novis etc. et si oportuerit forsan casu aliquo hoc exigente aliquos premittere festinaciter etc. adjuncti sunt Dominus Johannes Popham miles et M. Stephanus Wilton et M. Johannes Ryvet. In isto consilio idem M. Johannes dedit in scriptis nomina castrorum civitatum villarum et domorum que Rex amittet de hiis que nunc habet per compositionem pacis oblate etc. Die isto sero venit Calesiensis Episcopus Tornacensis et cum eo Catalanneus Episcopus M. Nichs Rawlyn Cancellarius Burgundie et Dominus Hugo de Lannoye, apportantes in scriptis oblationem ab adversa parte pridie factam.

ULTIMA cedula missa Calef Dño Cardinali ex parte Dñe
Bourġ et ambasf Regis advsarii.

Pource que en la matiere de la paix tant necessaire en^t
les royaumes de France ⁊ Dangleire len troeve les parties
moult discordans ⁊ contraires, espi^alment en deux poins, lun
touchant la renunciacion que les ambaxeurs du Roy Dangleire
au droit ⁊ tiltre quil p^tend a la coronne et es armes de Fran^ç,
⁊ lautre point que au regard des pais terres ⁊ f^ries que len
serroit daccord de laisser ⁊ bailler au dit Roy Dangleire par le
moen de la dite paix, il les tenist du Roy ⁊ de la coronne de
France en foy ⁊ homagie lige ressort ⁊ sou^vainete ⁊ en parrie
cōme les autres pers de France, ce q̄ les ambaxours du Roy
Dangleter^r ont contredit plainement, disans ⁊ protestans au
gtraire, en espi^al que tout ce q̄ le^d Roy Dangleire tient ⁊ tiendra
en roy^me de France il le vult ⁊ il tend tenir franchement sans
quelconq homaige ressort sou^vainete ou autre subjec^çon du Roy.
Et dātre part aussi sont les ouvertures ⁊ offeres faictes par les
ditz ambaxeurs tant de France come Dangleterre moult differences
les unes des au^ts, ⁊ telement q̄ la chose estoit en voie de rupture.
Pour ces causes haulx ⁊ puissans Prince ⁊ Princesse mon^fr le
Duc Dorleans ⁊ madame la Duchesse de Bourgoygne desirās de
tous leurs cuers obvier a la dite ruptu^r cōme mediato^rs en ceste
matie^r ont advisee ⁊ ouvert le moiens qui sensuiount cōme les
plus prouchains convenables ⁊ raysonnables moyens, veues les
extremitez ⁊ contrarietez dessusdites po^r parvenir au bon effect de
paix entre les Roys et roy^mes de France ⁊ Dangleire.

Cest assavoir que durant le temps ⁊ espace de xxx. xx. ou xv.
ans du moins soient tenuz en estat et surceance¹ la dite renuncia^çon
et aussi lommaige ⁊ recoignossance des ressort ⁊ souverainte dont
dessus est fait mencion. Et aussi que durant icelui temps se ab-
stiengne le Roy Dangleire de soy nōmier ou escrire en ses lres ne
autrement Roy de France. Secondement que toutes gens desglise
⁊ f^rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat quilz soient retournent ⁊
soient receuz a leurs bnfices et a leurs citees villes forteresses terres
f^ries ⁊ possessions immeubles quelxconq^s ⁊ enjoissent paisiblement

¹ "estat et seurence de" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

es pais tres et fries cy aprez declares quil semble ausdiz mediatours que len pourroit et devroit de laisser et baillier au Roy Danglestre par le moien de ceste paix come ilz faisoient avant loccupacion et empeschement fais a eulx ou a leurs predecesso's a loccasion des guerres, non obstant presc'pcon ou laps de temps et autres choses a ce contraires. Et paraillement soit fait au regard de ceulx qui ont tenu et tiennent le partie du Roy Danglestre au regard des benefices terres et fries a eulx appartenans en ce roy^{me} es pars de lobeissance du Roy. Et tiercement q le dit Monf Dorleans p'sonnier du Roy Danglestre soit quite de sa foy et prisonne et mis a plaine delivrance sans pair raencon ne autre finance exceptez depens raisonnables, moiennant lesquelles choses et soubz les troys condicions et modificacions dessusdis, semble ausdiz Monf Dorleans et Madame de Bourgoingne que po' bien de paix le Roy de sa part devroit estre content que au Roy Danglestre soit et demeure tout ce quil tient et posside de present en la duchie de Guienne, item la duchie de Normãdie avec toutous ses appartenēces et appendences, refves au Roy le Mont Saint Michel et lommaige de Bretaingne, le quel hōmaige les ambaxade's du Roy dient estre tenu de la couronne de France. En la quelle duchie de Normandie lesdiz Monf Dorleans et Madame de Bourgoingne endent estre cōprinſ les terres et fries qui sont au Roy de Navarre, les quelles terres et fries qui sont de grant valeur le Roy Charles derreiner Ispace acquist du Roy de Navarre aussi derreiner Ispace, et pour icelles lui bailla la duchie de Nemoux et autres terres en France et en Champaingne et aussi grant sōme de deniers pour une foys, assavoyr tout le troit que le Roy a et poet avoir de pnt en icelles terres et fries. Itē les villes et chasteaulx de Calais et de Guenes et autres forlesses que les Roys Danglestre ont tenu et occupe de long temps en la marche du dit Calais, cest assavoir ce que est en demaine en demaine, et ce qui est en fiet en fiet, es pais dessusdis.

En en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins au plus tost sil plaist au Roy Danglestre faire et accomplir lesdiz renunciacion homaige et recognasf, il semble que le Roy de sa part doit estre content de le y recevoir. Et par ce moen froit entre eulx et les roy^{mes} de France et Danglestre paix final genal

Et ppetuelle pourveu aussi que le Roy Dangleire feust Et soit cōtent de tenir et possider ce q̄ dit est Et que avecques la dite renonciacion il renūcast lors a toutes autres f̄ries en ce roy^{me} esqueles il poult quereler ou pretendre aucun droit, Et a toutes autres quereles Et accions quil poult et pourroit demander au Roy, autrement chune disparties seroit en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans entiere en ses drois Et quereles cōme de p̄nt. Et aussi les gens desglise Et seigneurs seculiers Et auſ de quelque estat quilz soient qui serroient retournez a leurs b̄nfices Et a leurs cites villes for̄sses terres f̄ries Et possessions immeubles come desf est declare es pais delaisf au dit Roy Dangleire par ce traite f̄roient quitte en dit cas des f̄emens Et promesses par eulx faiz au dit Roy Dangleire ou a ses officiers. Et pourroient ce nō obstant reto^rner devers le Roy Et le f̄vir cōme devant, en delaissent leurs places terres Et f̄ries qui leur avroient este restituez par ce dit traictie es pais dessuisdiz. Et paraillemēt pourroient faire ceulx du parti Dangleire en cas semblable. Et neant moins pendant Et durant le dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins f̄roit Et demourroit entre lesdiz Roys Et royaumes de France Et Dangleire bonne paix gen̄ale ferme Et seure par mer Et par t̄re, et pourroient toutes maniers de gens tant desglise nobles marchans que autres quelconques desdiz deux roy^{mes} cōiquer Et converser en semble marchandement Et autrement peiseblement Et seurement come bons amis moienñ les choses desfditz, Et f̄roit chune disparties contente de tenir Et possider ce pendant, cest assavoir de la partie Dangleire ce q̄ desf est declare, Et de la part du Roy tout le demeurant. Et en executant ce cy de la part du dit Roy Dangleire devroient estre baillees Et delivres au Roy toutes les cites villes for̄sses Et terres par lui Et par siens tenues Et occupes a p̄nt en ce roy^{me} ou dehors de la duch̄ de Normandie Et de ce quil tient en la duchie de Guyenne Et en la dite marche de Calais. Et aussi de la part du Roy devroient estre delaisf et baill̄ aud̄ Roy Dangleire les villes places Et for̄sses par lui ou les siens occupes de p̄nt en la dite duch̄ de Normandie except le dit Mont Saint Michel &c.

Quant a la doubte que font aucuns de la partie Dangleire que ceulx du partie du Roy f̄roient restituez a leurs places terres Et f̄ries pourrent cy apres faire guerre dicell̄ places &c. lesdiz

Mon^r Dorleans & Madame de Bourg^{ne} ont advisie au regard de ce que sil ya aucun notables places & dangereuses apparten^t a ceulx du parti du Roy, elles pourront demourer es mains du dit Roy Danglestre, le quel y po^rra cōmettre telz cappitaines quil leur plera aux gaiges anciens telz come dancieinete len a acustume de bail^lr aux capi^{nes} dicelles places les quelles gaiges se paieront des fruiz et revenues des t^res dicelles places & que le sourplus des revenuez dicest places soit a ceulx a qui sont lesdiz places.

Et entendent lesdiz Mon^r Dorleans & Madame de Bourg^{ne} qⁱ en le^d paix tous les alies dune partie & dautre soient cōprins qui cōprins y voudront estre.

Et aussi que durant le^d temps les diz Roys ne souffreront estre faite guerre directment ne ī directement par leur subgiez ou prejudice lun de lautre.

Toutes les quelles choses des^f declaires les diz Mon^r Dorleans & Madame de Bourg^{ne} ont remonstre premierement a tresreverend pere en Dieu hault & puissant f^r Mon^r le Car^{al} Danglestre cōme mediateur de ceste paix de la part Danglestre paraille^{nt} que le font lesdiz Mon^r Dorleans & Madame de Bourg^{ne} po^r la part de France. Et apres par son advis les ont remonstre aux ambaxadeurs des parties de France & Danglestre, les quellz ambaxa^d se sont chargiez chun de le signifier chun a sōn f^r po^r en savoir son bon plaif. Et de leurs consentementz a este appointe que une partie demoura pardeca, cest assavoir ceulx de France a Saint Omer, & ceulx Danglestre a Calais. Et lautre partie ira devers lesdiz Roys po^r leur faire relacion des choses dessus dites & rapporter leur response & volonte avec puissance souffif de concluire es choses des^f se leur plaiser est dy entendre, et aussi de proceder en ce cas a lexecucion de ceste matiere sans plus de retrait. Et retourneront lesdiz ambaxadeurs dune coste & daut^r tous instruis de la volente de leurs f^rs & garnis de puissance cōme dit est au lieu de la convencion accorde devant Oye en^t Gravelingues et Calais de Vendredy prouchain en cinq sepmaines qui fra le Vendredy iiij. jour de Septemb^r prouchain venant, ou au plustard du dit Vendredy xj^e. jour dud^l moys de Septemb^r prouchain, pendant la quele tēps le^d t^resv^end pere en Dieu Mon^r le Car^{al} Danglestre et aussi mondit f^r Dorleans seront

et se tendront au dit lieu de Calais et es marches denviron sans passer de la mer.

Fait et appointie a la convencion les a Calais en la quelle est le dit tresreverd pere en Dieu Monfr le Car^{al} Danglestre lesdit Monfr Dorleans et Madame de Bourg^{ne} et les ambaxadeurs des parties le M'credy xxix. jour de Juiellet lan mil cccxxxix.

Et combn que le dit tme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans feust passe neant moins entendant mondit fr Dorleans et Madame de Bourg^{ne} que cest pnt appointemēt de paix soit loyaulment entretenu et cōtinue jusques a un an apres ce que lune partie aura signifie a lautre quelle ne veult plus entretenir le dit appointement, devant la fin du quel an ne sera faite dune coste ne dautre guerre nuysance ne dōmaige par aucun dicell parties fait et appointie cōme dess⁹. Auxi ainssi sign J. de Rivel Co^r de la Mandre.

[31st July.]

DIE VEN'IS ultimo Julii hora viij^a. dicť Tornaceñ et ceti cum eo erant cum Domino Cardinali et afferebant presentabantq, ei cedula[m] oblacionis prius facte in ultima convencione et pransi sunt cum Domino Cardinali. Post prandium idem Tornač et ceteri cum eo in aula stapule cōicabant cum Duce Aureť hora ij^{da}. paulo post eandem horam ambassiatores Regis erāt cum Domino Cardinali ubi tūc lecta est đca cedula et deliberačo ac cōsiliū habeatur sup cōtentū in eadem. Et q, defuit in ea expressio unius magni ponderis clausule sive sñie de qua inter dicť Cardinalem Ducem et Ducissam convent erat s. q, is Regū qui vellet recedere ab apunctuatis in pace daret monicionem alťi p annū ante discessionem. Clausula ista per Magistrū J. Ryvell advisata et apposita est. Et statim misit Dominus Cardinalis predicto Tornaceñ et ceteris, et dicta clausula lecta est eis et placuit eisdem. Tunc cōsulebant domini super racionibus pro et contra hanc viam pacis, et quia Rex voluit p łras suas q, đni mitterent sentencias et avisamenta sua etc. dabatur terminus in crastinum hora quarta post pnd in aula stapule q, quisq, portaret in scriptis raciones hmōi ad unam et aliam partem facientes que magis pregnant in ea parte sibi facere viderentur.

[1st Aug.]

DIE SABB'I primo die Augusti hora predicť Dominus Norwyceñ raciones suas plurimas in scriptis legit, et aliqui cetorum legerunt

suas. Verum res continuabatur in crastinū hora viij^a. in hospicio Cardinalis quia non omnes habebāt patas sentencias suas.

[2nd Aug.] DIE D'NICA ij^{do}. die Augusti hora viij^a. in hospicio Cardinalis lecte sunt cedulae racionū h̄mōi. Et primo incepit Dominus Norwiceñ, deinde Lexonieñ, 3^o. Fiscaneñ, 4^o. cepit legere Magister Stephanus, sed ob brevitatem temporis non p̄fecit, unde ceteri qui habebāt, tradiderūt scripta sua ut decanus Saž secretarius et̄. Meneveñ se excusa^t q̄ habuit alia agere ño non scripsit. Isto die domini ituri in Angliam prandebant cum Domino Cardinali. Sero hoc die apportate sunt Domino Cardinali ñre salvoꝝ conductuum singlo pro singulis dominorū in Angliā iturorum a villa Sancti Audomari de quorum impetracione murmurabant et male locuti sunt multi. Item significatū est eidem Domino Cardinali q̄ in predictā villa solícite inquirebatur an ipe vel Dux Aurel irent aut manerent et audito q̄ remanerent adjectum est bonū est eis facere bonas vigilias et pro hiis novis idem Cardinalis fecit istārari vigilias casti t̄c.

[3rd Aug.] DIE LUNE tercio die Augusti mane hora inter vij^{am}. et viij^{am}. ambassiatores Regis erant cū Domino Cardinali ubi Theš predict^o declaravit securam custodiam ville habitam et diligenter per eum supervisam et scrutatam nocte p̄terita. Et tunc Dominus Cardinalis declaravit nova que ei insinuata sunt p̄ nuncium heri sero portantem salvos conductus ut supra t̄c. Et post hec habita est deliberaçō et consilium dominorū de et sup̄ provisione habenda pro salva custodia ville, in quo consilio steterūt usq̄ ad horam decimā et tunc unusquisq̄ remeavit ad p̄pria.

[5th Aug.] DIE MERCURII quinto Augusti mane circiter horam octavam omnes domini ascenderūt naves suas. Et Dux Norff eciā transfretavit in j. baleng^o vocat̄ Jaquet et p̄venit ad Sandwycū ita tempestive q̄ p̄noctavit apud Cantuar̄. V'ū omnes alie naves cū exissēt ostiū portus vi r̄flux^o venti contrariū qⁱ pene totū habebat ab occi^{te} et ab austro paululū valde manserūt jactē anchoris in mari p̄pe Rysbancum expectātes ad vinc̄m ex vi r̄flux^o maris habendū q̄ h̄nfi^m venti partū erat, r̄fluenti igit̄ mari circi^o xj^{am}. horam aut cito post levatē velis p̄spe Angliā usq̄ ferebāt̄. In hoc passagio exierūt a portu vs^o Angl̄ naves viginti due.

[6th Aug.] DIE JOVIS vj^{to}. Augusti circi^l viij^{am}. horā Domin^o Cardinal^{is} equitavit vs^o locū vocat^l le Stones ⁊ conduxerūt eum Domini Comes Oxoñ et le Bourgchier et sec^lta^r Bekyntoñ ⁊c. ad eūdem locū equites, ubi accepta bargia r^{em}igavit ad castrū de Hāmes ⁊ ibidē morā factur^o cū familia sua tota usq^{ue} advētū d^{omi}no^{rum} ut c^{on}dit^r.

[13th Aug.] DIE JOVIS xiiij^o. Augusti Dñs me^o Norwiceñ ⁊ ego sec^lrtarius accepta bargia apud le Stones juxta Calesiam navigavim^o ad castrū de Hāmes ad Dñm Cardinalē a q^o cū magna humanitate ⁊ alacri vultu excepti ⁊ solemniori opulentiori^q modo convivati sum^o. Facto prandio jussu ejusd^{em} eq^l sui is num^o strati sūt ⁊ ne quid nobis possibi^l ibi deesset solacii dict^o Dñs equum ascendit nos conducens, equitavim^o ⁊ nos cū eo ad scām gravā seu nemus sc^{ilicet} ubi humata ē S^{an}cta Geretrud^{is} ibiq^{ue} descendim^o et visitavim^o pedes cappellā ⁊ sepulcrū dicte S^{an}c^{te}, oblaconib^{us}q^{ue} ⁊ devocionib^{us} n^{ost}ris ibi fact^{is} ⁊ dict^{is} ac a quibusdā ip^{so} sepulcri pulve^{re} instar r^{eli}quiarū quarūdam collecto ⁊ r^{ep}osito q^{ui} is vulgi opinione ratones fuga^r dicat^r r^{es}ascendim^o equos ⁊ ad castrū r^{eg}ressi sum^o, u^{bi} gustat^{is} p^{er}ir^{is} ⁊ vino data nob^{is} licencia est ⁊ r^{ev}ersi sum^o Calesi^o.

[19th Aug.] DIE MERCURII xix^o. Augusti venit ad Dñm Cardinalem familiaris quid^{am} Domini Johannis Lussynborg^h mesta facie, nova iamena fe^{ci}s q^{ui} civitas Meldeñ p^{er} Arturū de Britānia d^{omi}ni cōstabulariū Francie ⁊ gētes suas ⁊ cū eo existētes in poten^{ti}a ⁊ num^o magno ⁊ forti capta sit p^{er} assaltū, et q^{ui} idem Artur^o nobilē fidelem ⁊ st^{ren}nuū militē Bastardū de Tiañ statim capta civitate decapitari fecit ac omnes gallica lingua loquētes quos app^{re}hendere possent crudeli ⁊ humana morte interfici jussit ⁊ fecit. Hec nova statim p^{er} p^{ar}tes Picardie ⁊ Flandrie disp^{er}sa et divulgata fue^{rit} que ⁊ corda fide^liū n^{ost}ro^{rum} non mediocriter concussa ⁊ attonita reddiderūt ⁊ cont^{ra} a^{nt}ios hostiū in non parvā ere^{xi}er^{is} superbiā iⁿ ut apud multos dubita^{nt} admodū dependēt^{is} nūc pacē tractat^{is} conclusionē aliqua bona ⁊ honesta. Hac die applicuerūt in portū j. balengari^o et una bargia Comit^{is} Oxoñ ordinat^{is} p^{er} guerra.

[20th Aug.] DIE JOVIS xx^o. Augusti añ sero familia Dñi Cardinal^{is} cū utensilib^{us} hospicii ⁊ cet^{er}is venit Calesi^o ⁊ nūciatū ē de p^{er}sonali advētū ejusd^{em} Dñi in crastinū ad prandiū suū.

[21st Aug.] DIE VENERIS xxj^o. Augusti in^l ix^{am}. et x^{am}. venit Dñs Cardinalis in bargia usq; ad locū le Stones vocat̃ et abinde eques usq; Calef, et exuerūt pedestr̃s in ejus occursū Dñi Meneveñ et Norwyceñ ep̃i Theš Calef secretari^o et multi alii p posticū cont^a hospiciū suū p quē dict^o Dñs Cardinal̃ et ceti cū eo egressi sūt. Isto die et sequēti dicti balengari^o et bargia instaurati gentibz armoz, videlicz, balengari^o iiij^{xx}. et bargia c^m. electe viris strenuis et pbatē sulcarūt ma^r cont^a Gravelynge et ptes illas, nec aus^o est quisquā ex piscatoribz earū ptiū hiis diebus piscatū exi^r.

[23rd Aug.] DIE DOMINICO xxiiij^o. Augusti p^o mediā noctē venit Thomas Wardeñ constabulari^o castri de Gwynes miss^o a Pyrtoñ locūtenēte ejusdē castri cū novis, et induct^o p portā et duct^o ad p̃setiā Cardinal̃, nūciav^t ei^d q, q^dā de noticia dicti Pyrtoñ eo^d die Dōico p̃setes fuerūt dū lege^rnt^r īre corā Duce Burgundie ī villa S̃ci Audomari cōtinētes q, Dñs de Talbot cū exercitu vj. seu vij^m. armatorū et cū notabil^r quātitate et stauro victualiū venit ad civitatē Meldeñ et q, imisit victualia ī m̃catū dicte civitatis locū valde munitū a gentibz adhuc ñris tētū et custoditū, et una cū ip̃is victualibz Dñm Wiffm Chambyrlayn militē, et siml cū eo quīgētos viros armorū et machinas ac habilimēta bellica, q, naves plenas et honustas vinis et aliis victualibz q̃ m^tebāt^r hostibz civitatē occupātibz forti manu cep^t et om̃es existētes ī navibz īllec^t nemini pcens, victualiaq, et vina misit ī m̃catū, bastiliones insup quas hostes cōt^a civitatē erexerāt etiā cepit demolit^o ē et destruxit et armatos omnes ī eis t^ucidavit, bombardosq, et omnes copias in rē bellicā ibi pōitas asportavit et in dictū mercatū advehi fecit, misitq, p haraldū suū ad Arturū de Britannia nōiantē se cōstabulariū Frācie et ad Le He^r dictam civitatē occupātes q, exirēt et cōcederet eis temp^o et locū p̃lii si i^r id vellēt, qⁱ r̃spōderūt q, nōdū erāt advisati ini^r cū eo certamē.

[24th Aug.] DIE LUNE xxiiij^o. Augusti. Die isto et p̃cedēte atq, sequēte diebz Dñs Cardinal̃ m̃ltū debilitat^o est a fluxu. Et q, exp^tavit certior effici de novis ab urbe Meldeñ non duxit hodie Regi sup supioribz novis mitte^r.

[25th Aug.] DIE MARTIS xxv^o. Augusti circi^l horā pⁱmā post meridiē misit Dñs Cardinal̃ p̃fa^t Thomā Wareñ ad Regē cū dictē novis, qⁱ dicta

hora in naviĉla Alfrey mař ingress^o est ꙓ una tūc Wetyng^hm M. Robt^o Appylby ꙓ alii multi.

[26th Aug.] DIE MERCURII xxvj^{to}. Augusti ꙓ vero nūciatū ē q^d dict^o Thomas Wareñ ꙓ ceti qⁱ cū eo heri ingressi sūt mař, steterūt ꙓcedente nocte in mari ī maximis picul a tēpestate fulminis ꙓ tonitruī tribili tūc in īpis Anglie oris vs^o ꙓ ꙓpe Sandewycū cōtingētiū, q^d naviĉla īpa pene ab aqua quā ꙓ rimosas ptes hausit ꙓ a pluvia magna nimis quā admisit erat in non levi piclitandi daungerio. Relatū insup ē q^d campetile ecĉie Sĉi Laurencii in insula Tenedos vi fulminis ģmōi ꙓ tonitruī incendio ꙓ ruina assūptū erat.

[29th Aug.] DIE SABBATI xxix^o. Augusti egresse sūt a portu dicte naves dñi Comitē Oxoñ ģne munite gētibz ꙓ bellicę copiis, ꙓ erāt ī eisđ mlti soldariorū ville ꙓ de Gwynes.

[30th Aug.] DIE DOMINICO xxx^o. Augusti vers^o sero venit Longchamꝑ ꙓseqs ad arma miss^o a Dño Rothomageñ archieꝑo cancellař Franĉ ad Dñm Cardinalem cū ģris a dicto Dño Cancellario missis sup ꙓdictę novis cōcernētibz viaggiū Dñi de Talbot ad civitatē Meldeñ, ꙓ řtulit q^d Dñs de Talbot cū gētibz suis erat ibi iij^{or}. dies ante civitatē offerens dicto Arthuro ꙓ gētibz suis ī dictę civitate eģntibz bellū ꙓc. ut sup^a dictū est. Et q^d deinde ģncato ut ꙓmittit^r de gētibz de habilimētę guerre ꙓ de victualibz sufficiēř furnito ꙓ fortificato, řtraxit se ad temp^o ꙓ ꙓmisit cito řverti. Ĭm řlatū ē q^d erāt in īpa comitiva adtūc Comes Somsetie Comes Dorsetie ꙓ Dñs de Fawcumberge ꙓ Wydevyll et Chambyrlayn milites ꙓc. Die isto mane circiř horā viij^a. dicte naves Dñi Comitē Oxoñ vise sūt ī mari inseqⁱ iij^{or}. magnas naves vs^o ptes aqⁱlonares, sed quid finaliř secutū est nondū scit^r.

[31st Aug.] DIE LUNE ultimo Augusti dict^o Longchamꝑ ꙓsequēs ad arma miss^o est cū novis ad Regē ꙓ mane hora vij^a. ingress^o ē navim Alfrey ꙓ transfretavit. Isto die post prandiū Dñs Cardinal ꙓ Eꝑs Norwiceñ equitabāt ad videndū quandā piĉlosā marę irrupĉonem juxta Newnam brygge ꙓ quā si non cito ꙓ celeriř occurrat^r tota ibi patria de veriřili subiġenda ꙓ mař est.

[1st Sept.] DIE MARTIS ꙓmo Septembris Thesauř Calesie conduxit gētes in magna multitudine ad obstruendū irrupĉonē ꙓdictā ꙓ ad řsis-

tendū rabiei ⁊ ingressui maris iſm , verū quātū videbat^r ad rſiſtenciā vis maris faceſſe ſeu opari die isto ⁊ ſequēti tātū imo plus duplo eodē ſequēti die in fluxu maris pditū et irruptū ē. Isto die ⁊ ſequēti iterū Dñs Cardinal ſidinauit ī fluxū.

[2nd Sept.] DIE MERCURII ij^o. Septembrē Dñs Cardinal videbat^r multū debilitat^o de fluxu sꝫ ſequēti die rconvaluit Deo laudes.

[3rd Sept.] DIE JOVIS iij^o. Septembris post meridiē in^l ij^{am}. ⁊ iij^{am}. Dñs Cardinal accivit ad pſenciā suā Dños Epos Meneven^l ⁊ Norwice^l Comitē Oxo^l Dñm le Bouchier ac Decanū Sarū ⁊ me ſecrtaſſe , ubi pſentibꝫ dicto Thesaurario ⁊ Victualiaro , peciit deliberaconē omniū sup rpacone irrupconis pdictē , ⁊ post lōgā cōicaconē ⁊ tractatū tandē oīm cōſilio cōcluſū ē q^d p cōmodo R'ge^l magē expediret op^o pdict^o rpaconis poni ad taxā ⁊ cōduceſſe ad hoc unū opariū qui velit in groſſo ſuſcipe in ſe oīes pdict^o p iij^{xxv}. li. ⁊c. Iſm q^d dict^o Theſ nō habuit pecunias ad manus paratas , tā dict^o Dñs Car^l q^a ceteri dñi pdicti ac eciā dicti decan^o ⁊ ſecrtari^o cōſiderātes quāta in hac pte neceſſitas iſtet , optulerūt ſe obligaſſe p ſcripta ſua obligatoria unusqⁱsq^l in vigiti li. p ſecuritate rſoluconis ſūme ī h^o op^o mutuāde.

[5th Sept.] DIE SABBATI quinto Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalē armiꝝ qⁱd^am Comitē Dorſetie a civitate Rothomage^l , exponens quali^l die Lune ultimo venerūt Rothomaḡ^l duo armiꝝ Anglici a mēcato Melde^l vocati Trgos ⁊ Kyrkebi , rferētes q^d Dñs Wiſſm^o Chamburly^l iniit compoſiconē cū Dño Arturo ⁊ celis hostibꝫ occupātibꝫ pſidiū civitatē q^d ſi nō in^lim pſtet^r ei ſuccurs^o reddet iſſ mēcatū xv^o. die huj^o mēſis Auguſti^l , ⁊ ſup hoc ut dicūt dedit obſides , ⁊ q^d post rceſſū Dñi de Talbot nō fecerat hostibꝫ guerrā aliquā. Hec nova triſtia ⁊ ſtupenda nimis erāt ⁊ pcordia multorū ī magnā amari tudinē ⁊ dolorē traxeſſe eo maxime q^d dict^o Dñs de Talbot ⁊ celi dñi penes dictū Dñm Wiſſm ſigilla ſua dimiſerāt de ſuccurſu infra pacta ſtatuta q^d in^l eos tempora omnino preſtando. Non cſdit^r hoc facinus p dictū militē patratū eſſe ſine turpi queſtu magno ⁊ multo.

¹ Sic in both copies.

- [6th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO vj^{to}. Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalem unus
fvitož Dñi Johis Lussyngborgh řferēs šilia nova de composičone
pdicta.
- [7th Sept.] DIE LUNE vij^o. Septembris venit M^r. Henric^o Uttenose t ali^o
qⁱd^am Flandrenf subadmirald^o Flandrie porrigentes supplicačonē
Dño Cardi^{li} p salvis conductibz concedend^o et^e Flandrensiū navibz
ad piscandū alleč jā ituris. Dñs vero Car^l respondit q^d vellet de hoc
cōsuleř cū dominis Anglie Reg^e ambassiatoribz ī břvi venturis.
- [8th Sept.] DIE MARTIS viij^o. Septembris fm Nativitat^e B^ee Marie. Isto die
Ep^{us} Norwiceñ dict^o M^r. Henric^o t ego sec^r cū Dño Cardi^{li} pransi
sum^o t laute quidē t humanissimo moř. Die isto ut fama erat
humat^o ē Dñs de Cřpicordio unus ambassiatorū part^e advse.
- [9th Sept.] DIE M^rCURII ix^o. Septembris circiř horā xij^m. in meridie ap-
plicuerūt Calesi^o domini ambassiatores qⁱ pⁱo mittebāt^r ī Angliam,
t visitato añ ōia Dño Car^{li}, quisq^z ad sua migravit qⁱet^e t řposi-
cōibz gřa post vexačones maris. Post prandiū hora quarta
cōvenerūt oñes ambassiatořs in hospicio Dñi Car^l, ubi Dñs Ebor^u
řlačonē fecit de hiis que in hac eož missione ī Angliā gesta sūt, t
instručo de novo data t eis t^adita p M^r. Stephm lecta est, t deinde
cōicačo mutua habebat^r sup cōtent^e in dict^e instrucčone, t statuta ē
ho^a viij^a. in crastino ad cōveniēdū in eođ loco t^c.

Sic.

INSTRUCTION yeven by þe Kynğ ouř sořain lord unto þe
most řřvent fadre in God Johan Archebisshoř t^c. ambas-
satours sent unto þe marches of Caleys for trete of peas
t^c. oře thynstructyon made unto þe sayde ambassatours
bifoř, and in sřial touchin cteine mat^s in a cedula shewed
unto þe Kyng by þe sayde ambassatours, conteynynğ
certein offres advised and foundeñ for a mene by þe
Duke of Orleance and þe Duchesse of Burg^{ne} for þe
good of þe said peas.

Furst as touchynğ þe matiers cōteyned yn þe seconde article of
þe cedula, the wych standeth ī three thinge, Sursesyng of hys
name t^c. Restitučon of ģnfices and possession t^c. For delivance
of þe Duke of Orleance t^c. The whythin matiers seme unto þe
Kynğ right unřsonable and as yt may wele appeř to the said

ambassatours bi ȝteyne rasons and motife þe wych þe Kyng hath deliverd to the said ambassatours in writynȝ conteyned in a cedula annexed herto. The Kyng wolde therfor that hys said ambassatours bi þe same reasons and othr the whiche God shaft lyke to ministr unto them shal w^t all thair power and cūnyng rmoeve hem that wol stonde upon þe mene fro thaier entent and desyres wyth ptestačowns cōvenable lyke as þe Kyng hath undrestande that þe saide ambassato^rs have used heribifo^r.

And for as muche as yt ys not þe Kyng^e entent ī cas that þe said advse ptie contente them not by þe said reasons so to be leide bifo^r them, rather than any ruptu^r of þe trete shold folewe, the Kyng wol that all þe world have knowlech how he lyke as þe full Xpēn princes is most noble pgenitours byfo^r thys tyme above al erthly thyng^e ever have had a spial zele to þe uni^vsal welth of al Xpēn, that he soo ys of þe same dysposi^con and ev^{er} hath be redy to al rasonable menes of pees, and so hath largely put hym in hys devoir for þe peas, and spial now late by hys grete and solempne ambassatours sent unto the marches of Calais with ample and gret pouer, the whiche ambassatours have y offred y^e þe Kyng^e behalf so grete and huge thyng^e unto hys advsaries ambassatours assembled ther, by þe whych offres þe said advsarie by al good reasoⁿ shold have hold hym agreed and pleased.

And how be it that he cowde not so, yet þe Kyng at þe r^evence of God and att spial request of our holy fad^r, and namely þat hys Xpēn fame yn no wyse be emblemished neith^r shadowed by eny colour occasyoⁿ matie^r or cause that mygth be leide upon hym or thorowe to hys parte, chargyng hys hyghnesse with any ruptu^r as fer as he may with oute any grete offence of God and hurt of conscience for to make and have a ppetuel peas or long peas of an c. ye^r by þe whych a ppetuel pees we^r lykely to growe and sue. Also to eschewe shedynȝ of Xpēn blood and many othr incōvenient^e an orryble scisme the which God defende &c. wold þat hys saide ambassatours ov^{er} that they offred in thair last beyng at Caleys offre now rather than any brech or ruptu^r of þe t^rite for þe peas shold fall or be causid bi de King, he wold be cōtent with þe hood duchie ov Normandie, comprysyng therein the Mont Seint Michel and þe hood duchie of Gwyenne with hys towne of Caleys

the castel of Guysnesse and þe oth̃r forl̃esses wyth̃ al þe marches of Caleyꝝ, to be boūded as they wẽr bounded in þe t̃rte of peas of Bretygny, to hold al īmediatly of God ƿ̃t ī no wyse of eny erthly c̃rat̃r.

So that hys name hys stile an intitulacyon ȳ alwyse remaigne hool saaf and untouched fro al diminussyng.

It̃m suche lordshiꝑs landes forl̃esses and al mañ th̃yng̃e that he wol be kept unto hym that he hold theim oonly ƿ̃t hooly of God withowte any mene, not knowlech̃yng any erthly c̃rat̃r by soũvainete in nowise and without īsort of hym or any of hys subgetz.

It̃m in cas that the parte ad̃vse wol rest ƿ̃t abide ȳ þe desyr̃ of restitucyons of possessions sp̃uel and tēporal ƿ̃c. þe Kyng wol þ̃t h̃s ambassatours alegge þe reasons abovesaide whie þe saide restitucions sholde not be granted. And ī cas þ̃t þe saide reasons may not īmoeve theim, þe Kyng whych mõr and rath̃r desyreth̃ pees to thonnour of God and to þe unĩvsale wele thañ to enhaunce himselfe ī wordly worshiꝑ or by ample possessyons, wyll̃yng at all tymes to doo that ys juste lauefulle and reasonable as wele to hys soubgetz as to al oth̃r and nothyng p̃misse but þ̃t he may so trewly p̃forme w̃oute any offence of God or of hys righteusnesse, cōsidereth̃ þ̃t hys soubget̃e so laufully entitled ī thair̃ possessions as þey be ī þe duchie of Normandie aught not by lawe eq̃tee or good reasoñ be disposed noth̃r shefte fro thair̃ lyvelode without īcompense such̃ as thei aught̃ of reason be contente wyth̃. Therfõr for þe grete zele ƿ̃t ẽtier affetyoñ þ̃t þe Kyng̃ hath̃ to þe saide peas and also ī þat oth̃r partie to do althyng by equite and justice he wold put h̃y effectuely ī hys devoir to ent̃rte hys said soubgetz wythin suche tyme as may be accorded that for īasonable recompense or oth̃rwyse cōtēte the wold be agreed to departe fro thair̃ saide possessyons, the which thyñg̃ dooñ þe Kyng wol of hys grace for þe unĩvsale welth̃ and good of peas þ̃t þe saide possessyons be delyṽd tho theim þ̃t occupied þe saide possessions bi fõr þe werres, doiñg̃ theĩr deuete therfõr, and þus þe King ys content.

And if þe Kyng̃e subgetz be weiward ƿ̃t wylful̃t and wol not ag̃r̃ them to īasonable recompense that thanne þe King demene and

reule them to take reasonable recompēse as ferforth as h^t may be do by lawe.

And for as muche as þ^s rēcompēsacyōn may not be dooñ wythoute grete good þ^e which weř to grete charge to lei upon þ^e Kyng and this royaulme, theřfor þ^e saide ambassatours shall ley fro þ^e Kyng þ^e saide charge ī al þ^t they may, but rather þā any brēh shold falle the Kyng wol beř þ^e fourthe partie, his pⁱsoner þ^e Duke of Orleance to be comprēhended and undstande ī þ^e same fourthe partie, so þ^e Kȳgℳ advsarie by hī and suche as be of hys partie beř þ^e othř partes of þ^e said rēcompēsacyōn þ^t shalbe maade.

Moreoʒe þ^e Kyng ys cōtēte þ^t þ^e Duke of Orleance for a c̄teyne tyme to be lymited undř sufficiante seuerte, as hostage pleggℳ seeles ʒ othes, be enlargessede to emploie him to good cōclusyon of peas, wythyn þ^e same tyme it to be hadde, or ell hys psone azeyn, and þ^t þ^e saide seurete be take halfe or at þ^e lest þ^e thridd̄ parte ī hostage or gage and r̄mainent in sealx and othes.

Iř þ^e Kȳg wol þ^t þ^e said ambassato^rs ī h^s behalf praie ʒ exorte þ^e most worshipfull fadř ī God hys beal oncle þ^t he wol vouchesauf to opeñ be wey of h^s mene þ^e said offres wheř it semed þ^t they or any of them may so bet̄ be putt in oʒtuř thanne imediatly by þ^e said ambassatours.

Iřm that þ^e said ambassatours make ʒ use thises offres bifoř wrytig ī what ordř and fourme it shal seme them most expedient ʒ beovefull, soo thei kepe ʒ save theffet of þ^e said offres ī substance. Yeven undř ouř gr̄tt ʒ pⁱve sealis and signet at our manoir of Langley þ^e xxx. day of August þ^e yeř of ouř reigne þ^e xvij^e.

SEQ'UNT^r cause ob quas visū ē viā pacℳ oblate predictā nulla rařone adm^ttendā acceptēdāve foř.

The offř that is now made to þ^e Kyng for þ^e peas p̄supposed ʒ hadd as for writig heř and soe exp̄ssed, it may be asked wheř it be expedient to þ^e Kȳg tho accepte the said offř. That it be nouzt expediēt it semeth for þ^e řsones þ^t folewe.

First, for bi þ^e acceptacyon of þ^e said offi^r þ^e Kyng shold discou^r and put i gte suspicioⁿ and doubte his title and claime tho þ^e coroune and roy^{me} of France and all þ^e werres and labours tha have be made and doo in and for þ^e saide title. This ensueth of di^vse thinge cōteined i þ^e saide offi^r. First bi þe forberig and levig of þ^e name ꝛc. for the tyme to be accorded, þ^e which name belāgeth as wele tho þ^e Kyng as to þ^e coroune of France and cannott i right be dessevred.

Secundly, by that that þ^e Kyng shold resto^r þ^e lande þ^t þ^e Kyng ꝛ þ^e Kynges fad^r have cōquered tho thoo rbelles that thei belonged to bifo^r þ^e said cōquest, by þ^e which rstitucyoⁿ it shold seme þ^t þey we^r wrōgfully ꝛ bi a tyrāny put oute of hem.

Thrydly, by that that þ^e Kyng shold bi þ^e said offi^r be put to þ^e liberacyoⁿ and takyng of advise wheth^r at thende of þ^e yerys to be appointed he wold become soubget and do homaige and make rsort to hys advsarie as tho þe Kyng of France or noo, the which deliberacioⁿ implieth a dowte and shold serve of nozt and þe matie^r we^r holde as undowted.

I^tm the Kyng surcesyng to calle and to write hemself Kyng of France and suffring his advsarie withowte any cōt^ad^ecyoⁿ to calle hym Kyng of France must also suff^r h^s saide advsarie i þ^e court of Rome i geⁿal conseilis and al oth^r places to occupie bi him and bi h^s deputees þ^e place of France, whe^rin þ^e Kyng so suffryng shalbe demed to yeve the^rto h^s assent and hys advsarie pesibli possessed, and oth^r men that now calle and write þ^e Kyng þ^e Kyng of France shal surcese so to write and to calle him he^raft^r.

I^tm the Kyng so surcesing must put oute þ^e worde France of alle his sealis and of þ^e pⁱntis of monaies.

I^tm it mith seme þ^t þ^e Kyng surcesig to calle hym Kyng of France must surcese of use of any jurisdiction and autorite that belonged unto him as to þ^e Kyng of France, as for ensample i use of his court of þ^e rsort and sou^vainte i Guyennes, for who^ev^r wol use a jurisdiction or auctorite must i h^s writig exp^sse bi stile the title that he useth it by.

Further moꝛ þ^e Kyng acceptig þ^e saide offiꝛ shold bynd hym selff to gꝛtt incōvēiēt ayeinst the lawe of God and of man or to an iportable charge, or to bothe, that is to sai to r̄stoꝛ al thoo that have cōtynued and abydyū i thobeissance of h^s advsarie al þ^e lordshiꝑs landz and possessyons that þey occupied and hadd i Normādie bi foꝛ þ^e K̄yng^e cōquest, and r̄stoꝛ and leve al that he hath and is now yn hys obeissance oute of Normandie. For considerig þ^t þ^e said lordshiꝑs landz and possessions as for þ^e grett^t t̄ moꝛ part bi occupied bi oth̄r that han hem bi juste t̄ laweful title, that is to sai of graunt^e made unto heīm by þ^e Kynḡ or thoo þ^t hadde h^s auctorite, or bi þ^e Kyng^e fad̄r t̄ have thei upon þ^e Kyng^e f̄res patentz or h^s faders, þ^e Kyng puttyng the said occupiours fro hem withoute thair assente t̄ withoute cōtētyḡ of hem shuld offende þ^e lawe of God and þ^e lawe of mañ, and shuld go ayeinst h^s owne t̄ ayeinst h^s faders forsaide f̄res patentz t̄ seal, t̄ undo unmake and begger many man, namely suche as han spended hei daies ȳ þ^e said conquest and ȳ þ^e fvice of þ^e K̄yng and of h^s faḡ t̄ have nozt eñ to lyve by but þ^t þey holde of þ^e said landys, t̄ shuld also withdrawe þ^e herte t̄ þ^e courages of hem t̄ oþ^r fro him t̄ fro h^s fvice t̄ cause hem not to wille to doo fvice in tyme comynḡ. And on that oth̄r behalve if þ^e K̄yng shal assieth t̄ cōtēte hē as rasoñ wol it wol drawe to ā iportable charge, ye to milions as it ys supposed.

Iḡm it semyth þ^t þ^e said r̄stitucioñ t̄ r̄ceivyng of tho þ^t an alwey be h^s r̄bellys i to h^s cunt̄r of Normandie shuld be to plious to gipdous t̄ to gꝛtly ayeinst þ^e Kyng. And for shewing thei of it ys first to be considered þ^t thoo þ^t shuld so be r̄stored t̄ r̄ceyvdy in þ^e K̄yng^e cunt̄r of Normandie by þoo þ^t alwey hā be þ^e K̄yng^e capital enymyes whos roted enemyte t̄ evylwyl to þ^e K̄yng t̄ to h^s ptie shal nozt of lyklyhode cesse or lasse by r̄stitucyon nor by an oth̄ of feute or homage, nor hei affectyōñ or love to thadvse ptie dec̄sse b^t rat̄r enc̄sse, and þ^t for diḡse causes, one for þey shal have r̄stitucyōñ by þ^e labour pmocyon and appointemēte of thadvse ptie gꝛtly ayeinst þ^e K̄yng^e list. Iḡ þei shal at þ^e ende of þ^e yei to be appointed stand f̄r of þ^e said homage and feute t̄ yn liberte to r̄sort ayen to þ^t oþ^r partie and to do hym fvice whei to þey wol eñ have hei cōsideracyōñ and hiḡ yee and goḡne them thei afi.

Iſm it is also to be cōsidered of what estate and cōdycioñ that yey be þ^t shuld be r̄stored. And as toward tēpel mē it is evidēt that thei shuld be r̄stored & r̄ceived īto Normādie þ^e Duke of Alaunson therles of Mortin of Haſcourt of Tankervill of Ew of Lonville and of Awemarle & many gīt barouns knigt^e & squires the whiche whā þ^t ever þey be r̄ceived shal what by þei owne might, what by mene of hir kynnesmen allies tenantz and oþ^r of þ^e pepill of thair affectyōñ & þ^t shall be al as ī ſbstance, shal have þ^e hole puissance and reule of þ^e cunti & noght þ^e Kyng nor h^s offici^s b^t pavētū^r be encombred with intestine troblis seducyons & wa^r, þ^e which and þ^e sequeles therof be gretly to be doubted.

Iſm thei shold be also r̄stored by þ^e saide offi^r men of holy chirche ī gret nūbyr to thair bñfices and liveloð, þ^e which be men of gīt ymaginacyōñ of felnesse and of gret voyce and auctorite ī the people and shal of lyklyhode enduce þ^e people to suche entent as þey wol stu^r hē to, namely thei as þ^e inclynacyōñ of þ^e people is set to þ^e same so þ^t þe thing^e above wellconsidered þ^e forsaid r̄stitucyōñ made, the Kyng must kepe þ^e said cunti ī h^s obeissance holy by force of þ^e soudeours þ^t he wol hold therein, þ^e which wold not be light ne easy to doo for many causes and cōsideracyons, and among oth^r for lacke of good thei to. For þ^e saide lord^e & oth^r abovesaide restored and haveynge þe reule of þ^e cunti ther þ^e Kyng shal have no grant of tailles nor set up aid^e or iposicyons but be hi^r list and assent whe^rin it is lyke þ^t þey shal shewe þeim strange & froward, and if any suche grant^e shal be made or imposityon or aide set up, þ^e gret lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e blood wol have þat þat shal grow ī þat cas of thair owne tenant^e as þei we^r wōte to have, and so þ^e Kyng parte shuld be but eesy.

Iſm it semyth that þ^e Kyng acceptiñg this offi^r shul no oonely hurt þ^e opynion of h^s right and claime, but also hurt his name hys fame and r̄putacyōñ ī the worlde, & shewe ī hym self lak of might or of right or of corage, for who ys þat wold þeing þat þ^e Kyng haveyng rygħt and mygħt and corage, wolde so lightly put himself to so gret charge, departe fro so gret thing^e as þ^e Kyn^g shulde departe fro by þ^e said offi^r, for so lytyl availe as shuld growe to þ^e Kyng therfo^r. The charge þ^t þ^e Kyng shuld put him to shuld be

thassie thing of thoo whoos lande he must take fro him and r̄stoř þ^e delyvance of þ^e Duke of Orleance withoute fynance paing or any thyng ellis save rasonable coste for þ^e tyme of h^s aboode heř, the which is finance wold drawe to a gret thing i opinion of þ^e world. He must also r̄stoř al þ^t he hath i h^s owne hande i Normādie þ^t belonged to þ^e Duke of Alonson or any oth̄r holdyng þ^e p̄tie adv̄se. He must also leve al that is of h^s cōquest in h^s hande & obeissance with owte Normandie þat is to say &c.

Iȝm set þ^e best, that is to say that they that shold be so r̄stored kept heř oothis and appointmentz to be made for terme of þ^e yeř to be accorded, yet considering that þ^e yerē passed upon a yeř warnyng yoven by any of þ^e p̄ties þ^e werre shal be open as it ys now, thei that shal be restored being thenne þ^e Kinge enemyes as it shal be at þair fr̄dam to be, wol so ordeine for þat cunt̄r that it shal obey to hym þat þey wol fve & assiste. And so it semeth þ^t al thyngē weele sen & cōsidered, & namly þ^e condycions of thoo that men dele with the accepting of þ^s way shold cōceive in hem self a p̄ve cōquest for thadv̄sarie & shewe to gret a siple nesse & lake of foresight in him þat accepted it.

[10th Sept.] DIE JOVIS x^o. Septembr̄ hora viij^a. i hospicio Dñi Car^l, convenientibz ābassiato^r, lōga ħebat^r cōicačo magna^q deliġačo & matura quid ult^a jā agēđ ēet stātibz ut nūc ĩnis. Cū enī via pacē pⁱ oblate p hāc istrucōnem novā prors^o r̄futata ē nčce videt^r rupturā pacē ōio secut^ra foř, ve^m cōcurrētibz in h^o ōniū votē cōclusū ē ōi idust^a possibli p media^{ne} Dñi Car^l agēđ id esse ne tā r̄ ĩp̄a q^am spē adm^tteř^r rup^ra quin ad mī^o p mediū aliq^d p đcm Dñm tāq^am mediatorē pacē offerēđ teñent^r corda šbditoz qⁱ ex guerrē nimiū afflicti št i aliq^a spe bone pacē. Iť cōclusū ē diē cōvēčoīs ať appunctuatū sequēti crastino p ĩros ōio in loco cōsuetō tenēđ foř etiā si illi de parte adv̄sa nō vēiāt & p nos de diligētia p̄tē ĩre & adv̄se p̄tē negligētia i for^a debita p̄testāđ foř. Hoc die vers^o sero venerūt Calesiā Elect^o Catalannensis & Cancellari^o Burgundie portātes lras Duci Auřleanensi.

[11th Sept.] DIE VENERIS xj^o. Septembris de mane hora vij^a. ambassiatořs Regē arripuerūt iġ v̄s^o locū cōvēčoīs & añ ix^{am}. horā venerūt ad locū exp̄tātes iġm ambassiatořs p̄tē adv̄se usq, post horā xj^{am}. miserūtq,

pⁱo ex habundāti ad villam de Gravelingē uⁱ dēci ambassiatores tempo^r cōvēcionis rēsidēciā fecūt p heraldū armorū noīe Suffolk ad notificā^d dēcis ambassi^b seu nūciis t gētibz suis si īvenirēt^r ībm, alioq̄in majob^r t cetis opidanis dēce ville advētū nrm in t ad cōvēncōis locū t diligēciā ī ea pte nram. Qui herald^o circit^r dēcam xj^{am}. horā ad locū cōvēncōis ab īpā villa rēvs^o, rēnūciavit se in dēca villa fuisse ambassiatores p̄dictos diligēt^r quesivisse t neminē ex eis seu ex nūciis aut gētibz eo^z se īvenisse, adjecit q^d jux^a cētā dēco^z opidano^z rēlaconē null^o ex p̄dēcis ambassiatoribz ībm vis^o ē cit^a xxx. diem Julii. Insup dixit se cuidā noīe Walrond locūtenēti capitanei dēce ville t cetis ībm nō paucē itimasse t notificasse p̄sentiā ambassiatorum partē nre in loco solito t diligenciam eo^z in hac parte. Qua rēlacone pu^{ce} fēca ambassiatoribz h̄mōi in magno tentorio Dñi Cardinalⁱ, ambassiatores īpī divterūt se ad locū ubi sta^r solebat tentoriū seu papilio cōvēncōna^r, in īpoq^z loco Dñs Ebo^z de voluntate t cōsēsu celo^z ambassiato^z quandā p̄testaconis cedula ī scⁱptē rēdacte quā manu sua tenebat palā t pu^{ce} alta satē t intelligibili voce legebat corā notariis seu psonis publicē s̄bscⁱptē, videlicet M̄ris Ricardo Cāuntoñ legū docto^r Jacobo Burbache in decrē^t Johanne Okkeborne in legibz baccallariis ac Jo^hne Gedney t Thoma Creme notariis publicē, t rēquirebat eos unū t p̄tra sup lectē t p̄testatē p eū^d cōfice^r īstrumētū seu instrā, t roga^t testes astātes ut p̄hibeāt testimoniū veritati t^c. Hiis factē ascendim^o equos t hora pⁱma post meridiē venim^o Calesiā. Hora quarta post meridiē cōvēiētibz ambassiatoribz in hospicio Dñi Carⁱ rēlaconē fec^t Dñs Ebo^z de hiis q^e hodie in loco cōvēncōis acta sūt, et postea Dñs Carⁱ rēcitavit quali^r advsari^o Francie misit lras Duci Au^rlⁱ it̄ alias Ducisse Burgundie, quas īpā misit dēco Carⁱ p dēcm Electū Catalanneñ t Cancellarⁱ Burgundie quas fecit ibi legi p Ryvell in quibz in effcū tantū est, q^d id̄ advsari^o rēlacone t rēporto ambassiatorū suo^z intellexit viā illā nup cōceptā p dēcos Ducē t Ducissā media^{res} pacē tāq^am mediū quoddā ad pacē, verū q^d ī rē tāti pōderē t tā ardua nō possz ex arrupto t sine cōsilio t assensu dēno^z de sanguine t cōsilio suis pcedē^r, statuit dēnos h̄mōi vocandos fo^r ad xxv. diē huj^o mē^s Septēbrē ī q^o cōvēi^r debeāt ī p̄sētia sua Pisiⁱus t ppe. Añ eū t̄nū cōmode cōvēiri nō potant p̄p̄t distāciā Delphini qⁱ erat in rēmotē partibz lingue Occitane t celo^z dēno^z qⁱ eciā pcul erāt q^oz oīm intesse vtebat^r t p̄sēcia nec^aia erat.

Habita v^o deliberaçone cū eisđ, ambassiatores sui postea quāto celerī^o possēt r̄sponsū voluntatē sue ī ea parte r̄portarēt, unde īntim peciit cōvēçonē istā differri t cōtinuari tē. Sup hac maīia habito maturo tractatu t cōsilio tandē conclusū ē ex mltē cōside^o, petite dilaçoni sive cōtinuaçoni hmōi neq^aq^am annuendū esse. Una erat q^o apparebat eos omnia hec facē in dolo t fraude, simulātes se enim velle pacē egerūt notorie cōtrariū, exccendo actualit viā facti f^m ultimū potencie t īntim dū sub color cōvēçois tenerēt nos ī spe pacē ipi obsederunt t ceperunt villas R'ge, ut civitatē Maldeñ tē. Itm q^o satē notoriū erat op^o nō esse ut denuo aliqⁱ vocarēt^r ad deliberād sup hac via, cū alias p ambassiatores ejusđ advsarii ī dieta Attēbateñ eadē ī effcū oblaço t ī ampliori for^a q^m h ē facta erat. It q^o non dederūt aliquē ctū diē ad quē venirēt, sz īndēminate scⁱp^t ē, s. quāto celerī^o possēt ad diē vero īctum nō p^t fieri cōtinuaço. It q^o jā culpa seu neglia partē illi^o nō cōparentē statuto die discōtinuaço fca ē t honesti^o tuti^oq^o nob essz, t corā toto mūdo p parte nra excusabili^o cū eoꝝ defcū jā divte ut eis iputet^r q^d p eos stat t nob nⁱ qⁱ pegim^o oīa nob ad pacē possibilia. It q^o visū ē dolose petitā cōtinuaçoem ad hunc finē ut itim pendente cōvençone f^m formā appunctuañti ī pⁱnci^o cōvēçois fce Dux Aurel oīo h^c ī Calesia exp^ctaret, de q^o possz male cōtinge tē. Hiis t aliis cōsidāçōibz visū ē cōtinuaçonē petitā fieri nō debeř. Eo tñ negociū pacē rumpend seu deferend nō ēē qin si p media^{ne} Dñi Carⁱ dci Dux t Ducissa ducerēt sub spe pacē adhuc negociū pacē teneř t ad id attender placeret hoc fieri t videbat^r expediens.

[12th Sept.]

DIE SABBATI xij^o. Septēbrē hor^a viij^a. cōvenerūt ambassiatořs ī hospicio Dñi Carⁱ corā qⁱbz r̄citavit id Dñs Carⁱ q^o dci Elect^o Catalanneñ t Cācellar Brgundie oībz raçonibz mediis t viis possiblibz egerūt ut i^a cōvēço ex cauf decla^o ī hris dci advsarii hērt^r ī cōtinuaçone, verū id Dñs Carⁱ habuit r̄nder jux^a deliberaçonē pridie fcam h^o fieri nō posse tē. It declarav^t q^{ali} Ducissa Brgundie desideravit fr̄as salvi conduct^o ad vēiend ad p^t ppe Cale^{am} die Lune t Martis p^x secutuř g^{ra} cōicaçonis hende cū eođ Dño Car^{le} t Duce Auř tē. t de oī deliberaçone t consensu videbat^r expediens s^c fieri. Moxq^o Dñs Carⁱ misit Toly expe^{re}

īras salvi cōduct^o h̄mōi p̄ dicta Dñā t̄ ccc^o. eqⁱtibz seu infra. Iť declaravit q^aīr M^r Henric^o Uttenose t̄ qⁱdā subadmirald^o desiderabāt īras salvi cōduct^o p̄ vill^o qⁱbusd^am Flandrie q^o possent salvo piscari isto tēpoř piscačonis allecū t̄ polliciti sūt dař šiles gētibz n̄ris. Sup̄ q^o deliberatū ē per dños t̄ qⁱdā dixerūt q^o nō ēet h^o faciend^o p̄ eo q^o p̄ h^o parařt^r eis securitas t̄ nō nob^{is}, nⁱ facerēt assecuratōnes q^o alii de Depa de Britannia t̄ ceti īles eis adherētes infim non nocerēt n̄ris.

[13th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO xiiij^a. Septembrē ho^a iiij^a. post meridiē cōvērūt ambassiatores ī domo Car^l, uⁱ idē Dñs significav^t eis q^o Ducissa Burgundie ventura esset ad locū solitū cōt^a Cale^{am} die Martē p̄x t̄ voluit q^o pararēt^r t̄ figerēt^r ibi tentoria ut ať. Iť tractatū t̄ deliberatū ē de hiis q^e p̄ Dñm Car^{lem} tāq^am media^{rem} eo die agerēt^r, quī p̄ ambassiatořs cū nō h̄erēt partē nⁱ agi potuit t̄ videbat^r in cōi q^o p̄ mediū Car^l t̄ p̄ sūmā indust^a suā iduceřt^r Ducissa ad hāc viā, viz q^o novus p̄figerēt^r termin^o ad itū cōvēiend^o t̄ tractād^o sup̄ aliis viis qⁱbz pax cōcludi possz, šb cōdičone s. si utriq^o pⁱnci^m h^o placeřt aliter enī jā fieri id nō possz cū null^o ambassiatorū ad h^o potestatē h̄eret q^dq^o de pⁱncipū placitē h̄mōi si vellēt attēde ħ nō c̄tificařt^r đca Ducissa citra aliquē c̄tū terminū discřčone eoř modand^o. Iť deliberatū ē q^o Dñs Car^l diceret t̄ declararet đce Ducisse q^aīr dñs n̄r Rex viā illā ať p̄ eā t̄ Ducē Auřl advisatā ex m̄ltē maximis t̄ justissimis cauf nō dučet acceptādā n^c unq^am voluit aut vult pacto q^ovis viā illā adm^tteř ħ ei itēdeř. Iť conclusū ē q^o řfutačō h̄mōi vie una cū račōibz suis p̄pt^o quas řfutařt^r t̄c^a. poñet^r ī sⁱptē t̄ dařt^r đce Ducisse t̄c.

[14th Sept.] DIE LUNE xiiij^a. Septembrē mane post viij^{am}. horā cōvenerūt ambassiatořs in hospicio Dñi Cardinal^{is}, uⁱ cōicatū est itato de t̄ sup̄ agendē ī crastino ī cōvēčoe cū Ducissa, t̄ in effčū cōcludebat^r ut sup^a, t̄ visū ē ad eand^o cōclu^onē mediū Ducē Auřl multū opari posse. Iťm habuerūt cōferř de expedičone M^r. Henř Uttenose t̄ subadmiraldi Francie, qⁱbz tandē Dñs Car^l řndit se nō h̄erē potestatē cōcedēdi salvos cōduct^o p̄ mař sz dūtaxat p̄ trā veniř volētibz Cale^a ħ ad lo^u cōvēčonū.

[15th Sept.] DIE MART^r xv^o. Sep. post ho^{am} novam Dñs Car^l t̄ Dux Auřleanē eqⁱtabāt vs^o locū cōvenčonis t̄ ambassiatořs R^gel cū eis.

Circiſ horā x^{am}. venit Ducissa uno ſm curru, ꝛ cū eqⁱbz ut estimo c^m. ꝛ circiſ, ꝛ ve^t cū ea juvenis q̄id^am fili⁹ Duc^e Burboñ pceſ statuſ annoz ut estimari poſſz x. aut xj. ꝛ circiſ. Postq^m daſ obviā amplex⁹q, ꝛ oſcla ſolito moſ, Dux Auſt ꝛ iſa iſſi ſt tentoriū cōvēconale, ꝛ poſt puſillū vocat⁹ Dñs Cardinaſ ad eos iſſ⁹ ē, tot⁹q, dies nunc inſ dcos Ducē ꝛ Ducissā p ſe nunc accit^e dco Dño Car^{li} ꝛ Cācellaſ Burgundie una cū Electo Catalanneñ act⁹ ē. Media v^o ho^a inſ iiiij^{am}. ꝛ v^{am}. poſt meridiē dicſ Ducissa aſcend^t currū Dñsq, Car^l Dux Auſleanē ꝛ ambassiatoſ R'g^e ſſi ſūt in villā.

[16th Sept.]

DIE M^cCURII xvj^o. Sep. ho^a viij^a. cōvenerūt ambassiatoſ R'g^e i hoſpicio Dñi Car^l, qⁱbz diſcūbētibz expoſuit iđ Dñs p ordinē uniſſa q^e iſ eū ꝛ dcos Ducē ꝛ Ducissā pⁱdie agebāt ꝛ quāta ſolitudine iſtabat iſa Ducissa q, via oblata forz acceptāda. Pⁱmo ꝛ cū Dñs Car^l āmoviſſz eā ab ōi ſpe i ea pte p račones in iſtrucōne cōtētas, iſa mult^e račonibz ſuadebat aliqū oſ pprio aliqū p Cancellāſ Burgundie ad cōtinuačōem h⁹m tractat⁹ pac^e ꝛc. f^m ſras ut pⁱmⁱtit^r ei ꝛ Duci Aurelianeñ ab adſſario Francie miſſas. Qⁱbz nichilomin⁹ ſnſū ē p Dñm Car^{lem} negatīe h^o fieri nō poſſe p račones ſupⁱ inſtas ſb dieta diei Venſis ꝛc. Unū v^o pⁱleūd nō ē q^aliſ cū Dñs Car^l detegſſet fraudē part^e adſſe i eo q, jā cauſat^r novas dilačones hendas p aviſament^e dnoz de ſuis ſangⁱne ꝛ cōſilio ꝛc. uⁱ de fco i dieta Attrabateñ ampliōra cōceſſit q^m nūc cōcedat ꝛc. Ducissa hēbat diče q, f^m magⁱtud^{nem} potēcie debuit eſſe amplitudo oblačonū: ſbjungēs q, Rex tēpoſ diete Attrabateñ erat m^lto majoris q^m nūc potēcie, declaravitq, q^ot villas citra Rex pdidit ꝛc. Iſm Dñs Car^l ſcitavit qualiſ dca Ducissa tepido ſat^e imo frigido ut videbat^r aīo ꝛ quaſi pfunctorie iſrogavit eū quid vellz fieri de trēg^e an placeret ut maneāt ꝛ nō. Iſm de inſcursu mēādiſarū iſ Angliā ꝛ Flādriā an de h^o fierz ulſior fmo ꝛ nō fieret, ꝛ Dñs Car^l ſſebat ad eam eundⁱ ſermonem, quid iſa ſuper hoc vellet ꝛc. tandem vero dicit cōcluſū fuiſſe trēgas ut pⁱ maneſ ꝛ ſup iſcursu h^mōi mēādiſarū tractādⁱ foſ. Iſ cōcluſū erat q, xv^o. die Apⁱſ ſeu pⁱmo Maii tractat⁹ pac^e de novo ineund⁹ ē ſi placeat utⁱq, principū, ꝛ q, de volunta^b eorū i ea pte Ducissa cōtificabit^r cit^a feſtū S^ci Martini in yeme ap^d S^cm Audomarū ꝛ R^x ap^d Caleſiā, ꝛ ita q^m ad ſpē manet ad h^c t^aetaſ pac^e p cōſolačone ꝛ corroboračone cordiū ſbditorū ꝛc. licz re iſa diſſolut⁹ ſit.

[17th Sept.] DIE JOVIS xvij^o. Sept^r ho^a viij^a. convērūt ambassiatořs i hospicio Dñi Car^l tractātes ⁊ deliberātes cū Dño Car^l ⁊ Theš ville p̄ salva garda ville, uⁱ dcs Theš declarav^t onus salve garde hmōi ad se neq^aq^m ptineř q^aq^m apposuit diligēciā omēm suā ⁊ vires possibles p̄ salva garda hmōi, řcitavitq^u solū suscepisse se ⁊ male libēř i tēpe maximi pičli officiū Thesaurⁱ řc. q^u jux^a decla^{ta} sua mag^e fu^t ⁊ ē eidⁱ i onus q^m cōmodū řc. In hac cōicačone et deliberačone cōicata št mltā q^e cōcnebat piclm ville tā cōsiđačone soldarioř qⁱ tā račone penurie p̄ eo q^u pařmēta non habuerāt a mltē tēporibz justa ⁊ debita q^m eo q^u officarii capitales, viz capitane^o ⁊ locūtenens defueř, ⁊ p̄młti ex soldariis ř numo ř disposičone etatē seu alias visi sūt pauci nimis aut iutiles esse, timebāt ut dcm ē s^z n^c audebāt ōio post řcessū đnorū sup salva ville custodia maneř q^am cōsiđa^{ne} ruinositatē murorū ⁊ t^rriū ville ac castri ⁊ pičli q^d multē aliis ex causis tā p̄ mař q^m alias eidⁱ ville immineř visū est si nō cito parařt^r řmediū si vellēt maneř ⁊ villā defēdeř nō possent řč. Deinde habebat^r cōicačo sup cōtentačone soldariorū ⁊ officiariorū řc. ⁊ Dñi de Stafford Oxoñ ⁊ Bouchier susceperunt i se onus ad tractandū cū đcis officiariis ⁊ soldatariis ad ptē p̄ cōtētačone eořđ.

[18th Sept.] DIE VENERIS xvij^o. Sept^r đci Dñi de Stafford Oxoñ ⁊ Bouchier ceperunt tractař cū stipēdariis ad cōtentandⁱ eos ⁊ iducēđ eos ad pmanēđ sup salva custodia ville řc. s^z illi allegabāt tāta ville immineř pičla q^u nⁱ dařt^r potēs ⁊ nobilis capitane^o ř locūtenens cū potēcia řoⁿi ⁊ řcčioř pvisione ausi nō št exp^ctař evētū quem timebāt accessurū. Isto die i hospičo Dñi Car^l post viij^{am}. cōicatū ē de řcčiiis řpačonibz murorū ⁊ turriū taliū viz quas op^o ē ōio in břvi debeř řparari p̄ptⁱ piclm majoris ⁊ g^avioris ruine si dim^tāt^r irrepata p̄ yemem. Et Dñs Car^l rogav^t Dñm Theš quatin^o facēt ptē suas penes řncatořs stapule ad mutuāđ si fieri possz pecunias i eā rem řcčias, et ambassiatořs R^ge p̄miserūt se obligař p̄ řsolučone fideliř eis faciēda p̄ Regē řc. et Theš spopondit se facturū q^o potuit. Isto die venerūt Mři Philipp^o Nanfer mařr řquestorū hospicii Ducē Burgundie ⁊ Ludowic^o secřtari^o missi una cū Mřo Henrico Uttenose řsente i Calesia ad tractāđ cū řris de inřcursu mercandisarū inř Angliā ⁊ Flandriā řc.

[19th Sept.] DIE SABBATI xix^a. Septembrē post cōicačonē ⁊ cōsiliū hiř inř ambassiatores in hospičo Dñi Car^l, Dñs Eboř ⁊ ceti coambas-

siatořs sui in hoc negocio accesserūt ad aulā stařle t ibi i camera cōi tractatū habebāt cū p̄fatē M̄ris Philippo Henrico t Ludowico de negocio in̄curs^o m̄candisarū, ubi Dñs Eboř peciit añ ōia q_o ostēdēt potestatem suā, qⁱ dixerūt se potestatē v̄bo so^m eis datā hēř t neq^aq^m i scⁱptē, v̄ū p̄miserūt se cito habituros foř t ostēsuros potestatē sufficiētē si sup artičlis hinc inde cōceptē seu cōcipiēdē mutuo cōcordařt^r. Et mox đcs M^r Philipp^o porrexit p̄fato Dño Eboř q^atnulū papireū articulos i ea pte cōceptos ut dixit cōtinētē q^os Dñs Eboř řcept, adjiciēs q_o p eū t suos i hoc collegas cōcipēt^r artičli qⁱ viderent^r eis nēcii.

[20th Sept.]

DIE DO'NICA xx^a. Septēbrē mane in̄ vij^{am}. t viij^{am}. ve^t ad hospiciū mei secřt M^r Wiffm^o Sprever t apportavit i q^atnulo pgameni artičlos q^osdā olī tēpoř Henrici iiij^{ti}. i sili negočo c^rs^o m̄candisař ī easđ patⁱas fcos, dicēs de jussu t voluntate Dñi Eboř ēe q_o M^r Stephan^o Wiltoñ t ego visitařm^o attēte artičlos illos t cōsiderařm^o si aliqⁱ ex eis corrigendi i aliq^o essēt aut addend vel det^ahend ex ipis. Quod t dict^o Magist^r Stephan^o jā ingress^o ad nos t ego secřtari^o fecim^o dili^o t addidim^o mutavim^o t detraxim^o ubi nob expediens videbat^r, t completo negočo řportavim^o artičlos s^c correctos ad dictū Dñm Eboř circi^o horā x^{am}. ad ecclīā Sčī Nicholai. Isto die Dñs Car^l cōvivav^t solempni^o đnos ambas- siatořs. Hodie Downā stipēdari^o huj^o ville nova čta tristia řn bajulavit a Sčo Audomaro q_o mercatū Meldeñ redditū ē hostibz p militē nimis notū heri ad octo dies, si p corrupčonē t dep^avačonē pecunie actū id sit futura tēpora dicent.

[21st Sept.]

DIE LUNE xxj^o. Sep. mane in̄ vij^{am}. t viij^{am}. ambass^{res} Regē jux^a moničonē eis sero p̄cedēti a Dño Car^l fact cōvenerūt i hospicio Dñi Car^l uⁱ cōicatū t delibātū erat de p̄fato in̄cursu m̄cādisař t legebat^r artičli tā novi i ea pte novi^o fci q^am uⁱ op^o erat ātiqⁱ. Iť deliberatū ē qⁱ port^o essent assignādi Flādrēsibz, t visū ē p cōmodo šbditoř R'gē t portuū suoř futurum iri ne řstringāt^r port^o. Sicq_o placuit assignandos eis fore oñs et singulos famosos et insignes portus i qⁱbz deputari cōsueverūt customarii řgii t nō alii s. crekys t. a Bristollia usq_o Hulle iclu^e. I^o. die prās^o ē Dñs Eborū cū Dño Norwiceñ t laute. Iť isto die t sequenti parabāt^r artičli sup in̄cursu p̄dicē t.

[22nd Sept.] DIE MARTIS xxij^a Sept̃ venerūt gētes iiij^{or}. mēbroz Flādr̃ie ad cōcludend̃ ī dco negočo iŃcurs^o, 7 post horā viij^a erāt mlti ex dñis ī domo Car^l cōicātes cū eod̃ de 7 sup salva garda ville 7c. Post prādiū in^o iij^{am}. 7 iij^{am}. Dñs Norwič decanus Sarū Stephan^o Wiltoñ Sp̃rver sec̃rtař et Ryvel̃t erāt cū Dño Eboz ī domo sua usq, ad noctem visitātes 7 r̃formātes p̃dcos artičlos sup iŃc̃su mēcādisaz novit̃ conceptos 7c.

[23rd Sept.] DIE MERCURII xxiiij^a. Sept̃ manē ī domo ejusd̃ Dñi Eboz, artičli qⁱpp̃l b̃r̃vitātē tēporē neqⁱbāt sero p̃cedēti expediri jā lecti 7 abso-uti fueř. Dein dñi ibāt ad Dñm Car^{lem} ubi cōicatū ē de pecuniis erogād̃ Dño Johi Lusshigborgh p̃ fidelitate sua 7 ut exinde reddat̃ aīosior ad tenēd̃ p̃t R'gē. Isto die naves assignate erāt 7 dñi fecerūt bona 7 bagagia deferri in naves. IŃ die isto q^ecūq, pⁱdē opati sūt laborarii circa obstrucōnē voraginis irrupte p̃ violēciā marē jux^a pontē Newnā ī ple^o jā marē fluxu tēpoř apposiōis Lune demolitū cassatūq, est.

24th Sept.] DIE JOVIS xxiiij^a. Sept̃ omnes se paraverūt ad trāsitū 7 ad pasagiū arripiēd̃ nocte media sequēti 7 q^e nōdū navibz bona adv^{ta} sūt magna hodie fr̃quēcia advehūt̃. Ho^a pⁱma post meridiē ī magna aula staḡle Dñi Eboz 7 Norwiceñ decan^o Saž Stephan^o Wiltoñ thes̃ Calesie 7 ego Bekynton sec̃rtari^o diu habuim^o cōferī cū dictē M̃ris Henř Utternose 7 Philippo sec̃rtario ac gētibz iiij^{or}. mēbroz Flandrie sup artičlis ñris pⁱo eis traditē, ip̃is volētibz, 7 nitētibz valde suadeř q, iidē artičli ī hiis p̃st̃im locē ī qⁱbz variabāt ab ātiqⁱs nō erāt adm^{tē}di. IŃ dissuadebāt r̃stituōnē 7c. maxime p̃ tā b̃r̃vi tēpoř s. unī^o anni 7c. Petebant ad min^o inŃcursū h̃mōi habend̃ foř p̃ l. 7. xl. ad min^o annos. Dñs vero Eboz plane r̃ndit ad ōia 7 declaravit articulos omēs ī forma qua cōcipiūt̃ r̃o^{ies} esse 7 satē indifferēti cōceptos, 7 uⁱ ip̃i mltū insistebāt cōt^a ambassiatořs p̃ par̃t eoř ituros cū possent p̃curař eis mala 7c. respōsū ē p̃ Eboz q, satis p̃videt̃ eis in ea p̃te artičloz uⁱ dicit̃ q, p^t exigi ab eis juramētū q, nⁱ p̃judiciale eis vel quod sit cōt^a eos p̃curabūt 7c. Abinde de unanimi advisamento ivim^o ut^aq, ps ad Dñm Car^{lem} corā q^o ōia q^e in cōt^oṽsia seu differēcia iŃ nos pⁱo erāt r̃citata sūt 7 n^o ōia p̃ Car^{lem} approbata q^e erāt ī artičlis ñris, salvo q^d deliberaōne 7 cōsensu Dñi Car^l temp^o iŃc̃s^o h̃mōi p̃rogatū est ad t̃rs annos 7c.

Post quartā equi navibz illati erāt, statutūq, ho^a iij^a. post mediam noctem omnes in navigiis for̃ paratos ad it̃. Familiar̃s autē oīm pene ascēderūt naves de sero ⁊ steterūt ibi mlti p totā noctē, aliqui r̃ingr̃ssi sūt villā post mediā noctē, et it̃ eos etiā erat Dñs Eps Meneven qⁱ ex^a portā ⁊ i navi sua stetit ea nocte usq, tunc. Jā ěm naute dixerūt ventū oīo ěe cont^ariū ⁊ rabide nimis ac imodeste flantē ⁊ pp̃lea mař legendū nō esse, sꝫ nēcium morād̃ for̃.

[25th Sept.]

DIE VEN^{IS} xxv^{ta}. Sep. cū jā phibente vento passagiū nobis p̃cedēte nocte phibe^rt quod ⁊ gentes iij^{or}. mēbroz Flandrie g^atū satē habuerāt ⁊ itid̃ uti dixerūt votē omnibz ⁊ p̃cibz a Deo poposcerāt eo q, nōdū oīa it̃c^rs^o m̃cādisaz ut p̃mittit^r ⁊ treugas inlea petitas cōcnēcia p votē eoꝝ cōclusa erāt. In^l ix^{am}. ⁊ x^{am}. cōvenerūt it̃ato dicti Dñi Eboz ⁊ Norwiceñ ac decan^o Saꝫ M^r Stephan^o Wiltoñ ⁊ Dñs Johes Poph^m n^onō M^r Henric^o Uttenose Ludowic^o sec^r ⁊ dce gētes iij^{or}. mēbroz i magna aula staḡle, uⁱ post multa cōicata ⁊ disputata hincinde sup artiēlis ꝫc. tāđ cū optineri nō possꝫ a gētibz p̃dcis q, r̃stituēonis articul^o tolle^rt rogarūt ⁊ insteterūt q, idulge^rt temp^o cōgūum r̃stituēoni ģmōi p^acti-cande, ⁊ q^aq^m ip̃i instā^l plixi^o tempus expeterēt dicti dñi ⁊ alii partē ñre indulgebāt ad hoc añū ⁊ finali^l i h^o cōclusit ut^aq, partiū ꝫc. It̃ desiderabāt s̃b eisđ treugē ⁊ cōvēcōibz contineri ⁊ exp̃ssi poni patⁱa Picardie. Ad quod r̃sponsū est id neq^aq^m ab eis i peti- cōnibz suis ad iīcō desideratū fuisse ⁊ prop̃lea instrucōnē seu potestatē i ea parte ambassia^b ptē ñre da^t nō ěe. Polliciti sūt tamē iid̃ ambassiatořs q, i r̃vētu suo ad R^{gē} fierz sup h^o f^o Regie Magestati ⁊ sig^art^r eis de intentione ⁊ bñplacito Regē ꝫc. Jam igi^l cōcluso sup artiēlis p gētes tā ñras q^a Flandrie, M^r Henric^o et Ludowicus secretarius eqⁱtarūt ad villā S̃ci Audomari ad notificand̃ Duci Burgūdie oīa ut p̃fert^r utⁱmq, gesta ⁊ ad r̃portād̃ r̃nsū volun- tatē sue ꝫc. Isto die ho^a vespoz venit de civitate Pisi^o ⁊ aliis locē Frācie et Normanñ armiḡ quidā dñi Comitē Stafford noīe Webertoñ qⁱ r̃tulit advsariū Frācie tener magnū consiliū tⁱū statuū Pisi^o ⁊ q^d ali^d in brevi tētur^o sit Auřlianis de tⁱbz statibz illarū partiū. It̃ r̃tulit q, Dñs de Talbott audito q, ignōios^o ille miles fecit cōposiēnē de reddēdo m̃catū Meldeñ cū oīi acceleraēone assūpta secū bella ⁊ forti comitiva gēciū optime armatoꝝ num̃o v m^l. ⁊ plus festinavit ad partē illas sꝫ pⁱdie q^a veñat ille miles expedit^r ⁊ dedit locū ꝫc.

[26th Sept.]

DIE SABBATI xxvj^a. Sep̃ inl̃ quitā t̃ vj^a. cepit temp^o pluidū esse t̃ duravit pluvia p̃ totū q^ai diē t̃ magnā partē noctē. Inl̃ viij^a. t̃ ix^a. ante meridiē vent^o qui pⁱo ab occidēte usq^q aquilonē stetit, jā equis f̃ris a navibz eductē i ppiciā nobis plagā viz in oriētē ṽs^o austrū cōṽs^o ē, t̃ cito post videlicz inl̃ x^a. t̃ xj^a. itato in plagā p̃orē nobis cōt^ariā scilicz in occidētē ṽs^o aqⁱlonē mutabat^r. t̃ ibi se tenuit toto die t̃ nocte tota. Isto die circi^l hora ij^{dā}. post meridiē magna pars structi illi^o quod custodit hostiū port^o vocati le Intey violencia ma^z t̃ invalidudine sui q^q p̃ incuriā diu stetit ir̃patū t̃ neglectū corruit t̃ p̃ ma^r fluitavit. It̃ ps imodica Rysbanci ppe turrin simili modo ip̃o eo^d ferme tempo^r dilapsam imū ruit t̃ alia loca di^vsa in plana terra ante portū p̃ šbingressū et šbcava^one maris cavata mirabili^l t̃ di^msa sūt i^a ut c̃tissimū jā t̃ portui t̃ toti ville periculū imineat si nō maturi^o p̃visio fiat t̃c.

[27th Sept.]

DIE DOMINICO xxvij^a. Sept̃ inl̃ ix^a. t̃ x^a. Dñi Car^l Eborū Norwiceñ Staffordie t̃ de Hungford̃ ac alii ambassiato^rs eqⁱtarūt ṽs^o le Intey, t̃ veniētes ad op^o viderūt quali^l magna jā pars illi^o opis vi ma^z šblata ē t̃ multū r̃sidui sic nutat sic q^q p̃ marē subcava^one inclinatū ē q^q ruine p̃ximū sit, t̃ totū ferme in malo statu positū. Isto die reṽsi sūt M^r Henric^o Uttenose t̃ Ludovic^o sec^r r̃ferētes l̃ras Ducisse Dño Car^l t̃c. Vēt^o adhuc to^o h^c die cōtrari^o māsit t̃c.

[28th Sept.]

DIE LUNE xxviii^a. Septembris vent^o judicio marinariorū cepit aliquātulū ppici^o esse, unde eo^z consilio parabāt omnes se ad ma^r erga crastinū s. fm Michael, t̃ itū equi in naves traducti sūt. Die isto circi^l horā viij^a. erāt Dñi Ebo^z t̃ de Hungford̃ ac Dñs Johes Sturtoñ t̃ Stephanus Wyltoñ ac sec^r cū Dño Cardinali, qⁱ ibm ostendit l̃ras Ducisse, quibz inscⁱp̃t ē oīa i arti^clis it̃c^rs^o t̃ treuga^z t̃c. pⁱo p̃ nos cōcepta ut p̃m^tit^r esse p̃ Ducē Burgund̃ et eā approbata t̃c. Incōtinēti igit^r ibāt Dñi Ebo^z t̃ alii t̃ venit ad eos Norwiceñ ad aulā sta^ple ad cōferend̃ cū d̃cis M^r Hen^r Ludowico t̃ gentibz quatuor mēbro^z de t̃ sup ingrossa^one t̃ sigilla^one mutua. It̃ añ trāsītū istū corā Dño Cardinali deliberatū ē q^q p̃testa^o a^t f̃ca in nego^o isto non poneret^r p̃ extensum in l̃ris sigilland̃ š p̃ modū clausule geñal̃ t̃c. In cōica^one hita i aula

staþle sup uno p partē aliā in artiċlis posiť orta lis ē, v3 uⁱ ipi ponebāt in artiċlis q, si aliqđ infra navem piclitātē māserit vivū ōia essēt possessorib3 salva ꝑc. Nostri v^o aľr p^{1o} delibatū ꝑ cōcordatū dixāt viz q, si aliqđ de navi piclit^e vivū remāserit bona salva erūt ꝑc. sicut est de consuetudine ĩr Anglie ꝑc. volētes uniformitatē ꝑ paralitatē hinc inde fvari. Sed M^r Henric^o p̃dict^o dixit moleste ut videbat^r id ferēs q, de p̃senti nullā hebāt potestatē vel minimum aliqđ de artiċlis imutādi cū ōia in eis cōtenta in forma ꝑ ĩminis q^{ib3} stāt erāt p Ducē ꝑ Ducissā p̃dict^o cōclusa ꝑ absoluta, ꝑ non licuit eis variať quicq^a. Verū ut post audiui Dñs Car^l nolens rupturā p ĩle quid minimū induci, censuit artiċlos in ipis quib3 a parte alia scripti ꝑ lecti sūt ĩminis poci^o admittendos fore ꝑ sic factū est.

[29th Sept.]

DIE MARTIS xxix^a. Sept̃ diu ante lucē imo cito post mediā noctē ꝑ Dñs Car^l ꝑ multi alii dñi miserūt ad muros ṽs^o portū ad explorand^o de vēto ꝑ de passagio, ac marinarii remiserūt passagiū fieri nō posse eo q, vent^o ĩ partē directe nob^{is} cōt^ariā vers^o esset ꝑ q, ita valid^o ꝑ ĩmitis esset q, ausi nō sint mať ingřdi, sic q, transfřtandi die hoc sublata nobis spes est. Circiť ix^a. horā añ meridiē vēt^o in occidiā plagā ita ut participaret de austro ṽs^o ē. Circiť vero xij^a. ĩtū ĩ occidētē ṽs^o q, borialē plagā nob^{is} prors^o cōt^ariā mutabat^r. Erga noctē p indicia nubiū ꝑ signa celi pphetarūt nob^{is} naute vētū ad oriētē ꝑ partē aqⁱlonis tenderē velle, et ratā nobis spē dederūt de vēto p̃picio c^rs habendo. Contigit quoq, q, de sero pluvia multa ꝑ magna nimis quasi jā nō p guttas descenderāt s̃ sil^r impetu q^ondā fundentur aq̃e, facta ē, ꝑ uti pphetatū nob^{is} est ea tēpestate vēt^o ĩ eurū ṽs^o boreā translat^o est, māsit q, ibi usq, ppe mane verū ita ĩribiť ꝑ forť erat ut nullo pacto naves sinū port^o pre validitate ꝑ tēpestate venti cōt^a flant^e exiř possēt, sic q, adhuc illusa ē spes ñra. Mane vēt^o directe in aqⁱlonē rediit ꝑ ibi p totū diē M^rcurii pene stetit. Die isto ĩť ĩij^{ta}. ꝑ v^{ta}. post meridiē Ludovic^o p̃dict^o M^r. S. Wiltoñ et ego Bekintoñ secřť collacionavim^o ĩras sup treuğ ꝑ intercursū p̃dict^o in capella Dñi Cardinal.

[30th Sept.]

DIE MERCURII xxx^o. Sept̃ cū vēt^o ut p̃x đem ē opposit^o nobis esset, multi dñi jā s̃cdo equos a navib3 educi fecerunt. Isto die collaċonat^e pⁱdie ꝑ sigillat^e ĩris treugaž et ĩlcurs^o ꝑc. dicti

M'. Henř Ludowic^o ⁊ p̃stim gētes quatuor mēbrož nō mediocri^l leti ṽs^o pp^a remearunt. Isto eciā die circi^l horā quintā post meridiē applicuerūt h^c Dñs Maurici^o Bruyn miles jam fact^o capitane^o turr^o Risbāci ⁊ Ludlowe armi^g novi^l c̃rat^o i Marescallū Calesie.

[1st Oct.] DIE JOVIS p^{mo} Octobr^e post horā viij^{am}. vēt^o se traxit in plagā sat^e ppiciā s. i austrū, postea v^o circi^l xi^a. se traxit in partē oppositā et pene p totū diē mutabilem valde ⁊ instabilē se ōndit. N^o post meridiē sub spe boni passagii in crastino habendi q^o ut fit dies Vener^e raro cetis esse solz šilis, multi ambassiatorū q^o ut un^o ego Bekyngtoñ sec̃tari^o R'g^e equos i^lato ñros ad naves advehi ⁊ imponi fecim^o. Ceti ut E^pus Norwiceñ Comes Stafford ⁊ quidā alii nocte media sequēti cū naute jā omnes acclamarēt ventū jā in occidētē ad austrū conṽsū esse ⁊ satis ēe ppiciū evecciones suas navibz invehi ⁊ inferri fece^{re}.

[2nd Oct.] DIE VENERIS ij^o. Octobris sūmo mane inter iiij^a. ⁊ v^a. audita p^{mu} in ecclesia Carmelitaž missa, uni^usi se ad navigia paraver^o ⁊ deinde naves ascēderāt ita ut omnes ferme in vj^a. aut cito post in navibz suis essēt, et direct^e jā armamēt^e ⁊ ve^l deinde levat^e, in i^{po} sonitu hore vij^e. exivim^o portū felic^{it}, navibz ut reor xx^{ti}. d^{ab}z aut paulo ampli^o, psulcataq^o jā iiij^a. parte marž aut ppe vēt^o cepit valde rigesce^{re} nimisq^o ad occidētē se volve^{re} ⁊ intumue^{re} maria ita ut omnes pene t^rba^{nt}r^r ⁊ i^rfirma^{nt}r^r admodū veruntm licz šb aspo duro ⁊ stricto passagio tādē in^l x^a. ⁊ xj^a. seu circi^l q^o resistēte zephiro partes Dovor^{ie} app̃hender^o nequivim^o in plaga mōciū vulgari^l le Downes appella^t applicuim^o, ⁊ postea fixis ibid^e anchoris uni^usi successive batell^l q^mq^m p ela^ones marž sat^e magnas trāsvecti ⁊ ad īram appulsi sūt, ⁊ abinde ad Sandwicū t^bz miliaribz ab eo^d loco distātē, equites aliq^l, ceti pedest^ls fe^rbāt^r, ⁊ venim^o Sandwicū ho^a j^a. post meridiē uⁱ pausavim^o ⁊ r̃quievim^o t^a hac die ut cōforta^rmur a turba^one mar^e ⁊c.

[3rd Oct.] DIE SABBATI iij^o. Octobr^e post auditā missā Dñi Norwiceñ ⁊ de Hung^lford ⁊ ego Bekintoñ sec̃tari^o in^l viij^a. ⁊ ix^a. a Sandwico Cantuariā equitavim^o, uⁱ prāsi sum^o cū p^lori eccl^{ie} Xpi, sz Dñi Car' ⁊ Ebož vene^{re} Cantuariā ho^a vesparū ⁊ māserūt iⁱ toto die ⁊

die Dñica sequēti. Alii v̄o Dñi s. dux Norfolch Comes Staff ꝛc. pcesserūt v̄s^o partes suas, ꝛ Dñi Norwiceñ ꝛ de H'ngford ꝛ ego Bekintoñ secr̄ pnoctavim^o apud Hospryng ꝛc.

[4th Oct.]

DIE D'NICO iiij^o. Octobris ij^b. missis ap^d Hospryng auditꝛ eqⁱtavim^o dicti Dñi Norwiceñ ꝛ de Hungford ꝛ ego Bekyntoñ secr̄ ad Sydyngborne ibiq^q cū Dño Norwiceñ prāsi sum^o, ꝛ fco prandio ascēdim^o equos ꝛ venim^o Roffam ho^a prandiū iiij^a. uⁱ ꝛ māsīm^o to^a nocte ꝛc.

[5th Oct.]

DIE LUNE v^{to}. Octobris mane equos ascendim^o ꝛ circit^o x^a. venim^o Derfordiā ibiq^q cū Dño de Hungford laute pransi sumus, finitoq^q prādio eqⁱtavim^o ꝛ pvenim^o Londoñ circit^o ho^{am} iiij^{am}. aut cito post, ibi q^q māsīm^o usq^q advētū Dñi Car['] qⁱ die M'curii sequēti circit^o xij^a. ho^a i meridie Londoñ ve^t eques, cⁱ dci Dñi ꝛ ego Bekytoñ secrtari^o i Sowthwerķ obviā pexim^o ꝛ cōt^a maneriū suū de Sentemary Oves occurrim^o eid^o ꝛ eo cū hono^r ꝛ reverēcia debitꝛ excepto divtim^o nos ad pp^a, p^o n^o didicim^o ab o^r Dñi Car['] qd armi^g su^o Worsley ad Regē psēciā pmissus ꝛ jā rvers^o habuit dice^r ꝛ rfer^r q^q Rex die Vener^o p^x ventur^o esset ad Kenyngtoñ, q^q rgia voluntas erat q^q usq^q ad ejus advētū mane^rm^o Londoñ.

[9th Oct.]

DIE VENERIS ix^o. Octobris circit^o horā iiij^a. post meridiē aura pluida nimis Rex venit ad Kenyngtoñ, ꝛ mox Dñs Car['] ꝛ ambassiatores ad ejus psenciā festinarūt, impensq^q ut decuit revencialibz obseqiis usq^q i diē c^astinū ad pp^a rme^rūt.

[10th Oct.]

DIE SABBATI x^o. Octobrē venerūt Car['] ꝛ ambassiatores ad psenciā rgis ad Kenyngton ꝛ positꝛ sedilibz in intiori ca^ma i^bm circit^o horā novā aut cito post, psentibz eciā ibi Dño Cancellario ꝛ qⁱbusdā aliis dñis de cōsilio Regē absente iⁿ Dño Duce Gloucestrie Dñs Eboraceñ fecit rlaçonē ambassiate nre ꝛ t^adidit Dño Cancellario instrumētū ptestaçonis ꝛc. et scripturā conceptā sup causis rfutaçonis vie oblate ꝛc.

[Additional MS. 4611. art. 90. a modern *Transcript*.

The following letter was addressed to the Earl of Devon, of whose quarrel with Lord Bonville several notices occur among the Proceedings of the Council in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, about which time it was probably written. *Vide* pp. 158, 165, 173, *antea*.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved cousin it most nethes be in your fresh remembrance that at youre last beyng with us and oure counsaill ye were willed desired and also commanded upon payne of m^l. ii. that ye nor noon of yours sholde trouble oure pees nor bere noo hurt to our lige people and specially to our right trusty and welbeloved the Lord Boneville his servants nor tenants, the whiche not withstandyng as we be enfourmed, wherof we merville, there have divers of the said servants and tennants sith that tyme grevously be lette and hurt by suche as belonge unto you whose names we sende unto you enclosed herein. For so moche we write unto you willing and charging you straitley upon paine of ii. that ye demeanyng as it apperteyneth to youre estate attempte noo thing by you nor noon of yours nor suffre to be attempted where by our pees may be hurted or troubled, callyng to mynde what jepart ye stande in as toward the saide payne if it soo be as it is surmised And over this we wol and charge you that ye come and be with us and oure saide counsale at oure paloyes of Westm̃ the xxv. day of this present moneth there to answeare to the premises and suche other things as shalbe opened and declared unto you at youre commyng, having with you there at that tyme the saide persones whos names we sende unto you herein as above. Yeven.

Thomas Phillip Walshman.

John Hoyer late of Bokevell.

Thomas Davy late of Honyton.

William Appulton.

Thomas Ingland.

John Knoweston.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 118. *Original draught.*

Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and ——— Eltonhede about the 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset. *Vide p. 303, antea.*]

INSTRUCCIŌN yeven by the King oure souv̄ain lord̄ to his wel-beloved̄ squier John Yerd̄ ⁊ to Eltonhed̄ for to sey on his behalve as for answer unto such articles as his right trusty and right welbeloved̄ cousin John duc of Som̄s charged̄ þe saide Yerde to shewe on his behalve unto þe Kyng and his counsail, of the whiche articles þe first is this.

First whēr ⁊c^a.

The King remembreth him well̄ þat he hath endented w^t his saide cousin for viij^c. meñ of armes himself nat accompted̄, whēof þe shulde bee certain barons bañette and knyghte ⁊ iij^ml^cccc. archiers. And aft̄ warde þe King aggreed̄ him þat his saide cousin sholde mowe converte ij^c. of þe saide meñ of armes into bowes, so þat he sholde have in retenue vj^c. men of armes and iiij^ml^c. archiers† And so it is semed̄ to þe King and his counsail þat my saide Lord̄ taking for eviche of suche of þe saide barons bañette and knyghte as my saide Lorde shaft̄ faille [at h^s moustr̄] an opⁿ mañ of armes, þat þenne my saide Lorde shaft̄ fulfill þe tenure of the saide endenteūrs and þat he so doing þe covenante in þe saide endenture be kept to þe which þe Kyng reparteth him.

† the which nōb̄r had̄ of mē had̄, him oweth of resoñ ⁊ by þe teneūr of h^s endent̄e to hold̄ hī fully content w^t oute þat him oweth to aske [or to have] any gret^t nōb̄r for lakke of baroñ bañet or knyzt, the which nōb̄r þe K' wol wel þ^t he shal have ⁊ no gret^t in any wyse.

Item wher as by þe endentures ⁊c^a.

The King remembreth þat wher h^s saide cousin by force and vertue of the saide endentures sholde have moustred̄ þe xvij. day of Juyn last passed̄, þat longe befor þat tyme Thom^as Gerard̄ fv^ant to his saide cousin came to þe [K'] counsail in his saide cousins

behalve desiring þat my saide Lord of Som̃s shold have mowe mowstred the iij. day of Juyn, the whiche the King at þat tyme for certaines causes moevyng him wold not þat it shold have bee doo, but ~~he~~ he wold þat þe saide xxvij. day shulde [have] be kept. And þ̃efor he assigned [h^s cousin] therle of Saṡ and oþ̃ his comissioñs to have take þe moustres þ^t day of his saide ~~retenue~~ cousin [of Som̃s] and [of] his retenue. And howe be it þat þe [saide cōmissioñs] wer redy on þe feeld þe saide xvij. day and daily ij. days aft̃ for to have take the moustres of my saide Lord of Som̃set and of his retenue, yet my saide Lord com not noþ̃ moustred not, noþ̃ non officers noþ̃ ministr̃ of the Kynḡ saide cousin of Som̃set broght him no book̃ of moustrees, but after my saide Lorde of Som̃set in psone [being at Lond̃] desired of ~~þe Kynḡ for to have prōgacon of þe day of~~ [to have a lenger day to make] his saide moustres, the whiche ~~was don at his desir and request~~ [at h^s saide instance & request was graunted h̃i.]

And at the whiche day of ~~prōgacon~~ [so graunted unto h̃i] the saide Erle and þe K' oþ̃ commissioñs toke þe moustres of my saide Lord of Som̃set and of h^s retenue, and at þat tyme failed of his [saide] retenue ~~men and moe of suche as wer absent and accounted for~~ [a c̃tain nomb̃r both of men armes & of arch̃rs] vacatz and ~~of suche as wer~~ crossed. And þ̃efor [Wheṛupoñ my saide Lorde of Som̃set sent ~~after þat for~~ [unto þe K' beseching h̃i ~~for~~ [of] a newe cōmissioñ for þe taking of þe moustres of suche as wer ~~absent~~ [vacatz & crossed] and for þe taking inne of suche as sholde cōme inne ~~for þeim þat wer~~ [instede of þe saide vacatz & crossed], the whiche cōmissioñ the Kynḡ [of h^s es̃pialle favo^r & grace grated ~~te.~~ &] sende [it] w^t a lre by his squier Henri Vavasour oon of the huisshiers of his chamber to his saide cousin of Som̃set, willing amonge oþ̃ thing̃ in þe saide lres conteigned þat ~~my saide Lorde~~ [hys saide cousin] of Som̃s shold make a revewe [of þoo] of his retenue þat he had moustred befo^r and moustre þoo þat wer first absent and also oþ̃ psones for þeim þat wer crossed on Monday last passed at þe whiche day [of þeir moustering] sholde begynne þe wag̃ of hem þat shold so moustre [and to shewe þan oþ̃] þ^t he wold moust̃ in stede of þoo þ^t in h^s oþ̃ moustre wer vacatz & crossed, the which founde able, þe K' wolde shold be received]

And for asmoche as þat ~~my Lorde of~~ [þe K' said cousin of] Somset ~~semyd~~ [thinking] þe [day of] revewe and moust-
 tring conteigned in þe saide cōmissiōn right short for to call his
 retenue so son to gader, þe whiche weſ [logged] fer on sonder,
 hath not as yet be force and vertue of þe saide cōmissiōn ~~as yit~~
~~moustred~~ [moustred] but hath sende unto þe King for to have an
 oþ̄ cōmissiōn for to moustŕ suche of his retenue as beth to moustŕ
 at a noþ̄ day by his hieghnesse to be assigned, ~~þe whiche þe Kyng~~
 [the K' yet eft soones of h^s moŕ ample favoŕ & grace] sendethe
 him nowe by þe saide Yerde & Eltonhed a newe cōmissiōn
 to take þe vewe of þeim of h^s retenue þ^t have moustred, and þe
 moustrē of þeim þ^t shal go w^t him for þeim þ^t beth vacatz &
 crossed, & wol þ^t paiement shal be maad & allowed to þoo þ^t shal
 so be moustred in stede of þe vacatz & crossed for þe ij^{de}. quart,
 as wel of sperē as of bowes.

And þe saide Yerde & Eltonheed shall say on þe Kyngē
 behalve unto his saide cousin, þat he m̄vailleth gretly and noght
 withoute cause the long abood of his saide cousin on þis side þe
 see and þe ~~many~~ [grete & longe] delays [~~had & used þⁱinne~~] ~~þat~~
~~beth maad for his abood heſ~~ of h^s passage to þe K' [ful] gret hurte
 harme & charge in many & sondry wyses.

And þ^e as þat ~~he complaineth him for he moustred in ij. diſs~~
~~place & te.~~ [h^s said cousin alleggeth as for cause of h^s vacatz, þe
 takyng of h^s moustres in diſs place, the which as he saith caused
 diſs of h^s said retenue to be in doubte at what place þei shold
 moustŕ], the K' undrestandeth ~~wel~~ þ^t it was doon by thadvīs of
 his [~~owne~~ said cousins] counsail and ~~of his officers here for by~~
~~cause þat þe Kyng chold not be disceived noþ̄ he. for howe be it~~
~~þat it was doon to þat entent~~ [þ^e to þentent to eschue fraude &
 disseite þ^t myzt have be wrought in hurte of þe K' & of h^s said
 cousin, and ~~y~~ þe said p̄vidence notwithstanding yit as þe Kyng
 is lerned som oon mañ [of h^s retenue] moustred for iij. meñ and
 at no tyme under [h^s] owne verray name. And also oþ̄ [diſs]
 men ~~of þe centrey weſ~~ in no wyse disposed to go oſ̄ huyred þⁱto
 moustred for oþ̄ þ^t weſ ~~not able and also~~ [crossed as wel as] for
 oþ̄ ~~weſ~~ [þe] vacatz ~~& can not þ^e moustre~~, and when þat þai had
 moustred for iij. yeed to þeir labouſs ayen, as it is unknoweñ, for

þe whiche cause soñ of hem so deceivably moustrynge beth in p'soñ, the which þe K' wol shal abyde to be punisshed as lawe wol. And as for defaute of þeir psones þe K' said cousin is answered befor.

Item wher as it ~~was~~ [is] graunted ^{te^a}.

The King wol þat his saide cousin knowe þat long seth þordenance artillaries and habbillementz for þe werre weř shipped by þe maistr of his ordenance [and þe shippes þ^t þei weř leyde inne stuffed w^t such nōbr of men for þe suř conduyct þerof as was þought to the said maistr of h^s ~~said cousins~~ ordenance ~~suff res~~ sufficient & resonable.] the whiche shippes and ordenance þe Kyng supposed þat þei had be with ~~him~~ [h^s said cousin] or þis, for ~~it is long~~ seth þat þei weř [passed] out of Tamys and ~~yif þei be~~ [wer comen] into þe Downes [dayes ago, and] ~~it is not to doubte but þat also~~ ~~sean as wynde and weder wol serve þei wol be w^t him w^t [by] þe~~ ~~grace of God whether þat he be beyonde or on þis side þis see [dayes~~ ~~ago and only abiding þe ppeice~~ ~~the which as the K'~~ fro whennes havynge ppeice winde þei myzt be w^t him in a day, ~~be w^t~~ ~~him~~ as þe K' trusteth by þe grace of God þat ~~by þ^s tyme~~ þei so be or ~~shal~~ by lyklynnesse shal be in all goodely haste]. For after þe desir of þe saide maister of his ordenance þe saide shippes wer stuffed of men for þe conduyctynge of þe saide ordenance. And þe Kyng trusted þat þe saide maister of his ordenance had be chief conduir of hem and so he was charged to bee for as yit it was never over seen but þat þe maistr of þordenance w^t his retenue hath goo w^t þe said ordenance o^v þe see for þenforcyng þerof.

~~And þe~~ [Also] K' ~~wol þat~~ [wol & chargeth] þe said Yerde and Eltonhede [to] remembri my said Lord hou þat in trustynge of þe good fvice þat þe Kyng hath þ^t his said cousin shal doo unto hym, hath sette him in þestate of Duc, and of þat litil ~~þat~~ [of h^s demaines] remayning in his hande departed w^t him ~~see~~ [moř] largely ~~þat never was seye herebefore doon in caas like~~ [þan he or hath ~~not be~~ do to any man in cas semble in h^s dayes], and þ^t þees þinge considered, ~~and also þe grete disease and charge þat his~~ ~~said abode here~~ [and ~~also considered~~ w^t þ^s to consider hou harmful & hou chargeable ~~his said~~ þaboode of h^s said cousin & h^s retenue] is to [al] þe cuntrees where þat he and his retenue beth ynne,

~~and also~~ [as þ^t complaintz þ^t daily ~~beth shewed unto~~ beth maad unto þe K' shewe. In somoche þ^t þe dwellers of þe shire þ^t þei be logged inne seyen þ^t þei hað lever have boren unto þe K' iiij. xv^e., also þe greet abasshmt and discomfort þat þe Kyng^e trewe subgitt^e beyonde þe see have of his long taryeng here, þe greet good [þ^t comfort] also þat he myght by þe grace of God doo and he were þ^e, ~~and also~~ þe greet ~~comfort~~ [rejoising] and coraging þ^t þe nemyes have of his [saide] long taryeng here, and also þe greet cost^e þat his saide taryeng wol drawe unto for þe tyme of his abode sith þat he shulde first have moustred, as wel in wag^e to his souleours as for the wag^e shipmeñ, leyng also before hym and seyng þat at such tymes ~~as þat at such tymes~~ as þat my Lord of Glouc^r passed in þe Kyng^e tyme þ^t dede is over þe see, his wag^e nev^e began before þe tyme of his entrie moustres, in soo moch þat at oon [tyme] at his going over in his moustryng here he failled but ij. ~~men~~ [sper^e] of his retenue, wherefore he was made goo ov^e at his owne costag^e, and unto þe tyme þat he hað made his hoole moustres at Dreux he hað noo wag^e allowed of þe K' for þe second quart^r.

And þ^o for the Kyng praieth his saide cousin as his singuler trust is in him, and also chargeth him ~~on þe feith and ligeance þat he oweth unto him~~ [upoñ aft^r þ^t he may do hi plaif or displaif] þat alle excusacons ceessing ~~anon~~ [vel in all haste possible] aft^r Thorsday come sevenyght whiche day þe Kyng by his lres of cōmissioñ hath assigned þe saide revewes and moustres to be madd þat he in his owne psone w^t suche of his retenue as þat him shall seme good ~~ship and goo ov^e.~~

For it is thought yif þat he wol take [þ^t contente] suche shipping as meñ toke in þe Kyng^e days þat ded^e is þ^e beth shippes cōpetent for him and his retenue as it is saide.

And in cas þat þe Kyng^e saide cousin make not his revewes and moustres as above on þis side of þe see aft^r þe tenu^r of þabovesaide cōmissioñ the saide Yerde and Eltonhede shall say on þe Kyng^e saide behalve unto his saide cousin þat he hathe deputed A. B. to take þe revewes and moustr^e of his saide cousins retenue on þe ferther side of þe see for þe gode of þe K' and þe seurtee of his saide cousin.

And if þe Kyng^e saide cousin entende not to make revewe noþ^r on this side þe see noþ^r on þe ferther side, the [saide] Yerde and Eltonhed^e shal say þat þanne it is suspec^ous and þ^rof ~~we~~ [me] wol gretely muse and caⁿ not be demed^e nor þoght but þat he hath not his retenue wherthrough þe Kyng^e is de-
ceyved^e.

[he entende to þe speed^e of h^s passage w^t alle diligence possible, consideryng þ^t as þe K['] is credibly enfourmed þ^r is þ^e shipping suffisant for hⁱ & for þe retenue þ^t he endented for yif he wol contente hⁱ in such wyse as oþ^r have do he^r befo^r in semble arme. And þ^t it is doubted þ^t þe longe delay of h^s said^e passing sholde cause þe shippemen to aske newe paiement, or hit not hað, to depte for lak þ^rof, and so because of þe losse of þarmee [þ^t God^e deffende,] and hou þe K['] is disposed & p^rveied^e to such new repaiement & charge h^s said^e cousin may wel conceive by þe grete charge þ^t þe K['] hath boreⁿ befo^r in setting forth of þe said^e armee.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 295 a. apparently the *Original*.
On parchment.]

Instructions issued to John viscount Beaumont, Leo lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, for raising loans, &c., dated 2nd March, and apparently in the 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

CREDENCE comitted by the Kyng oure souverain lorde unto his right trusty and welbeloved cousin Johan viscount Beaumont, Leon lorde Welles, his trusty & welbeloved Thomas Cumberworth knyght, þe Dean of þe cathedral chirch of Lincoln, Hamond Sutton, Thomas Meres, & to þe Shirrief of þe countee of Lincolⁿ, and to e^vech of hem for to shewe and declare on his behalve to þe prelat^e townships knyght^e squiers thriftimen & oþ^r coⁱaltees within þe countee of Lincolⁿ aforesaide.

FIRST þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones abovesaide shaft saye þat to þentent þat þei shaft have þe fuller knowelage of þe

malicious purpose of þe Kyngꝰ adversaire, þe Kyng hath charged þeime to saye, howe þat but late agoo þe come unto him oute of his cuntree of Guyenne & Robert Roos Maistre Thomas Bekyngton his secretair & Loys Despoy knyght and other w^t ĩres and credence sent to þe Kyng fro þe iij. estates of his cuntrees of Guyenne, and also w^t ĩres sent unto him fro his counsail at Bourdeaulx, þe which credence conteineth many and diʒs articles, and amonge other þees þat foloweñ, that is to saye.

That after þe tyme þat þe Kyngꝰ adversair was at Montauban in Guyenne, a knyght on þe behalve of þe Kynȝ of Spaigne come to þe saide adversair for to appointe and ordeyne an armee by see and by londe to be put into Caley, and other velselx to be armed in all haste ayeinst þe Kyngꝰ citee of Bourdeaulx, and by see and by londe ayeinst þe Kyngꝰ citee of Baioñ.

Also þat þe Kyng is fully accertained by þe saide persones þat in right short tyme his adversair and his armee wol put sieges all at ones in iij. divers places, þat is for to saye, to þe Kyngꝰ towne of Saint Maquayre vj. leages frome Bourdeaulx, to þe towne of Rions iij. miles upon þe river of Gyronde, and to þe castell d'Auros en Bassadois, of þe which is grete pil, and for defaulte of folk and help it is in grete hurt of þe Kyngꝰ citee of Bourdeaulx.

And also þat þe Kyngꝰ saide adversair sent his counsail to Tholouse and called togidre all þerles seneschalx & barons of his cuntree of þat side for to ordeine for his discente toward Bourdeaulx and purposed him to come and to be before þe Kyngꝰ citee of Bourdeaulx in right short tyme by all pties, but if þe were remedie purveyed into þe contraire.

And also þat by þe same thinge and maniers þe Kyngꝰ saide adversair hath made & ordeined to conquere þe citees of Baioñ & of Ax & þe remenant of þe Kyngꝰ lordship and cuntree to him obeisant in Guyenne, & hath made avowe [it is fully appointed] þ^t he wil not departe unto þe tyme þat he have conquered Bourdeaulx and Baioñ and all þe Kyngꝰ obeissaunce, so ferforth þat all þis Cristeñ-messe he had shapen him to have bene at Tholouse he laye at þe

castell of Montaban abovesaide, þe which is in Guyenne, onely for þe pfoʀmyng of his saide avowe [ʔt appointment] and is nowe resorted ayein unto Marmand for þe conquest abovesaide.

And forthermore þe said Viscount Lorde ʔt þe saide other persones shaft for þe matieres and causes above writen ʔt for þe matres and causes conteined in a minute of a fre delived to hem, þe which fre þe Kyng writeth at þis tyme unto diʒs his subgittʀ in his saide shire of Lincolñ, also for other matieres ʔt causes suche as þat for þe tyme hem shaft seme necessariʀ ʔt behovefull, sture ʔt moeve hem by all þe weyes and meenes þat for the tyme hem shaft seme gode, to þat þat þe Kynȝ desireth by his saide fʀes.

And þʒe as þat þe Kyng sendeth nowe to þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones above writen, his fʀes under his saide prive seal, w^t the which he sendeth nowe unto hem at þis tyme with blank tailles, certaine his fʀes undre his saide seal exhortatives to put to þeire gode handes ʔt help in þees necēitees, þe Kynȝ woff and praieth þe saide Viscount Lorde ʔt other persones above writen þat þei woff directe þe saide fʀes and lat write in þe tailles of hem þe names of suche prelates townes and other persones duelling in þe [saide] shire of Lincolñ as hem shaft seme gode þat may lene þe Kynȝ gode in þis his necessitee and help him for þe same of men vitaille and shippes, and þ^t þey make be delivered unto hem þe saide fʀes and sture hem and induce hem to aide þe Kyng in þees his necessitees after þe tenoʀ effect ʔt forme of his fʀes to þeime directed and better if þat þey better can. And for as muche as þe necessitees þ^t þe Kyngʀ saide citees of Bourdeaulx ʔt of Baion standeth in asketh hasty ʔt undeleyed aide ʔt provision both of men vitail ʔt shippes for þe socoure ʔt relievyng of hem, þe Kynȝ praieth þʒfore þe saide Viscounte Lorde ʔt other psones abovesaide þat as hastely as þ^t þei ʔt eʒeche of hem shaft mowe þey do ʔt execute þe Kyngʀ desires abovesaide ʔt eʒech of hem, sturring ferthermore ʔt inducing þe people of þe forsaide shire by all þe wayes ʔt meenes þ^t þey shaft mowe for the tyme for an aide of men vitaille ʔt shippes for þe releef ʔt socoure of Bourdeaulx, and þat þe saide Viscounte Lorde ʔt þe oþʒe psones ordeine þe saide men vitaille ʔt shippes to be sent over in all haste to Bourdeaulx for þe

socoure & rerelief of it. And þe Kynȝ woff þat þe saide Viscount Lorde & oþre psones above saide certifie him in all covenable haste what by þeime and by þeire labour shaft be do in þis behalve.

[*Ibid.* f. 295 b.]

Copy of the letters alluded to in the preceding article.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, for asmuch as we holde for certain that þe greet enterprises that oure advsary of France & his eldest sone that calleth hym self Daulphin, have of late tyme had in oure duchie of Guyenne to þe greet hurt harme and hevynesse of us and of all oure trewe subgettē, namely of þat contrey, be not unknowen unto you. And as we be fully actayned they be in all wises disposed to do þat shal be possible unto theym to do with all þe puissance that they shal mowe gedre of their owne or of their alies of Spaigne & othre places, to pcede firther & in this same seson to þe firther hurt of us aswel in oure said duchie of Guyenne as in oure duchie of Normandie, and of liklihode shal so do onlesse than they be myghtilier withstanden without delay or tarying, wherto we dispose us with the grace of God to do all þe devoir & diligence possible unto us, without sparing of eny labo^r or of good þat we shal mowe by eny [meen] gete to emploie to þat entent. Nevþeles for asmuch as we considere wel that it shal not be faisible unto us so sone to po^rvoie for such resistence as shal be behoveful to þe lette of their said maliciouse po^rpose without that ye & oþre oure trew subgettē wol shewe us yo^r kyndenesse & yo^r good wille þⁱinne, as we fully truste þat in this oure grettest nede ye wol so do. We write unto you exhorting and preying you ful hertly to considere how that oure said ij. duchies be of þe most auncieñ enheritance þat hath belonged unto [us] & to oure noble pgenito^rs Kingē of England outward, and how greet & irreparable an hurt shulde growe unto us & to þis oure roy^{me} therby, aswel in þe lak of þe said contreys so behoveful to þis oure land, as in oure worship thourghout þe worlde: and theese thingē above-said tendrely [weyen] & considered, to shewe us yo^r kindenesse &

good wille and so to putte to yo^r good hande and helþ þat by þe meen of you ⁊ othr oure good trew subgettē we may sone withstande and rebuke þe said maliciouse po^rpose of oure forsaid advsary, to þe relief of our said contreys and to rejoissing and confort of you and of all oure trew subgettē, as we truste to oure lord þat we shal so do, willing þat ye yeve faith ⁊ credence to þe bringer of þese in þat he shal declare unto you on oure behalve touching þe mates abovesaid. Yeven under our pⁱve seal at oure manoir of Shene þe second day of March.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 305. on parchment, *contemporary* MS. and perhaps the *Original*.]

Instructions issued to Commissioners to proceed into every county, for the purpose of raising money for the support of an army. There is nothing in this article to shew its date; it is assigned in a modern hand to the 15 Hen. VI. 1436-1437, but it more probably belongs to the 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

THINSTRUCCION' upon thordre and direccion to be obfved for th'execucioñ of ou^r entent declared in þise fres.

First that in all goodly hast after the receyte of ou^r fres of prevy seall at this tyme direct unto you, ye woll adrese you ⁊ goon psonelly to evyche of the townes underwriten, and þan doo make to be called and assembled before you or the oon of you at certeyne tymes by you to be limited and assigned all the housholders and enhabitantē of evychoñ of the said townes of þe age of xvj. yeres or above makyng theire names to be put and remembreð in writyng in twoo divse boke and þat afore them assembled and apperyng before you or the one of you ye woll doo make ou^r said fres to be distinctly ⁊ openly redde by good dilibacioñ.

The names of the townes wherof mencioñ is made above been these.

Itm for asmoche as by ou^r other fres of prevy seale directe unto the shiref of the counte of which also at this tyme we sende

unto you we have yeve in cōmaundement to þe same sheref þat he do make to be called and appere before you or the one of you in suche fourme & noumbre & at suche tyme & place as ye shall therto assigne twoo notable and substanciaff psones of evy pisshe within þe same shire, to hire and understond such thynges as shall by you or þe ooñ of you be declared & opened unto them oñ ouř behalve, ye shall þefore in aff goodly hast make þe said ouř řres directed unto the said shiref to be delivēd unto him and certefie him of the daies and places whan & where he shall make the said two psones of evy pisshe appere before you to thentent aforesaid, so that the names of the said psones assembled & apperyng afore you ye make to be put & remembređ in writyng in two divse bokes, and also in their psence make ouř said řres to be avisely distinctly & openly radde.

Iřm þat after þat ye declare & shewe unto them that how hit be þat by the lawe we may calle & lawfully compelle aff ouř subgettes of this ouř realme aswele spūeř as temporeř to go w^t us at their oweñ costes & charges into any place of þis land for the defens of the same ageinst outward enemyes, yet nevtheles we havynge tendre consideracioñ to the grete charges þat they have borne in divse wise heretofore woll spare asmoche as we goodly may to put them at this tyme to any suche charge or to any oþ^re þen accordith w^t þeir oweñ good willes & gentilnesse notwithstanding þat aff their welfare & suretee hangith upoñ þe same defens as their wisdoms can & may wele understonde.

Iřm that thañ ye examyñ by suche meanes of pollecie as shall be thought to youř wisdomes expedient echoñ of hem by himself seřally and understond what he woll yeve & graunte unto us in this grete pīř and necessite puttyng and remembryng in writyng upoñ his name in either of the said twoo bokes the sōme of mony þat him lust to graunte of his free will wherunto we ne will in any wise by inconvenient langage or otherwise he be compelled.

Iřm in caas ye fynde any of them hard in this ptie & make difficultie to departe w^t any thyng of his yift to us, that þan ye seie unto him of youř self that though he yave of his fre will unto us for the said entent as after his degre condicioñ and reputacioñ he

wold spend in twoo dayes yf he wente w^t us in his propre psone for himself & other suche as he wold take with him for his surete it shuld not gretely by reason charge him.

Iſm þat the ſaid examynacioñ in mañ & fourme above rehersed pfitely concluded and the ſaid names and sōmes graunted writeñ & remembred in þe ſaid two bokes ye in the townes abovesaid depute two substanciañ psones of approved sadnesse & discrecioñ suche as in youñ opinioñ bere good will and feithfull affeccioñ to the pfourmyng of our entent in þis ptie to examyne in like wise all suche other psones of the same townes as appere nat afore you beyng of the age of xvj. yeres or above as wele housholders as other their names also to be put in writyng in either of the ſaid two bokes w^t þat sōme þat any of them graunte unto us as above, which also two psones ye shall ordeyn to be collectours & receyvours of all suche sōmes graunted writeñ in the ſaid twoo bokes, so þat ye deliue þe one of the same bookes unto þe ſaid two collectours & receyvo's for þeir direccioñ in and aboute the gaderyng of the same sōmes graunted, and þat other boke in all goodly hast unto ouñ counseill abidyng at ouñ citee of Londoñ to remayne þe to thentent þat we may knowe and understonde the behavyng & merites of evy psone in this behalve, and therupōñ accept evy mañ in ouñ conceite as he deservith.

Iſm þat in like fo'rme & mañ ye woll ordeyn þat þe ſaid two meñ of evy piſsh called & somned by the sheref examyn in evy piſshe all other housholders fr^ant^e & enhitant^e of the same of the age of xvj. yeres or above puttyng & remembryng þeir names & þe sōmes by them graunted in þe two ſaid bokes them concernyng, and also levey and gadre all the same sōmes graunted so that the same twoo bokes be delived the one to the ſaid two collectours and þe other to ouñ Counseill as above.

Iſm þat ye provide & ordeyn þat all suche sōmes of mony as shalbe leveied and gadered by this meane by the ſaid collectours & receyvours be delived in all goodly hast to ouñ Counseill aforsaid.

Iſm þat for asmoche as it myght be difficultee for all you to assemble alway togidres at oon place and tyme for thexecucioñ of

our entent abovesaid we woll þat ye devide your self and be content þat two or three of you moo or fewer as ye shaft thynke expedient entende and procede therunto in all goodly hast at suche tymes and places as shaft be thought unto you convenient & behovefull.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 165 b. *Original*.

This memorandum is presumed to belong to Easter, about the 18th Hen. VI. 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 6 b. It is, however, assigned in a modern hand, but without any apparent authority, to the 32nd Hen. VI.]

R. H.¹

Yt is to be remembreid that where nowe late ys graunted to the Kyng in his plement begunne atte Westm̃ and ended atte Redyng² for the kepyng and defence of the see a subsidie to be leveied and paid in the maner and fourme that foloweth, that is to sey, that evy pson housholder not Englyssh borne dwellynge wythynne the reaume of Englonde, men and women borne in Wales & other made denizeins except, paie to the seid Kyng yerely xvj. d. and that evy other pson non housholder & noght borne in Englonde, except afore except, paie to the seid Kyng yerely vj. d. at the festes of Pasch & Seynt Michel by oven porcion, and if so be that eny such pson not borne in Englonde chargeable to this paiement aforseid dye or voyde so that levye of such money of hem that so dyen or voyden maye not be made, that thanne thei that shaft make accompte in the eschequier for the levye of suche money uppon her othes have theroff due allowaunce uppon her seid accompts, purveied alway that women not Englyssh borne to eny Englysshmen or Waalsshmen wedded, men of religious obediencers, children wythynne the age of xij. zere be not comprehended wythynne this ordinance & graunte, and that this ordinance endure & stande in his force fro the begynnyng of this plement to the ende

¹ The King's autograph.

² Parliament met at Westminster on the 12th November, 18 Hen. VI. 1439, and adjourned to Reading on the 14th January 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 3-4.

of iij. yere thanne next suyng. And for as muche as yt ys not aviseid nor pveide in the seid graunte for shortnesse of tyme for the Kynges avayle for levye of the seid subsidie the Kyng be cause [avise] of his Counseill wolle that his Chaunceller of Englonð, be cause of this goode tyme that evy mañ hath nowe in drede to sey [azenst] treuth, to write as well to evy arsbisshoþ and bysshoþ in his londe beyng justices of the pees in ther pvinces and diosises, cōmaundeyng thame to write to all the curates of her pvince and diosises under her obedience to examine psonely of all the names and psones conteyned in the seid graunte, and to c̄tifie ther seid examinacions to the seid arsbisshoþs and bisshops in writyng the names of the howseholders by hem self and the other seid psones by hem self wythynne ten dayes next after Estre next comynge, and thenne that the seid arsbisshops and bisshops ech be hem self may under the same fourme c̄tifie the Kyng in his eschequier wythynne the moyse of Estre nex cōmyng under her seales. Also a cōmissiōn to be dresseid to the Geñal Vicar of the administrato^r of the bisshopricche of Ely for sembleables examinacion and c̄tificat, and also that the seid Chaunceller write ~~geñal~~ [seval] commissions to the justices of pees of evy shire in Ingeland that thei atte the next sessions of the pees which must be holde of dute wythynne the quinsime of Estre and afore hem must appere of right all the constables of evy towne in the seid shires be cause of the vexeyng of the people and there to enquere be seval enquestes of the seid constables of [seid] eschequier of thei verdit withynne a monyth afre Estre.



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